"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Unsettled conditions; brisk north to east winds.

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TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The leading Dreyfusites at Rennes are satisfied with the result of the examination of the secret dossier and have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, which, they say, would mean disgrace for the persecutors of the Captain and complete vindication for him. The military and diplomatic dossiers, it is said, are full of forgeries, including bogus letters ascribed to prominent diplomatic personages. The members of the court-martial are strongly prejudiced against the prisoner, but counsel for Dreyfus are hopeful of an acquittal. The proceedings to-day will be important, as Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier are to be sworn. Dispatches from the Transvaal are contradictory, one threatening the destruction of the mining property at Johannesburg by the Boers in case of war and another predicting further concessions to Great Britain. At the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal, Emperor William made a speech in favor of a vast system of canals in Germany. Just before the departure of Lord Kitchener from London for Egypt an American woman unfurled an American flag over him at the railway station. The Spanish Government has ordered an inquiry to fix the responsibility for the lack of means of defense at Santiago. There is an unconfirmed report of a case of bubonic plague at Oporto, Portugal.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued yesterday with the usual ceremonies.

The reports of bad crops and higher Liverpool cables caused a panic among the New York Cotton Exchange shorts yesterday.

John Y. McKane was stricken with a sudden illness at Coney Island last night and removed to his home in an unconscious condition.

Mrs. William P. Sands of Glen Ridge, N. J., a Summer resident at Southwest Harbor, Me., died suddenly of apoplexy while visiting the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, at Bar Harbor.

Page 2.

It was reported yesterday that an early revolt in the Police Board was likely, the other Commissioners not being in harmony with President York

The price of meat to consumers will be advanced at least 2 cents a pound in this city. The retail dealers blame the wholesalers, and say they must increase the price or go out of business.

The quarantine in this city against Hampton, Va., and neighboring places has been raised by Health Officer Doty on the request of Surgeon General Wyman. Hampton is to be kept under surveillance. Phoebus and the Soldiers' Home are still regarded as dangerous.

Page 3.

The State Department announced that Japan would open twenty-two additional ports to foreign commerce when the new treaties go into effect.

District Attorney Gardiner has submitted the estimate for his office for 1900. He wants more than $32,000 advance on the appropriation of the current year. He says the office is up to date for the first time in fifty years.

The Defender was six or seven miles behind the Columbia at the end of the New York Yacht Club run to New Bedford yesterday, and her time was not taken, because she failed to sail around a mark.

Revenue Agent Thompson and seven deputies captured a gang of moonshiners in Jersey City last night. They made the biggest seizure of moonshine whisky that has occurred around New York in years.

Page 4.

About 350 marines and 18 officers left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Manila.

Nathan Kronman who is accused of murdering his wife, was released on bail yesterday by Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Edward Atkinson has sent anti-imperialist circulars to volunteers returning from Manila, and made an offer to Government officials in Washington to publish their replies if permitted to do so.

The Secretary of War has directed that the Cuban census must be completed by Jan. 1. Cuban enumerators will be employed. It is stated officially that the census is regarded as a step toward self-government.

The Dominicans want Gen. Gomez for President, and if Jiminez opposes him American annexation may be requested. Government troops are being massed at Monte Christi, and revolutionary forces are hurrying there by forced marches.

Page 5.

The sixty-eighth annual session of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association opened at Sing Sing Heights on Thursday.

An ambulance carrying a man who was critically hurt came into collision with a truck yesterday at Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street.

John Allan Campbell, a Christian Scientist of "the highest sphere," died yesterday under circumstances which incited inquiry on the part of the authorities.

Page 9.

Local bankers pronounce as absurd reports that at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association an attempt will be made by Western bankers to upset the check-collection system.

Page 10.

The $40,000,000 bicycle trust will oppose any further reduction in the prices of bicycles.

The Brooklyns beat the Louisville baseball nine at Washington Park yesterday by a score of 1 to 0.

The New York Baseball Club has sold Pitcher Meekin to Boston, which is a handicap against the Brooklyns in their race for the League pennant.

Page 12.

The Mazet committee, after its session yesterday, took a recess until Sept. 12.

Eugene L. Packer, a financier, is in jail under civil process. He is accused by Charles Benton Whitehead of swindling him out of nearly $16,000.

For the second time within a week John Meyers, a Brooklyn lawyer, whose mind is said to be deranged, has escaped from the custody of those charged with his keeping.

Julius Siebert, general manager of the Westchester Land Improvement Company, was shot by a woman in his office yesterday. He was slightly injured. The woman charges bad faith.

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A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Friends of John Breese Fear a Rival Has Done Him Harm.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 11.—It is feared that John J. Breese has met with foul play, the result of paying too much attention to a young lady in Rye, who had another suitor, but whose name is not known. His friends have started to investigate the matter.

Breese's home is in Philadelphia, but he resided in New York before he came here. He was then an agent for a patent pipe-stem manufactured by his brother-in-law, but gave up his position to accept one of sign painter, at which he was very adept. A month ago he told a friend that he had received a warning by mail to stop paying attention to a certain young lady or he would suffer. He laughed at it, but a week afterward he started out for a walk one evening, and has not been seen or heard from since. A week's wages are due him, and he left a bicycle and other personal property of value at his boarding house.

He left no unpaid bills, and the idea that he committed suicide is not entertained. He was about thirty-five years of age, of dark complexion, and stout build.

DREYFUSITES ASK FULL PUBLICITY

Exposure Would Mean Disgrace for the Captain's Persecutors.

DOSSIERS FULL OF FORGERIES

Bogus Letters Ascribed to Diplomats Included Among the Papers.

Chancellor von Hohenlohe Mentioned—Judges Strongly Prejudiced, but Prisoner's Counsel Hopeful.

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RENNES, France, Aug. 11.—All the notable Dreyfusites here are satisfied with the result of the examination of the secret dossier. They have urged their newspaper friends in Paris to clamor for full publicity, knowing that it it is granted the Military and Nationalist parties will be utterly disgraced. They are convinced that the Diplomatic and War Office dossiers teem with forgeries. Of course their impressions are derived from the five counsel present at the examination of these precious papers. Publicity would mean the pillory for Gen. De Boisdeffre and company. They would be pelted with their own foul eggs, while Capt. Dreyfus would be cleared in the face of the whole world.

The military caste here is furious at the turn things are taking. The correspondent of a Russian paper told me to-day that in a café frequented by officers he unfolded the Dreyfusite Aurore to read. All the military men near by scowled at him in a marked manner and, after coughing and otherwise showing their disapproval, went in a body to the other end of the café, as if the Russian were a leper. All the officers at the Military Club came out on the club balcony when a bundle of Dreyfusite journals was being burned in the street, and they approved the performance by unmistakable gestures. One now sees the wisdom of the order forbidding officers not attached to the garrison to stay here during the trial.

I hear that, in unclean imaginings, the secret military dossier exceeds the worst top-shelf literature. To secure secrecy the scribes who worked for Henry and his friends did not hesitate to forge letters from high diplomatic personages. Nearly a score of love letters from a lady high in the diplomatic sphere were supposed to have been seized in the dispatch box of an embassy during transmission to Berlin. The person whom she is represented as having as a correspondent was an attaché of an embassy there and much younger than the lady, who is made to appear impassioned—quite an Eloise. Of course she mentions the Dreyfus affair and asks the attaché to help to whitewash the unfortunate Captain. M. Jaurès, ex-Deputy and leader of the Socialists, expects that there will be a great exposure of a conspiracy against the republic and that the high-handed measures of the present Government against certain Generals will be more than justified by the coming revelations.

The examination of the diplomatic dossier was concluded this morning. Dreyfus on leaving the Lyceum looked brighter than he had ever previously appeared. To-morrow's proceedings will be memorable in the history of the affair. Maître Demange has lost no opportunity to conciliate the seven Judges. He has let himself be interviewed in order to say nice things about them. That astute advocate understands human nature. He remembers that the seven are ignorant of law, always ready to sacrifice equity to authority, quick to scout at the rules of evidence, and are members of a caste who think they have been attacked by Jews, cosmopolitans, and foreigners. Some of them boast of not having read the report of the inquiry before the Court of Cassation, because they thought it published at the cost of a syndicate, and intended to cast odium on the army.

Maître Labori is naturally sanguine, and has always hoped, but I can gather that both counsel still see that the Judges are deeply and strongly prejudiced against the prisoner, and will try to condemn him on his looks, if all legal evidence breaks down. All the officers now read Le Petit Journal, which they had never looked at before the Dreyfus affair. The venom and vitriol of L'Intransigeant are grateful to them, because employed against their enemies, real or supposed. They devour Le Gaulois, L'Echo de Paris, and L'Eclair, because these papers respond to their own sentiments. Maître Demange, therefore, has but a single fulcrum—the pleasure every human being takes in hearing himself praised.

I have just learned that the secret dossier contains shocking reports of the spies of a German Prince who has filled high situations under the empire during the last twenty years, and one of them in Paris, a city he often visits. There is only one Prince answering to this description—Chancellor von Hohenlohe. The police spies who informed the Secret Intelligence Bureau at the War Office of the Prince's secret doings did not attempt to establish a connection between them and the Dreyfus case. But one must suppose that the sole object has been to prevent the dossier ever being published. It would be necessary to go to Suetonius for parallels of the horrors with which this famous, or infamous, collection of documents reeks.

As matters now stand, I think Maître Demange now feels that the two dossiers furnish him with a case too strong for even the officers to resist. Anyway, he looks really hopeful.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

TO-DAY'S SESSION MOMENTOUS

Mercier and Casimir-Perier to be Sworn—Great Interest in the London Times's Statement.

RENNES, Aug. 11.—The Dreyfus court-martial concluded its secret sessions at 9 o'clock this morning, when M. Paleologue of the Foreign Office completed his explanations of the secret dossier. The court will meet again at 6:30 to-morrow morning.

The London Times's statement this morning of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's treason caused a sensation here, and was much discussed among the newspaper men and all others interested in the trial. The affirmation of Henry that Esterhazy was his accomplice is only a confirmation of what has been published many times. But what was regarded as important is the fact that The Times announced it in such categorical terms, demonstrating, according to the views of the friends of Dreyfus here, that The Times people actually have seen documents, submitted to them by more than one foreign Military Attaché, presenting the strongest proof of Henry's guilt, and, moreover, that this announcement can only prelude the publication by The Times of the actual documents.

Major Forzinetti, who was Governor of the Cherche Midi Prison during the incarceration of Dreyfus there, and who was cashiered on account of his declarations favorable to the attitude of Dreyfus while in prison, said to-day: "The Times's statement confirms my own view. I was convinced of Henry's complicity from the very first, and always regarded him as the real culprit."

Regarding the court-martial, Major Forzinetti said: "To-morrow will undoubtedly be the most important day of the whole proceedings, as Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Perier, if time admits, will be confronted, and a most dramatic scene is inevitable, as their declarations in certain matters differ on essential points."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The correspondent of The Times at Rennes says: "Four days of examination have revealed the utter flimsiness of the secret dossiers. The diplomatic dossier contains proofs of Esterhazy's treason, attested by foreign agents."

JOHN Y. McKANE STRICKEN.

Falls Unconscious, and His Physician Refuses to Disclose the Nature of His Illness.

John Y. McKane, formerly well known as a politician, was stricken with a sudden illness at 7 o'clock last night at Coney Island, and some friends took him in an unconscious condition to his home in Sheepshead Bay. Dr. John F. Hill, his physician, was called, but after he had attended the sick man he refused to give out any information regarding his condition or the nature of his illness. He merely said that his patient was resting quietly. Mr. McKane was standing when the attack seized him with some acquaintances at Surf Avenue and Eighth Street. Without giving any warning of ill-feeling to them he fell to the ground. A hack was called and he was taken to his home. Everybody except his most intimate friends was denied admission to the house.

Since he returned to his old home, about two years ago, Mr. McKane has lived a retired life. His time has been entirely occupied with building projects. It is said that he has been working very hard since the big fire at Coney Island.

PROSPERITY IN NEBRASKA.

Jobbers Report a Great Increase in Volumn of Trade, with Active Demand and Quick Returns.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 11.—The volume of business throughout Nebraska to-day is almost double what it has been in previous years. This applies to almost every industrial and commercial line. There is not one exception. The jobbers of hardware, dry goods, and farm implements are working their forces late into night trying to keep orders cleared up. Lumber and furniture jobbers have taken their men from the road, the furniture houses asserting that they cannot fill all orders now in hand for three months to come. Groceries and drug jobbers tell the same story.

The increase of business in no line is reported less than 50 per cent. over last year, and all of this is on an advancing market, which in many cases has risen to the extent of 50 per cent., especially in hardware and farm implements. In spite of this extraordinary advance, retailers assert that consumers throughout Nebraska do not complain of the high prices, and pay more promptly than for years.

This great rush of business has now continued for six months, and all jobbers agree that Fall business will be even larger, and complain that Eastern manufacturers cannot fill their orders fast enough.

On the question of overstocking retailers and bringing on a reaction, but one line reports any fear—that of farm implements. Many jobbers in that line say first orders next year cannot be so heavy because of overstocking, but the retailers did this deliberately, and have made thousands of dollars on the advance in those articles.

All report a greater surplus of money in the State than ever known with a small grain harvest of 100,000,000 bushels, a certain corn yield of 300,000,000 bushels, with 50,000,000 bushels of old corn still in the State, but rapidly being shipped East and exported.

GEN. MILES'S STATUS NOW.

He Has Been Practically Restored to the Command of the Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The rehabilitation of Gen. Miles is practically complete. Nothing has been apparently said or done to change the conditions of semi-warfare which existed at Army Headquarters during Secretary Alger's régime; there has been no blare of trumpets and no public reinstallation of the commanding officer of the army, but he has simply assumed his proper place as commander, and his position as such is recognized. That the restoration has taken place is proved by the desire to see him of persons who have propositions to lay before the War Department. It has been many months since any one who had any suggestions to make thought it worth while to consult the Major General in command.

Another significant incident was the discussion over Secretary Alger's order taking the Inspector General's office away from Gen. Miles's jurisdiction. The chief argument advanced to Secretary Root for the amendment of that order was that it was necessary to have reports relating to the condition of the army pass through the Commanding General's office, so that he could be officially informed of it and be prepared to perform his duties intelligently. A month ago Gen. Miles had no duties to perform, and it was not necessary for him to have any such information. Now it is regarded as a matter of course that he should be placed in possession of it.

SOUTH CAROLINA MAN WARNED.

Feeling Against Tolbert, Contestant for a Seat in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 11.—The citizens of Greenwood County two months ago permitted R. M. Tolbert, whom they banished after the election riots last November, to return to his home. A change of feeling in Tolbert's favor was brought about.

Tolbert is now in Washington looking after his contest in the Third District. He denies having made promises to the Greenwood County people not to attend negro meetings or to adjure his Republicanism, and says he will have a Congressional inquiry made into election methods here. In an editorial in to-day's Index Editor Carpenter gives Tolbert notice if he returns to his home he will take his life in his hands. He considers it his duty, he says, having pacified the people once, to tell Tolbert now that his life is in peril, and that there are men in Greenwood County waiting to kill him.

MR. CROKER'S HOME-COMING.

The Tammany Chief Expected To-day on the St. Paul.

Richard Croker is expected to arrive in this city this morning on the American liner St. Paul. Although nothing is known of his immediate movements, it is believed that he will join the Democratic colony at Saratoga without delay.

There has been no effort made to give Mr. Croker a formal welcome home. Some of his friends intended at first to engage a tug and go down the bay to meet him, but later this plan was reconsidered. When the St. Paul reaches her pier, however, the Tammany leader will find an enthusiastic crowd awaiting him. This will be the only demonstration, so far as is known, in honor of the leader's return. John F. Carroll, Mr. Croker's deputy, came down from Saratoga last night to meet his chief, and he, with Mr. Croker's secretary, Thomas F. Smith, it was said last night, will be the only ones to meet Mr. Croker before the steamer comes to her pier.

Judge Hilton's Condition Improved.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—Judge Henry Hilton, who was reported as dangerously ill yesterday, is better to-day. His condition is perceptibly improved.

Large Order for Steel Cars.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—It is announced to-day that the Pressed Steel Car Company has just received orders for 2,500 cars, of 100,000 pounds capacity each, from the Erie Railroad, Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad. The contract price of the orders aggregates $2,750,000.

EX-GOV. STONE IS FOR BRYAN.

Never Heard of Schley as a Candidate—Talk About Saratoga Conferences Is All Nonsense, He Says.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—"I am for Mr. Bryan for President. I have always been for him, and expect to remain so. I think there is not a shadow of doubt about his nomination by the next Democratic National Convention."

This statement was made by Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee William J. Stone to-day, when he was asked about reports from Washington to the effect that he was preparing to forsake Bryan and take up Rear Admiral Schley as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Stone further said:

"I have never heard Schley's name mentioned as a possible candidate for President, except in newspaper gossip. I never thought this was serious, and do not think the last report is any more serious than the others. I have never thought of Schley as anything but a brave naval officer. This talk about my being for him is rot. I am for Bryan."

Speaking of the Democratic conferences reported as being held at Saratoga, Mr. Stone said: "I don't believe the conferences amount to anything. This talk about them is all nonsense."

SENATOR JONES AND MR. STONE.

Not Believed that Democratic Chairman Will Be Supplanted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Senator Jones, who is reported by ex-Gov. Stone to be a sick man, but whose correspondents in this city say he is in good health, is coming home about Oct. 1. When he gets here he will have an opportunity to deny, on Mr. Stone's behalf, the reports that the latter is trying to supplant him as chief man in the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Jones's friends here say that they do not believe Mr. Stone has any such intention. They call attention to the fact that his closest friend, Congressman McRae of Arkansas, was prominent at the session of the committee in Chicago, and that the Senator's private secretary, Edwin Sefton, was elected Assistant Secretary of the committee. They do not believe that Mr. Jones is out of politics, and they think his health is improving.

PANIC IN COTTON MARKET.

Turmoil and Excitement on the Exchange Caused by Shorts' Frantic Efforts at Protection.

Bad crop reports and higher Liverpool cables caused a panic among the New York Cotton Exchange shorts yesterday. They were driven to protect themselves by covering by a volume of buying orders, and the first hour of trading was one of turmoil and excitement. The bull element helped to make the din of shouting and the hustling greater by exulting shouts of "Seven cents!" indicating its idea of the limit of the advance, and at 11 o'clock the noise and nervous tension reached a climax. Hundreds of spectators in the gallery watched the operations in the "pit" with rapt interest. The confusion of trading was so great that at times quotations were 5 points apart, and the aggressive tactics of the long element forced a continuous advance greatly to their profit. The longs maintained that they were fortified by actual business based on trustworthy reports of crop damage, and this assertion was corroborated by the limited amount of profit taking on the rise. Some of the changes in contract cotton were: August closed 5.75 to 5.77 on Thursday, opened 5.82, went to 5.98, closed at 5.91 to 5.93; November closed 6.01 to 6.02, opened 6.04, went to 6.20, closed at 6.15 to 6.16; January closed at 6.10 to 6.11, opened at 6.14, went to 6.31, closed at 6.24 to 6.25; April closed at 6.20 to 6.22, opened at 6.26, went to 6.38, and closed at 6.34 to 6.36, and June closed at 6.27 to 6.28, opened at 6.33, went to 6.42, and closed at 6.41 to 6.42.

The advance was in the first hour equal to $1 a bale, and the rise in quotations since last Saturday was from 25 to 30 points, or about $250 for every 100-bale contract. Spot cotton was quiet, with prices ¼ cent higher on the basis of 6½ cents for middling upland. Only rains in the Southwest, it was claimed, will break the bull market. Yesterday's bulge was helped by the Government report showing a cotton condition of 84, the lowest for ten years, if 1895 be excepted.

A POSSIBLE MURDER MYSTERY.

Body Found on Scarborough Beach Bears Marks of Foul Play.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 11.—The body of a man was found this morning by the Point Judith life-saving patrol on Scarborough Beach. All indications point to the fact that he was a victim of foul play. An autopsy was conducted this afternoon by Dr. Horace Wilcox at Wakefield, and it showed that blows had been dealt on the right side of the abdomen and on the breast. Both hands had been tied to the legs, but one had slipped out when the body was found. The body had not been in the water more than from twelve to fifteen hours.

Bits of a boat, stove in, were found near the place where the body was discovered eight hours later, but the two are probably not connected. If the man was killed at sea and thrown overboard, the crime must have been committed not far from the coast.

The body is that of a man apparently of German descent, about forty years old, and weighing about 175 pounds. The hair is brown, flecked with gray. The body was clothed in dark trousers with a blue stripe, no vest, black double-breasted coat, light cotton underwear, shirt of light brown with light blue stripes, a white collar with black tie, buff socks, and heavy laced shoes. The pockets contained 35 cents, three handkerchiefs, and eyeglasses in a case. One handkerchief bore the letter "S."

CIGAR FACTORIES TO COMBINE.

Twenty-nine Large Plants to Pool—To Operate in Tampa.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 11.—The consolidation of the leading cigar manufacturing interests of Tampa, Key West, New Orleans, and Havana is in progress. The plan is for all the large factories in the four cities named to enter into a co-operative body or trust. Each factory is to be appraised at its value, and the owners are to be allowed a corresponding amount of stock in the consolidation.

Twenty-nine factories have signed the agreement. Twenty-two of these are in Tampa, three in Havana, two in New Orleans, and two in Key West. All the out-of-town factories are to be moved to Tampa, which will then produce fully 90 per cent. of the clear Havana cigars made in the United States These factories will bring with them 4,000 to 5,000 cigarmakers, who will increase Tampa's cigarmaking population to 11,000.

It is believed that eventually all the large cigar factories in this country and Havana will come into the agreemen, and practically all the cigars in this part of the world will soon be turned out under one company and one management. In the appraisement of values the factories of Tampa are to go in for the lump sum of $10,00,000.

Mr. Sulzer Returns from Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—Representative Sulzer of New York has arrived here from Alaska. He says what impressions he has formed on the boundary question will be given in the House of Representatives.

Two fast trains for Cincinnati and St. Louis via New York Central every day at 1:00 P. M. and 8:30 P. M. Luxurious accommodations. No excess fare.—Adv.

DEATH ON THE NEW YORK

Mrs. William P. Sands Expires on Admiral Sampson's Flagship.

ONE OF A PARTY OF VISITORS

Fatal Attack of Apoplexy Seizes Her as She Goes Aboard the Warship at Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 11.—Mrs. Sands of Glen Ridge, N. J., the wife of William P. Sands, cashier of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, dropped dead upon the deck of the United States cruiser New York this afternoon.

Mrs. Sands came over from Southwest Harbor, where she was a prominent member of the Summer colony, with a party of friends, and went on board the flagship as the guest of Admiral Sampson. The party numbered thirty-five, and it was necessary for the little steam launch of Admiral Sampson to make three trips from the wharf in order to convey the guests to the New York. Mrs. Sands, with her daughters, went on the first trip, and Admiral Sampson was at the gangway to greet his friends. Just as Mrs. Sands reached out her hand to take that of the Admiral she was seized with a fit of apoplexy and death came instantly.

Mr. Sands did not reach the ship until the last trip of the launch, and when he arrived on board the New York he found his wife dead. When Mrs. Sands fell she was conveyed at once to the Admiral's cabin and all possible medical aid was given her, but without avail. Later the body was sent ashore with naval honors, wrapped in the Admiral's flag and attended by a guard of marines.

The body left Bar Harbor for Glen Ridge to-night, accompanied by Mr. Sands, his two daughters, Helen and Kate, together with Miss Carpenter and the Rev. J. Goodwin, who were guests of the Sands family at Southwest Harbor. Mrs. Sands and her daughters were well known among the Bar Harbor Summer residents. The death of Mrs. Sands was a severe blow to Admiral Sampson, the Sands family being his nearest neighbors at Glen Ridge and among his most intimate friends.

NAVAL BALL AT BAR HARBOR.

Admiral Sampson Stays Away on Account of the Death of Mrs. Sands —Other Entertainments.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 11.—The naval ball at the Louisburg to-night was a splendid success, although the absence of Admiral Sampson was greatly regretted. The Admiral had sent word ashore this evening that he was too much affected by the sad death of Mrs. Sands on board the flagship this afternoon, and also out of respect for the bereaved family, who were very old friends, he had decided to stay on board the New York to-night, and Capt. Chadwick would act in his stead. A large number of other officers were present, however.

The ball was opened shortly after 10 o'clock by a quadrille d'honneur. The Admiral was to have led Mrs. Gen. John M. Schofield through the figures of the quadrille, but Capt. Chadwick opened the ball instead. The others in the quadrille were Admiral Upshur and Mrs. C. J. Train, Capt. A. C. Taylor of the Indiana, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee of the Texas and Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Capt. T. F. Jewell of the Brooklyn and Mrs. William Masters Camac, Capt. C. J. Train of the Massachusetts and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. C. McR. Winslow, Admiral Sampson's Flag Lieutenant, and Miss Lawrence; Lieut. Commander W. P. Potter of the New York and Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Lieut. Spencer S. Wood of the Massachusetts and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Lieut. J. B. Bernadou of the Indiana and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Dr. L. G. Heneberger of the Indiana and Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Paymaster Boggs and Miss C. Biddle, Dr. Biddle and Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock, Lieut. E. Simpson of the Brooklyn and Mrs. T. de Witt Cuyler, Lieut. Commander J. C. Wilson of the Indiana and Mrs. Myles Standish.

The ballroom was gayly decorated for the occasion. Upon entering the door the officers were greeted with the inspiring word "Santiago, which was formed by tiny electric lights of red, white, and blue, set in a background of green.

The ladies who acted as the Committee on Arrangements were Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mrs. Barbey, Mrs. E. W. Bass, Miss Cristine Biddle, Mrs. Chickering, Mrs. Robert Coleman Brock, Miss Camac, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mrs. Charles H. Dorr, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. Hinckle, Miss Furniss, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Abram R. Lawrence, Mrs. Van Nest, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Pendleton, Mrs. John Biddle Porter, Mrs. Ripley, Mrs. George A. Robbins, Mrs. Thomas A. Scott, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Myles Standish, Mrs. Sturgis, and Mrs. G. Quincy Thorndike.

Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia gave a dinner at the Malvern to-night in honor of the Admiral and the Captains of the fleet. Admiral Sampson sent his regrets just before the dinner, however, and Gen. Henry Kidd Douglas occupied his seat at the table. The others present were Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. and Mrs. C. I. Train, Capt. and Mrs. Theodore F. Jewell, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Admiral Upshur, Mr. and Mrs. John Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, G. H. Gillett, Dr. and Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellen Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Max Etting, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. J. Biddle Porter, Mrs. Henry Whelen, Mrs. William Whelen, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Raymond Rodgers, Mrs. Curtin, the Misses Whelen, Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Florence Cramp, Robert Adams, Dr. Orville Horwitz, Count von Rozen, G. de Strale, and Capt. Thomas J. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., gave a reception and lawn fête this afternoon at Greenlawn. A number of officers of the fleet were among the guests. Mrs. Green was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Bleecker Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt arrived to-night at their Summer residence, Point d'Acadie. They attended the naval ball.

ANOTHER FREIGHT WAR ON.

Rate on Export Flour from St. Louis to New York Now 15 Cents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Another freight war has been started by the roads running east from St. Louis. They have reduced the rate on flour for export to 15 cents per 100 pounds from St. Louis to New York. The Western lines terminating in Chicago met the competition by making a rate of 15 cents from Missouri River points.

The previous rate from the Missouri River was 19½ cents. On Aug. 1 the lines running east from Chicago advanced the export flour rate to 17 cents. It cannot be maintained while a rate of 15 cents is in effect from Missouri River points to New York via Chicago.

WANTS HIS OFFICE ABOLISHED.

Register of Wills in Washington So Recommended and Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—J. Nota McGill, Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, has resigned, to take effect Sept. 30.

Soon after assuming charge of the office, Mr. McGill realized that public interests demanded its abolition. Recent legislation enlarging the jurisdiction of the Probate Court has accentuated this fact. Justice Cox embodied the suggestion of Mr. McGill to this effect in the new code, and it has been approved by the Bar Association.

The entire local judiciary and the Bar Association wished Mr. McGill to remain in office until its abolition, which they hope and expect will be when the code is ratified. The office is a Federal one, and the salary of the Register is large.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Prorogued Yesterday with the Usual Ceremonies—Lord Minto Alludes to the Pacific Cable Plan.

OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—The Dominion Parliament was prorogued by Lord Minto at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremonies were of the usual character, such as a military escort to his Excellency, a guard of honor, and a Viceregal salute.

The closing speech of the Governor General was exceedingly brief and contained only one paragraph aside from the congratulations to the members and the reference to the continued prosperity of the country. The paragraph referred to reads as follows:

"I am glad to observe that the action of Canada in deciding to unite with the mother country and the Australian colonies in the construction of a Pacific cable has met with general approval."

SHIPWRECKS OFF AUSTRALIA.

Five Vessels Destroyed by a Recent Hurricane and More than One Hundred Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., says:

Terrible havoc occurred during a recent hurricane off the Australian coast, according to advices received here by the Miowera to-day. Five ships foundered at sea or were wrecked and over 100 lives were lost.

The City of York, an iron ship of 1,170 tons, went ashore at Rottnest Island and is a total wreck. Eleven lives were lost.

The wreck of the Carlisle Castle was the most frightful that had occurred on the coast for two years. Thirty-three persons from among the passengers are missing, and, while many were drowned, many more were eaten by sharks.

The Augsburg was carrying a cargo of horses along the coast. The stalls were torn down by the great masses of water that came in over the deck, and a large number of the animals were drowned.

Two other unknown ships were wrecked in the storm, and a large number of passengers were lost.

FIGHTING RENEWED IN SAMOA.

Advices from Victoria Give No Details of Outbreak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A dispatch from San Francisco says:

"A bulletin, telegraphed here from Victoria, B. C., says there has been renewed fighting in Samoa. No details are given."

C. T. HOBART SERIOUSLY HURT.

Vice President's Brother Crushed by a Construction Train.

LIMA, Ohio, Aug. 11.—C. T. Hobart, Chief Engineer of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad, brother of Vice President Hobart, was probably fatally injured at Gomer, eight miles north of here, to-day.

He attempted to pass between a big crane at the Watkins elevator and the railroad track, when a construction train passed and caught him. His hip was crushed and he was injured internally.

NORTHWESTERN WHEAT LOSS

Hail Destroyed 3,000,000 Bushels in Thursday's Storm.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—Reports to Great Northern Railroad officials place the destruction by yesterday's hailstorm in North Dakota and Minnesota at 300,000 acres. If the wheat should average not over twelve bushels to the acre, this means a loss of 3,000,000 bushels. In some places the wheat will average fifteen bushels to the acre.

Three and a half bushels are considered a fair estimate of what remains undestroyed. At 70 cents per bushel this means a loss of over $2,500,000. The wheat on the immense Grandin farm is utterly ruined.

VENGEANCE ON THE YAQUIS.

Gen. Torres Avenges Nephew's Death by Killing Forty Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says:

"News was received to-day from Montezuma that when Gen. Torres learned that his nephew had been killed by the Yaquis he promptly ordered that forty prisoners who had fallen into his hands during the engagement of three weeks ago be put to death, and they were accordingly taken out and shot. Only twenty Indians were killed in the battle, but the official returns gave it as sixty, accounting for the forty prisoners as killed in battle."

FAREWELL TO LORD KITCHENER.

American Flag Unfurled Over Him as He Leaves London.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An interesting incident occurred this afternoon at Victoria Station, London, as Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum was about to take the train, en route for Egypt.

The Governor General of the Soudan, accompanied by his aide de camp, was about entering the railway carriage, when a well-dressed American woman approached the group of which he was the centre, unfurled a silk American flag, extended her hand, and said, "Under this flag is it allowable?"

"Certainly," said the Sirdar, accepting her proffered hand and shaking it cordially.

"Good-bye and God bless you!" exclaimed the woman, apparently delighted with the episode.

SIGSBEE SAYS IT IS TRUE.

Acknowledges Daughter's Marriage and Hopes for a New Era in Art.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 11.—Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee of Admiral Sampson's squadron, formerly commander of the battleship Maine, has confirmed the report of the secret marriage of his daughter Mary, an art student, to Balfour Kerr, a New York artist. When asked as to the truth of the report to-day, Capt. Sigsbee said:

"The report that my daughter was married in New York last November has been confirmed by a brief telegraphic dispatch from my family. There is nothing to be said by me in the matter except that my judgment would have suggested a career and then marriage, rather than marriage and the prospect of an impeded career. However, there is a lot of talent in the partnership, and I shall hope for a new era in art."

Watch Presented to Gov. Roosevelt.

George E. Hart of Waterbury and A. Nelson Cheney, the State Fish Culturist, yesterday presented to Gov. Roosevelt at his home, in Oyster Bay, a handsome watch. The watch is open faced and the dial has on it the colors of the uniforms of the Rough Riders. In the centre is the Governor's monogram. On the back of the watch is an engraving of a scene on the Governor's ranch in Wyoming. The fob is a silver baggage check, on which is printed, "New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington, 1904." The watch is a fac simile of one presented to the late Gov. Russell of Massachusetts.

Denmark Quotes New York Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—As an indication of the rapidly increasing business relations between Denmark and the United States, Vice Consul Blom at Copenhagen informs the State Department that the committee for exchange quotations on the Copenhagen Bourse has been instructed by royal decree to quote the rate for three-day sight drafts on New York every Tuesday and Friday. He says that the exch

mediate and effective relief is given, these unfortunate people will perish of famine.

"Under these conditions, the President deems that an appeal should be made to the humanity of the American people. It is an appeal to their patriotism also, for the inhabitants of Puerto Rico have freely and gladly submitted themselves to the guardianship of the United States and have voluntarily surrendered the protection of Spain, to which they were formerly entitled, confidently relying upon more generous and beneficent treatment at our hands. The highest considerations of honor and good faith unite with the promptings of humanity to require from the United States a generous response to the demand of Puerto Rican distress.

"This department has directed the immediate distribution of rations to the sufferers by the army in Puerto Rico, so far as it is within the power of the Executive, but in the absence of any appropriation we must rely largely upon private contributions.

"I beg that you will call upon the public-spirited and humane people of your city to take active and immediate measures in this exigency. The Government transport McPherson will be sent directly from the Port of New York to Puerto Rico on Monday, the 14th inst., to carry all supplies of food which can be obtained. Further transportation will be sent at future dates, of which public notice will be given.

"Any committee charged with the raising of funds will receive full information and advice upon communicating with this department."

The War Department to-day received a cablegram from Gen. Davis giving fuller details of the damage done in Puerto Rico by the hurricane. Gen. Davis says a famine is impending, and asks authority to issue rations to the destitute. The message is dated yesterday at San Juan, and says:

"Later reports show that the hurricane was far more severe in the interior and southern part of the island than here. Data for an estimate of the number of Puerto Ricans who have lost everything are deficient, but I am forced to believe the number on the island cannot fall below 100,000 souls, and a famine is impending. I ask that 2,500,000 pounds of rice and beans, equal quantities of each, be immediately shipped on transports to Ponce and here. Urgent appeals have been made to all post commanders for food for the destitute. Am I authorized to relieve distress by food issues? Rice and beans only desired.

"There have been many deaths of natives by falling walls. So far only one soldier is reported dangerously injured. Several towns are reported entirely demolished. As yet I have reports from only four ports—complete destruction of all barracks at two, and at two others one company of each had barracks destroyed. Troops are in canvas. No reports yet from the largest ports, Ponce and Mayaguez, but they were in the vortex of the storm. At least half of the people in Puerto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has entirely destroyed this source of support."

The following dispatch, addressed to Gen. Schwan, was received at the War Department to-day:

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 10.—My country is devastated. For God's sake help us. CAPT. LUGOVINA.

Lugovina is one of the Puerto Ricans whom Gen. Schwan met during the campaign last year.

The War Department has taken prompt action on Gen. Davis's report. The army transport McPherson has been ordered to sail from New York to San Juan and Ponce next Monday with supplies to relieve the destitute people in Puerto Rico. Acting Commissary General Weston has ordered the purchase in New York of 600,000 pounds of rice and 600,000 pounds of beans to be shipped on the McPherson. Such other food supplies as may be obtained before the McPherson sails will be sent on that ship.

Major John Little, Acting Chief and Purchasing Commissary at New York for the War Department, received a telephone order at noon yesterday from Gen. Weston, Commissary General at Washington, to send at once 600,000 pounds of rice and the same quantity of beans to San Juan for the relief of sufferers from the hurricane in the island of Puerto Rico. By good fortune the transport McPherson, formerly the Obdam, and the fastest of the transport fleet, was in port and available for this service. The order for the provisions was placed at once, and within an hour was being filled. The loading will continue night and day and the vessel will sail Monday noon. It will take about three and one-half days for her to make the run to San Juan and she should arrive there Friday morning.

San Juan is the distributing point for the island and the food supplies will be forwarded thence by military road to Ponce, on the south coast, reported destroyed, and by coasting craft to points on the coast. Humacao, a town at the east end of the island, of 8,000 inhabitants, also devastated, is reached by boats from San Juan in six hours. Major Little was Chief Commissary at Camp Alger and later, from last November to May of this year, he held the same position in the island of Puerto Rico, and is thoroughly familiar, therefore, with the districts affected by the hurricane.

Col. Kimball, Quartermaster of the New York depot, will send at once to Gen. Davis the iron roofing and nails for which requisition has been made for repairing the barracks that were damaged by the storm.

HEAVY STORM AT SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 11.—The heaviest storm known here in fifteen years struck the city yesterday. Rain and lightning were incessant for almost twenty-four hours. Several houses on streets in the lower portion of the city were undermined, and a good deal of damage, though not very serious in character, was done elsewhere. In the American camp nearly half the tents were blown down.

The Ward Line steamer Santiago, Capt. Leighton, from New York Aug. 3 via Nassau, where she arrived August 7, reached this port this morning, having met with severe weather in the Windward Passage. The heavy seas damaged the bridge somewhat.

Immense Damage by Storms in Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Aug. 11.—Severe storms throughout Chile continue to do immense damage.

CABLE LINES NOT DAMAGED.

The hurricane in the West Indies did not do as much damage to the cable lines from the United States as was at first supposed.

The Superintendent of the Commercial Cable Company said yesterday afternoon: "The cables and coast lines of our company are intact, and are being operated as usual. The land lines in Santo Domingo are rendered useless, and until further notice will be so. In Puerton Rico the land lines are badly crippled, and all Government messages will have to be sent or taken by post."

The Manager of the cable department of the Western Union Telegraph Company said: "Our cables and coast lines are as good as ever, and we have not noticed any defects. The land lines are completely prostrated, both in Puerto Rico and Santo Domingo."

French Government Relief System.

Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General, said yesterday that he had not been notified officially of the storm in the West Indies. "In my country," he said, "there is an appropriation to meet just such emergencies, and when the Government is notified that there is suffering or need the President draws the needed money from the Treasury. I do not know what action this office may take in the matter, but the work of relief will be directed by the home Government, and the money to be used will be that set apart by the national budget."

STORM'S RAVAGES IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Dispatches from various points in Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky show that last night's storm was one of unusual severity. Everywhere it was accompanied by a remarkable electric display. Small streams were quickly flooded, and great damage done to corn and tobacco crops. Bridges were swept away, and numerous losses from lightning are reported. At Dover, Ky., over four inches of rain fell.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Aug. 11.—At 4 o'clock this morning a heavy cloudburst visited the eastern part of this (Noble) county, doing an inestimable amount of damage to corn and tobacco crops. It is feared that much stock has been drowned. At 10 o'clock the water was still five feet deep over the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad tracks at Harkins Station, and through trains have been abandoned. Much of the track is known to be washed out.

Hail in the Chemung Valley.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A heavy storm which swept through the Chemung Valley last night was accompanied by hail in several sections. In the towns of Corning, Big Flats, and Lindley, the loss to tobacco farmers will run up into the thousands of dollars.

Fierce Windstorm in Bessemer.

BESSEMER, Mich., Aug. 11. — A fierce wind and rain storm last night tore the roof from the electric light plant, destroyed several business houses, and moved about twenty-five dwellings and the Opera House from their foundations. The mines are all closed down for want of light.

PRICE OF MEAT GOING UP

Retail Butchers to Make an Advance of 2 Cents.

SAY THEY ARE LOSING MONEY

Compelled to Take Such Action or Go Out of Business—Blame the Wholesalers.

The price of meats to consumers, which has been gradually raised recently, is to be still further advanced two or three cents a pound, owing, it is claimed, to a marked shortage in the supply. The Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association has practically decided upon raising prices, and final action will be taken by the members of the association, to be held next Tuesday night at 915 Eighth Avenue.

The butchers say they are compelled to take such a step because the wholesale price of meat is higher than it has been for many years, and shows signs of being still further advanced, instead of being lowered. They claim that the increase of wholesale prices has played havoc with their business; that they are losing money so long as they sell at prices hitherto allowed, and that they must either charge the consumer more for his meat or else go out of business. One prominent butcher on the east side has already been forced to close, and it is said by the members of the trade that his failure in business was due to the increase of wholesale prices, without a corresponding increase by the retail butchers.

It has just leaked out that the question of raising prices was discussed by the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association, which met this week in New York, and following upon this general discussion of conditions by which the butchers are confronted there was a meeting of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association Thursday night at which it was decided that prices must be raised immediately. The association is a branch of the National Association, and its members are confined to butchers on the west side, covering the territory from Twenty-third Street to Seventy-second Street. There is a similar organization on the east side, and the proposed increase of prices is being agitated among its members.

The butchers say the representatives of the Western packing houses are not treating them fairly in the matter. They say the Western dealers tell them that they are obliged to raise wholesale prices, because the supply of cattle is short, but some of the local butchers take this statement with more or less doubt, saying that the Western shippers are sending great quantities of meat to England, where they dispose of it at two cents a pound less than they sell it to the New York trade. The local butchers say the shippers are doing this to keep up the business they have established in foreign markets, hoping to bridge over the season until the supply of cattle is more abundant.

The increase in price to the consumer, which will be at least two cents a pound, while apparently small, will amount to a vast sum of money and prove a serious tax upon the trade in New York, weighing heavily upon the poorer classes.

"It is hard upon the bulk of our patrons," said President L. Wagner of the Greater New York Retail Butchers' Association yesterday, "but the situation is just this: If we don't meet the increase in the wholesale price, we, meaning the average butcher, will conduct our business at a loss of about $80 a week.

"Beef was never so dear since I have been in the business. The wholesale price has been increased from 1¾ to 2 cents per pound. This does not seem much at a glance, but when you figure it out and see that the retail butcher who pays this extra tax in the price is out $16 on every steer's carcass weighing 800 pounds you will see how necessary it is for the retailer to meet the advance of the wholesale price.

"The butchers of New York are paying 9 cents per pound for beef by the carcass, and the price a month or two ago was 7 cents. What is known as 'top cattle' in the trade, which means choice beef, sold for 9 cents this week, while average beef was sold at 8¾ cents at wholesale. Calves sold last week for 9½ cents per pound, but have gone to 12 cents this week at wholesale. We could get lambs last week for 9¼ cents per pound, but this week the price is 11½ and 12 cents wholesale. Last year we paid 8½ cents per pound for hams; recently the price has gone to 12 cents per pound, and we sell it for 13 cents, after the process of drying and proper handling.

"I mention these things to show what led to the action of the retail butchers. I had reports that butchers all over the city were raising their prices. Meats were high, and from present indications will go still higher, so I called a meeting of the association to devise some means of selling our prime beef for more money."

In the call for the meeting President Wagner said: "There is no reason why our members cannot get every butcher on the west side to join us, and perhaps in the near future we may be able to control the prices on the west side of the city."

Mr. Wagner said that a representative of the Swift packing interests had called on him yesterday and said that the scarcity of cattle in the West was assuming the proportions of a serious problem. It is not probable that the prices of meats will be lowered for a long time, but, on the contrary, they may be further advanced.

CANAL FRAUD INVESTIGATION.

To be Continued in Another Way—No Payments Beyond Original Contracts—$800,000 Involved.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The investigation of the alleged canal frauds has not ceased with the report of the special commission. This statement is made upon authority of persons close to Gov. Roosevelt. It is understood that while the Governor was disappointed in the inability of counsel to find such criminal intent that prosecution could be made, he has decided upon a line of action which will prove disconcerting to a large number of the contractors. He has practically served notice that the State will refuse to pay bills over and above the face of the original contract, and Controller Morgan and Attorney General Davies have both been notified that they must fight these claims, which amount to about $800,000.

The State Engineer's office will be the medium through which the legal fight will be carried on, as that officer certified to the contracts. The question will then arise as to whether or not the State is responsible and liable for the acts of its servants.

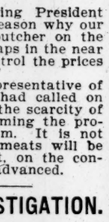
CONSULTING ENGINEER APPOINTED.

Canal Advisory Commission Names George W. Rafter of Rochester.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The Canal Advisory Commission has appointed George W. Rafter of Rochester Consulting Engineer.

Mr. Rafter is an engineer of wide experience, especially in connection with artificial waterways. He was an assistant engineer in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor for a considerable period, and was employed in working out some very difficult problems relative to storage reservoirs. Later he was attached to the commission appointed by the United States Government to survey and report on the practicability of the most feasible route for, and the probable cost of constructing, a ship canal to connect the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard.

Golf.



Trophies, Prizes and Emblems; Score Cards with solid silver mountings; Match Boxes and Cigarette Cases decorated with golf sticks and flags; Cigar Lighters, Penholders in imitation of golf sticks. Special designs submitted for Large Trophies.

Our trophy book, just issued, illustrating over one hundred Prize Cups, will be mailed upon receipt of 2-cent stamp.

MERIDEN COMPANY,

SILVERSMITHS,

Int'l Silver Company, Successor.

Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.

LABOR PARTY'S PLATORM.

Union Delegates Vigorously Urge Its Immediate Issue—No State Organization Yet.

The new labor political party met again last evening at Clarendon Hall, and the Credentials Committee announced that eleven more labor organizations had sent delegates, making 116 in all. The attendance was not as large as on the first day, but this was accounted for by the statement that many unions held individual meetings last night.

Chairman William J. O'Brien announced having appointed standing committees as he had been authorized to do.

The following delegates were appointed on the Committee on Platform: Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 141; John N. Parsons of the letter carriers, Richard Patterson of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, Patrick Grimes of the plasterers, Joseph Barondess of the United Brotherhood of Tailors, John Donnelly of the Steam Fitters' Helpers, and John Sullivan of the brewers.

On the Committee of Resolutions there were appointed Michael Kelly of the Magnolia waiters, B. J. Hawkes of the Concord Labor Club, Philip Weinshelmer of the Amalgamated Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Samuel Prince of Cigar Packers, No. 251; Edward Hanna of the bluestone cutters, Timothy Healy of the Eccentric Firemen, and Charles Pommer of Brewers' No. 1.

Committees on Organization, Rules, and Credentials were also appointed.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers moved that committees on organization be appointed for the various boroughs, and another delegate suggested that other organizations besides trades unions should be admitted to membership.

Delegate London was in favor of having a general State organization and began to attack Tammany Hall. The Democrats, he said, spoke a great deal about Jefferson, but he felt sure that Jefferson would be the first to shrink from Richard Croker. He continued:

Many good people are talking about free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. I do not understand what this means or what good it would do. It seems to me as though this should be a question between only one available man. I believe that Bryan is a good and honest man, but does he understand the subject? I offer an amendment to organize a State political organization.

Delegate Samuel Prince seconded the amendment, and at the same time offered resolutions demanding public ownership and operation of all means of transportation, of the telegraph and telephone systems, and of all gas, electric, and water plants. Further, the resolutions demanded the enforcement of all labor and factory and inspection laws and of the establishment of labor bureaus in labor centres of the State under control of the trades unions.

Chairman O'Brien ruled that the resolutions were out of order at the time, and referred them to the Committee on Platform, and Delegate David Harris suggested the appointment of a committee of two hundred to visit all the unions in Greater New York and ascertain their views upon the independent labor political movement. It was better for the new labor party, he argued, to confine its work to the five boroughs for the present. There were ominous rumblings of a coming storm, and if one was coming the storm centre should be in New York.

Delegate Linden withdrew his amendment, and after some further discussion the motion to appoint Organization Committees for the Boroughs of Kings, Queens, and Richmond was carried.

Another discussion arose over a motion of Delegate Wright of Brooklyn to direct the Platform Committee to make a complete report at the next meeting of the organization. Delegate Harris wanted to wait until there was a larger representation of unions in the new party. Delegate Hill remarked that the majority of workingmen did not care a snap about platforms, but subsequently he modified his views by coinciding with Mr. Harris in advising that the organization should wait until more unions came in and lent a hand in making a platform.

"We can make a platform right now," exclaimed a delegate. "Let's say that we don't get paid for our work, and that will be sufficient."

"We know what we want; it is written on the wall," cried Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association. "Can't we ask for municipal ownership and the eight-hour labor law? Let's not wait and thus give the enemy time. Let's begin at once by organizing the Assembly districts, and the workingmen will come jumping in by the thousands.

Great applause greeted these words, and then Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers suggested that the Platform Committee be granted whatever time it needed to draw up a good platform.

Here a visitor in the gallery shouted: "You mean to give Tammany Hall a chance." The Chair directed that the interrupter be put out, and that was at once done by the sturdy Sergeant at Arms.

Delegate Lurdon urged that the Platform Committee make haste with its report. He went on to say: "It was announced that Socialist resolutions would be presented. There is a Socialist-Labor Party, and also a Social Democracy Party, with Eugene V. Debs at its head."

Here a good many delegates began applauding, whereat Chairman O'Brien called Delegate Lurdon to order and reminded him that he was wandering away from the question at issue.

"I shall confine myself to the subject," continued Lurdon, "but perhaps at the next meeting there will be a Socialist or a Social Democracy resolution that you will swallow."

The motion directing the Platform Committee to make a full report at the next meeting was carried, and an adjournment was taken until next Thursday evening.

BROOKLYN'S FACTION FIGHT.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff left Brooklyn last night for the Adirondacks, where he will remain until the middle of September. Before leaving the city he delivered himself of some political prophecies, and also mentioned Postmaster Wilson, who leads the Republican opposition to the Lieutenant Governor.

"The so-called opposition," said Mr. Woodruff, "is so insignificant that it is hardly worth mention. It is like a tempest in a teapot. Postmaster Wilson need not have prefaced himself to say that 'it is a shame Mr. Woodruff had to go to Lake Champlain and drag President McKinley into Brooklyn local politics.'

"As a matter of fact, neither Mr. Wilson nor Brooklyn politics was referred to in the conversation which I had the honor to have with President McKinley. I merely invited the President to the State Agricultural Fair.

"But as to Brooklyn politics, I will now say that I do not think a single member of the next Executive Committee will be accountable to Mr. Wilson. Neither do I think he will have any support from the County Committee, which will consist of twenty-one delegations, with 200 delegates."

JOHN W. GATES IN THE CITY.

John W. Gates, Chairman of the American Steel and Wire Company was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He refused to discuss the affairs of the Gulf Road or the American Steel and Wire Company, and grasping a friend by the arm, led him away. His companion was ex-President Stillwell of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company.

Current reports are that the above company is to be reorganized with terminal properties at Kansas City and Port Arthur, and that the American Steel and Wire Company, whose stock is shortly expected to be listed on the Stock Exchange, is about to issue a statement concerning its financial condition.

WILD HORSE MAKES HAVOC.

Breaks a Window, Runs into a Car, and Hurts a Dog.

Breaking loose from its tether, a horse attached to a grocery delivery wagon owned by George Heller of 24 Greenwich Avenue, caused havoc yesterday afternoon in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue.

The horse started from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and ran to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. It crashed into a plate-glass window in the drug store of James Wilson, 206 Willis Avenue, and demolished the glass, causing a loss of $250. The next damage was to a cigar store at 619 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. Changing its course from the sidewalk to the middle of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, the animal came in collision with an electric car. Several windows were broken, and Edward Linton, one of the ten passengers in the car, was cut by flying glass.

The horse was stopped near Alexander Avenue by a policeman, but not, however, until it had run over a valuable St. Bernard dog, and so injured it that the animal had to be killed. The dog was the property of Charles Lyons, the man who operates the elevator at Police Headquarters.

GOV. PINGREE TALKS AGAIN

Tells His Views on Politics and Other Matters in Boston.

ALGER IS POPULAR, HE SAYS

Senator McMillan Makes Reply to an Attack by the Governor and Predicts His Own Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Gov. Pingree of Michigan is in Boston. To a reporter he talked freely to-day concerning the outlook, political and otherwise, in Michigan and the country.

"What are Gen. Alger's chances for a Senatorial election?" asked the reporter.

"Excellent, excellent," responded the Governor. "A year is a long time to look ahead in politics, but as it now stands Alger is far in the lead."

"Don't you look on Mr. McMillan as a dangerous opponent?"

"Well, I don't know. Of course, if the Senatorship is to be knocked down to the highest bidder, McMillan will be the chosen one, for he is the wealthiest man in the State, and could buy almost anything he wants. But let me state right here, that if a Senator were to be elected by the people of Michigan, Alger would get more than two votes for every one that would go into McMillan's basket. If he didn't, I would quit politics."

"Then Alger is a favorite with the people of your State?" suggested the reporter.

"Decidedly, yes."

"What do you think of Senator McMillan personally?" was asked.

"Really, I don't know the man—that is, only as a mere acquaintance. He doesn't live in our State, and we Michiganders have no interest in him or knowledge of him. He was born, bred, and educated over in Canada. He is an out-and-out Kanuck. But somehow he drifted across the line, and the first thing we knew he was a candidate for the Senate. His pull elected him. That's all I know of Mr. McMillan."

"Are you in accord with President McKinley?" was the next question.

"Oh, yes, in everything except his policy in the Philippines. I'm not an imperialist—not a little bit—and that is where I don't agree with the President. In other matters we are in perfect accord."

Senator McMillan, upon being interviewed to-night at his Summer home at Manchester-by-the-Sea, said in reply to Gov. Pingree's statements:

"I shall certainly be sent back to Washington. If you will remember, in the last election for Senator we had in our State, Mr. Pingree had a candidate and announced through the public press that Julius C. Burrows would not be re-elected. When the vote was taken, Pingree's man got less than twenty votes, and subsequently Burrows was unanimously elected."

"Mr. Pingree says you are not a resident of Michigan, and intimates that Canada is your home," said the reporter.

"I went to Michigan in 1855," said the Senator, "and for the last forty-four years have been a resident of and taxpayer in Detroit. I have larger interests in that city than any other man, and I think I pay more taxes. Banks and manufacturing concerns make up the major part of my holdings. Why, only last year, with a few friends, I put up a factory which gives employment to 600 operatives. At one time I was very intimately connected with Gov. Pingree in various business enterprises, and it was I who introduced him into politics."

"He seems rather ungrateful, doesn't he?" was asked.

"Oh, that's the way in politics—a friend one day and an enemy the next. Yes, I put a great deal of time into looking after the primaries in the first election of Mr. Pingree, and incidentally paid most of the campaign expenses. Any report that I gave large sums of money for the election of President McKinley is false to the core."

"What are your relations with ex-Secretary Alger?" was the next question.

"Very pleasant," was the reply. "We have always been on good terms."

"Are you a supporter of the Administration?"

"Yes, and a hearty supporter, too. President McKinley has shown himself a strong man in an emergency. His conduct of the Spanish War was admirable and he is doing grandly in carrying on the campaign in the Philippines. It is very easy for people in this country to criticize the manner in which things are going around Manila, but they would be less hasty if they were to consider carefully the adverse conditions met in that country. On the whole the Philippine insurrection has been met in the proper manner and I am certain that a few months will see the end of the fighting there. Gen. Otis is all right and will yet prove the wisdom of the action of President McKinley in continuing him in power."

"Will Mr. McKinley be renominated?"

"By a very large majority. I doubt that any serious opposition will be developed in the convention."

"Whom will the Michigan delegates support?"

"McKinley, unanimously. Michigan is a McKinley State, fore and aft, and will give him an enormous majority a year from next November. The leading Republicans of the State are heartily pleased with the Ohio President, and will make every effort to further his cause."

TO BOND RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The Union Traction Company is about to adopt the system of bonding its gripmen, motormen, and conductors, according to the report which prevailed among its employes. While President Spalding denies that there is any foundation for the report, it is believed by the men and has become the prevailing topic of discussion around the barns and among the employes who will be affected.

The payment of thousands of dollars annually in the settlement of damage cases, as soon as the gripmen, motormen, and conductors furnish surety bonds, would be assumed by the surety company furnishing the bonds.

PACIFIC COAST RAILWAYS.

A special Wall Street dispatch yesterday quoted President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as saying of the Pacific Coast railroad situation:

The Clearwater country controversy was settled by a temporary agreement between the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company that neither road would push its lines into disputed territory for the present, and in the meantime a permanent arrangement will be sought on both sides. This was the outcome of the meeting held at Butte between E. H. Harriman, President of the Alton and Chairman of the Directory of the Oregon Short Line, and President Mellen. No deal has yet been made by the Northern Pacific with the Oregon Navigation or Union Pacific regarding trackage arrangements between Tacoma and Portland, but conferences thus far held indicate that the Northern Pacific may not be compelled to build to gain entrance into the latter city.

The agreement referred to is understood to be a provision for suspension of construction pending negotiations. Mr. Harriman is on his way East, and at Chicago to-day at a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company it is likely that Mr. Harriman will be succeeded as President by S. M. Felton.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A coal distributer pocket at New Haven, Conn., owned by Spier & Co., was burned yesterday, with a loss of $10,000. The flames had gained considerable headway before the fire was discovered. Engineer Gallagher and several men who were at work in the pocket escaped with difficulty. The cause of the fire is not known.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

11:10 A. M.—130 Forsyth Street, Abraham Alvin; damage slight.

11:50 A. M.—94 Allen Street, David Levinwitz; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—297 East Tenth Street, Joseph Stumff; damage slight.

1:50 P. M.—257 Rivington Street, unknown; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—228 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, L. Pinion; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—37 Harrison Street, William Kuhn; damage, $25.

$250,000 Fire in Dallas, Texas.

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 11.—One of the most destructive fires of the year occurred at 1 o'clock this morning, inflicting heavy losses. The Guild Building, on Elm Street, extending through to Pacific Avenue, was completely destroyed, and the one-story building directly east of it shared its fate. Other buildings were partially destroyed. Many heroic rescues of occupants of the fifth floor of the Guild Building were made by firemen, and it is believed that all were saved. The total loss will exceed a quarter of a million dollars.

QUARANTINE HERE RAISED.

Hampton to be Kept Under Surveillance by the Marine Hospital Bureau—Phoebus Still Dangerous.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital service has sent a message to the harbor authorities of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore informing them of the desire of the authorities of the cities in the neighborhood of Hampton, Va., to raise the quarantine against that city, and asking that in case this step should be done the Northern cities would not quarantine against the places affected, including Norfolk, Newport News, Portsmouth, and Old Point.

Dr. Wyman gave his own opinion that there was no reason for quarantining against any other place than Phoebus and the Soldiers' Home. He has received favorable responses from Dr. Doty and Dr. Jones, representing the health authorities of New York and Baltimore, respectively. Surgeon Vickery, the Marine Hospital service representative at Hampton, Va., wired headquarters here to-day that the yellow fever situation continues favorable. There had been no more deaths from the fever.

Health Officer Doty has received notice from the Federal authorities at Washington that there is absolutely no infection of yellow fever at Hampton, Va., and also a request from the health authorities of the localities surrounding Hampton that quarantine be raised. Dr. Doty, on the assurance of the United States Marine Hospital Service that they will keep Hampton under surveillance and notify him of any further outbreak, promised to place no unusual restrictions upon vessels arriving from Newport News, Norfolk, and other places recently under quarantine.

BOY NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.

Locked by Mistake in a Greenport Butcher's Ice Box.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 11.—Harry Doyle, a fourteen-year-old boy, had a narrow escape last night from being frozen to death. His brother George is a clerk in the butcher's shop of C. B. Wiggins. Last night, when the business of the day was over, the older Doyle, assisted by Harry, proceeded to store the meat in the refrigerator. Harry, unseen by any one, entered the refrigerator without a light, with the last piece of meat, and while he was in there the proprietor closed the door.

A half hour later one of the clerks had occasion to enter the refrigerator, where he found Harry nearly unconscious. His hands, feet, and ears were numb, and at first it was thought that they were frozen. Medical aid was summoned, and the boy was removed to his home. It is said he will suffer no permanent ill-effects.

POLICEMEN SEEK WEALTH.

Cincinnati Officers Bet Their Money on a Horse Race and Lose.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A large proportion of the police force of Cincinnati and a sprinkling of City Hall officials made a disastrous venture in the turf line to-day, and to-night they are mourning the loss of their pocket money. A certain race horse running at Hawthorne under the name of Dr. Tarr is responsible for their unfortunate investment. One of the owners of Dr. Tarr is connected with the Police Department, and his boasts of the prowess of his thoroughbred kindled a desire among "the finest" to add to their earnings by judicious bets on the animal.

Twice before to-day Dr. Tarr has fulfilled their expectations, and when it was announced that "the Doctor was fit to win" to-day, many portly bluecoats came down town with an extra five or so, prepared to back their favorite. Poolrooms here are conducted very quietly, and no policeman in uniform was bold enough to offer a bet, but many appeared in citizen's clothes, to the alarm of some of the proprietors. Others went across the river to Kentucky to stake their money.

They were not large bets, $25 being about the limit, and they ranged all the way down to $2. The betting was so steady, however, that odds were rubbed out and the final betting was around 3 to 1. Dr. Tarr, it was reported started like a policeman after a thief, and maintained his lead gallantly into the stretch, but there his courage faltered and he was not heard from when the call was made. How much was lost is not known, but it must have been a tidy sum.

Lynching in Georgia.

CLEM, Ga., Aug. 11.—Will McClure, a negro, aged eighteen years, was lynched a few miles from here this afternoon. He went to the house of George Moore, a farmer of Carroll County, and attacked Mrs. Moore. She screamed and, assistance coming, the negro was captured and immediately killed.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—F. Paul, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—George B. Fraser, Montreal; R. Scott, London.

HOLLAND—George Armour, Princeton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire.

ASTOR—Congressman J. J. Gardner, Egg Harbor; Consul A. Peterson, Washington; Congressman William Coffin, Camden.

HOFFMAN—F. Gale, London; Frederick W. Whittaker, London.

MANHATTAN—Commander John A. Kellogg, United States Navy; Richard Croker, Jr., New York; E. F. Swift, Chicago; Percy B. Weston, London; S. W. Whitney, Albany.

NETHERLAND—E. H. Pullinfer, London.

GRAND—W. H. Bell, Montreal; S. Oliver Crosswell, Turk's Island.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Unsettled conditions, brisk north to east winds.

The low pressure continues generally, except on the extreme North Atlantic Coast, and as a consequence high temperatures still prevail, except in New England, the Eastern Middle States, and the extreme Northwest. There have been showers and thunderstorms in the lake regions, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Ohio Valley, and in various scattered localities. In the Pacific States and plateau States fair weather has prevailed, with nearly stationary temperatures. The West Indian hurricane is now apparently to the southeast and near Nassau, and will probably reach the Florida coast by this morning. Hurricane signals were ordered yesterday afternoon and last evening on both the Southern Florida coasts, and storm signals on the Northern Florida coast and at Savannah and Charleston, and all shipping interests fully warned. Showers are indicated for to-day and to-morrow in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, and to-day from the Ohio Valley and lake regions eastward, except in New England, where showers are indicated for to-morrow. It will be cooler to-day in the central valleys, the upper lake region, and the middle slope States. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be mostly northerly, and probably become high on the Florida and Georgia coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	65	72	74
6 A. M.	64	67	69
9 A. M.	66	68	71
12 M.	68	67	74
4 P. M.	68	73	80
6 P. M.	67	74	75
9 P. M.	67	70	71
12 P. M.	66	66	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	72¾
Weather Bureau	72
Corresponding date 1898	67
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	74

The humidity at 8 A. M. yesterday was 95 per cent. and at 8 P. M. it was 88 per cent. The maximum temperature was 79 degrees at 2:20 P. M. and the minimum temperature was 66 degrees at 9:55 A. M.

Indigestion is the cause of much sickness. If the stomach be strong, sickness will be unknown. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will make the digestion perfect and the liver active. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

FRICTION IN POLICE BOARD

Hess, Abell, and Sexton Feel York Is Taking Too Much on Himself.

PROMISE OF AN EARLY REVOLT

Trouble at a Meeting Yesterday—The President Denies There Is Any Clash of Opinion.

There is promise of an early revolt in the Police Board. Dissension, it is said, has been rampant for some time, and it is now an open secret that President Bernard J. York and his fellow-Commissioners are not working in harmony. Commissioners Abell, Sexton, and Hess, it is declared, feel that President York has taken too much upon himself and is trying to run the department according to his own ideas and without regard to their wishes. A combination of the Commissioners is said to have been formed against Mr. York.

The trouble, it is said, has been growing for a long time. It began when Commissioners Phillips and Hamilton were retired and Mr. Abell and Mr. Hess took their places. Mr. York had had considerable experience as a public officer, was a ready talker, and had the faculty of expressing himself logically and convincingly. He had used these gifts to advantage with Phillips and Hamilton, who, without perhaps fully realizing the fact, gradually gave way to him until he had constituted himself the mouthpiece of the board and had come to be regarded as the ruling spirit in the department.

When Mr. Abell and Mr. Hess entered the board there came a change. Mr. Hess was not a new man in politics, and Mr. Abell was ambitious, was also something of a politician, and was determined to be a factor in the management of the department's affairs. Mr. Abell had also earned for himself a reputation as a man who was not to be fooled, and he was jealous of this distinction.

With Mr. Abell and Mr. Hess, therefore, Mr. York's wishes did not always prevail, and there was friction. Mr. York, however, was not disposed to yield the position he had assumed, and the breach between himself and his fellow-Commissioners gradually widened. The President continued to run things in the Police Board with what his co-laborers are said to have regarded as a high hand, and an open revolt was several times threatened.

When the trolley strike was on in Brooklyn Mr. York assumed charge of the police arrangements in the borough and did about all the talking for the department. Abell was a frequent visitor at the Brooklyn headquarters during the trouble, but he was completely overshadowed by Mr. York, and was made to appear as a mere figurehead. When the strike occurred in Manhattan Mr. York moved over to Mulberry Street and took charge of things there. This behavior on the part of the President was regarded with anything but satisfaction by the other Commissioners, and the situation was not bettered by Mr. York's efforts to boss the police trials.

At the hearing in the case of Policeman Woodley, in Brooklyn, yesterday, for example, Mr. York attempted to run things to suit himself, and it was then that the friction existing in the board was exhibited publicly. Policeman Woodley was charged with refusing to obey an order of Capt. Dunn during the trolley strike. His case was referred to the full board.

While the hearing was in progress Commissioner Abell, who was sitting beside Mr. York, tried to take a hand in the conduct of things, but received little chance. He wanted to secure a certain line of testimony in the case, but Mr. York calmly ignored him and went on questioning the officer.

When Mr. Abell left the room, after the trials, he appeared to be in anything but a pleasant frame of mind, and parted with Mr. York coldly. Mr. York is said to have invited Mr. Abell to accompany him over to Manhattan, and to have been told rather brusquely by Mr. Abell that the latter had business of his own to attend to elsewhere.

Mr. York, however, denied this when seen last night. "That is pure fiction," said Mr. York. "As a matter of fact, Mr. Abell went over to Mulberry Street with me after the trials. Neither was there any friction nor clash of opinion between us during the progress of the trials. As to there being trouble in the Police Board, that is certainly news to me, and news that is not true.

"My relations with Mr. Abell and the other Commissioners are and always have been of the pleasantest character. They were never more cordial than now. There has been no dissension of any kind, and none is threatened that I know of."

"It has been said, Mr. York, that you are conducting things on the theory that you are the head and front and mouthpiece of the department," was suggested.

"I must decline to discuss that," returned Mr. York with a laugh. "It would be ridiculous for me to do so, and I don't propose to make myself ridiculous, I can assure you."

A close friend of Commissioner Abell, who claimed to

DEFENDER MILES ASTERN

The Old Yacht, Hopelessly Beaten, Fails to Round a Mark.

COLUMBIA CAUGHT THE WIND

The New York Yacht Club Run to New Bedford Was More a Drifting Match Than a Race—The Finish.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 11.—The run of the New York Yacht Club fleet from Vineyard Haven to this port to-day proved the most unsatisfactory of the cruise, and as far as racing was concerned was well-nigh a fizzle. All day the yachts wrestled with typical dog-day conditions, winds from all quarters and at all velocities, interspersed with calms, rain, sunshine, and fog, and it was the boat that carried a mascot which won in her class.

DEFENDER LOST BY MILES.

The Columbia was one of these, and for the second time in the cruise she beat the Defender by many miles, because of the shifting breezes and calms. In fact, so far ahead was the new boat at the finish that the Defender gave it up entirely and did not round one of the marks, the Vineyard Lightship. At one time during the day, about noon, it looked as if the Defender had the mascot and might win, for she got a fine shift of wind and left the Columbia becalmed two miles astern. But this seemingly fortunate shift proved the Defender's undoing, the breeze leaving her entirely when off Tarpaulin Cove, five miles from the start, and she lay there two hours, while her rival, further out in the Sound, picked up a nice southwest breeze and made the gain that effectually put the Defender out of the race. The Columbia was out beyond Cuttyhunk before the Defender moved, over ten miles astern. But the Columbia had a hard time getting out to the lightship, five miles further on, and did not round until 2:12 o'clock. Then she floundered around in another calm for half an hour, until at last she caught a northeast breeze out of Buzzard's Bay that took her to the finish line. She passed one side of Cuttyhunk Island as the Defender was going by the other, beating out of Vineyard Sound with a southwest breeze, while the Columbia, three miles away, over the island, was beating in against a northeast wind.

The Columbia crossed the finish line about 5 o'clock, with the Defender off Cuttyhunk Light, at the entrance to Buzzard's Bay.

YACHTS BECALMED.

The day gave every promise of being a fine one for racing, although there were a few rain squalls in the morning, left over from the night before. Still the wind was strong from the east, and the yachts, shortly after they went over the line of West Chop, broke out their spinnakers. Half the fleet hugged the Vineyard side of the Sound, while the other sought the Naushon shore, with the Columbia and Defender contesting in the middle. The Defender started ahead of the Columbia, and it was half an hour before the latter caught up and passed her to port. The boat then kept away for the Naushon shore, while the Columbia held along through the centre. Then the wind began to fail, the flukes started their deadly work, and from that time on the boats were never within a distance that could afford a good test.

The other yachts of the fleet sailed a much shorter course than the two fliers, running in through Quick's Holl half way down to Cuttyhunk, and finishing at the flagship, anchored off Wilkes Ledge, in the middle of Buzzard's Bay, five or six miles outside of New Bedford.

The Navahoe was the first of the big ones over the line, the Vigilant being three minutes after. The two '93 old timers had a fine race up the Sound, at one time the Navahoe outsailing her rival. The soft spots in the wind and the frequent shifts struck them, and the Vigilant slipped through Quick's Holl first.

DRIFTING IN.

The Colonia was the first at this point in the schooner class, while the Gloriana led the little sloops. The wind left the boats entirely in Buzzard's Bay, and for another hour they were almost motionless. At last the Vigilant crossed the line in her usual position, at the head of the fleet, while the Colonia drifted over ahead of the schooners. A breeze which came from the northeast during the latter part of the afternoon helped out those of the fleet that followed the Defender into the trap at Tarpaulin Cove, and at 5:30 all had finished and were heading for the anchorage.

It caused great regret that a day which began so auspiciously should have resulted so unfortunately, and that the sequence of good runs of the fleet should have been broken.

THE BOATS GET AWAY.

There was a fresh easterly breeze, a cloudy sky, and every indication of thick weather when the flagship Corsair established the starting line by anchoring a couple of hundred yards east of the buoy off West Chop. Signals had been set early in the morning announcing that the fleet would start for New Bedford at 10:30 o'clock. At that time the starting signal for sloops was given, and they got away in this order: Acushla II., Gloriana, Hussar, Hildegarde, Sistae, Syce, Katonah, Navahoe, Sayonara, Vigilant, Queen Mab, Petrel, and Mira. The last three were handicapped.

At 10:55 o'clock the schooners started, and a very pretty sight they made crossing the line with sheets broad off to port in this order: Ariel, Gevalia, America, Iroquois, Neaera, Marguerite, Uncas, Quisetta, Colonia, and Amorita.

The Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Uncas, Neaera, and Gloriana jibed at once to starboard, and, hauling close in shore, made for the channel inside the Middle Ground, to escape the strong head tide, but by doing this they lost considerable of the wind, which the others, steering down the middle of the Vineyard Sound, managed to hold, while making good time against the tide.

The Columbia and Defender, starting, as on other days, fifteen minutes after the schooners, broke out their balloon jib topsails thirty seconds before crossing the line. The Defender had a trifle the better of the start, but not more than two lengths. Both had sheets broad off to port. The Columbia's spinnaker was set to starboard two minutes after crossing the line, and the Defender's thirty seconds later.

DEFENDER LOSES THE WIND.

The easterly breeze held fairly strong, until the leaders of the northern division were not far from Tarpaulin Cove, when it fagged out. Luckily the tide was slackening, or all would have been set back to the start. As it was, nearly all of the division, including the Defender, were becalmed for nearly two hours. The Columbia had almost passed the Defender at 11:45 o'clock, when the latter crossed the Sound to the Naushon shore, looking for a breeze which never came.

The Columbia declined to follow suit. She held her course along the north edge of the Middle Ground, and when just abreast of Lucas Shoal she took the first of a nice southwest breeze, that sent her spinning along at a six-knot clip in the smooth water. She was now close-hauled on the port tack, and she was passing out by Gay Head, pointing for the Vineyard Sound Lightship, before the Defender and the schooners and sloops about her got the same breeze.

On account of the great draught, it has been agreed that the big sloops should go around the lightship, while the others went through Quick's Hole as in former years. The schooners Colonia and Quisetta passed through Quick's Hole at 1:30. They were the first of the south division. To reach that point, the Vigilant, Navahoe, and Ariel, leading them by about a mile, were the only ones of the other division that had, by outsailing the rest, been able to reach this point. They carried spinnakers to starboard going through Quick's Hole.

COLUMBIA SIX MILES AHEAD.

The southwest wind fell light again just after the Columbia rounded Vineyard Sound Lightship at 2:12, and it was 3:50 before she passed Cuttyhunk Buoy and hauled close on the wind. The wind was from east-northeast to the finish. She made a short tack for Cuttyhunk, then a long stretch of six miles on the starboard tack brought her across the finish line, a winner, for the Defender was not only six or seven miles astern, but she had not rounded the lightship. The leaders of the main fleet had finished in this order: Vigilant, Navahoe, Colonia, Quisetta, Amorita, Ariel, Gloriana, Syce, and Iroquois.

For the Astor Cup race on Monday off Newport, the club has engaged the new side-wheel steamer Warwick for members and guests. Tickets may be obtained from Capt. F. P. Sands at the Newport Reading Room, or at the club station on the following day. In addition to the cups already announced to be offered by the Commodore, he will offer special cups for thirty-foot yachts owned by members of the club.

The following is a summary of the club run:

SUMMARY OF THE RACES.

SLOOPS—CLASS G.

Yachts.	Start H. M. S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elaps'd Time. H.M.S.	Correct'd Time. H.M.S.
Columbia	11:15:45	4:59:22	5:43:47	5:43:47
Defender	11:15:30	Not timed.		
Vigilant	10:54:30	2:06:41	3:14:11	3:14:11
Navahoe	10:53:52	3:02:03	4:08:11	4:07:25

SLOOPS—CLASS H.

Hildegarde	10:51:17	4:15:03	5:23:46	5:23:46
Queen Mab	10:55:00	4:06:37	5:11:37	5:10:26

SLOOPS—CLASS J.

Gloriana	10:50:52	3:25:32	4:34:40	4:34:40
*Sayonara	10:54:20	5:10:40	6:16:20	.....
*Petrel (yawl)	10:55:00	5:09:07	6:14:07	.....

*Not measured.

SLOOPS—CLASS K.

Syce	10:51:51	3:32:43	4:50:52	4:40:52
Acushla II.	10:50:43	Not timed.		
Sistae	10:52:25	4:01:06	5:08:41	Not given.

SLOOPS—CLASS L.

Mura	10:55:00	4:00:10	5:05:10	.....
Katonah	10:52:26	Not timed.		
Hussar	10:50:59	Not timed.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Colonia	10:59:26	3:03:20	4:03:54	4:03:54
America	10:56:47	Not timed.		

SCHOONERS—CLASS C.

Ariel	10:55:56	3:17:05	4:21:09	4:21:09
Marguerite	10:58:01	Not timed.		
Iroquois	10:56:54	4:32:45	5:05:51	5:05:22

SCHOONERS—CLASS D.

Amorita	10:59:28	3:15:30	4:16:02	4:16:02
Quisetta	10:58:50	3:08:03	4:09:13	4:07:24

SCHOONERS—CLASS F.

Gevalia	10:56:03	5:08:46	6:12:43	6:12:43
Neaera	10:57:37	4:08:45	5:10:28	5:08:32
Uncas	10:58:24	4:00:25	5:01:58	5:01:58

The Columbia is a winner, the Defender not having covered the full course. The Vigilant wins from the Navahoe by 53 minutes 14 seconds.

The Hildegarde wins from the Queen Mab by 13 minutes 20 seconds.

The Gloriana wins in her class, being the only boat timed.

The Syce and Mira win in their respective classes.

The Colonia wins in her class.

The Ariel wins from the Iroquois by 14 minutes 13 seconds.

The Quisetta wins from the Amorita by 8 minutes 38 seconds.

The Uncas wins from the Neaera by 6 minutes 34 seconds.

The finish was at Wilke's Ledge Buoy.

TOWING OF THE SHAMROCK.

New York Yacht Club's Consent Will Establish a Precedent.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Field, referring to the New York Yacht Club's consent that the cup challenger, the Shamrock, shall be towed during calm spells, says:

"If this will not be a precedent, what will it be? It is not likely that the Shamrock will be becalmed in midocean, and towing would be most useful in case of head winds."

In the opinion of The Field the trials between the Columbia and the Defender "give no insight into the chances of the untried Shamrock."

TREAT FOR LIPTON'S EMPLOYES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Whether the Shamrock sails to victory or defeat, the Chicago employes of Sir Thomas Lipton will be there to see. He has not forgotten his workmen in this city, and has made arrangements for the heads of his departments to take a vacation and see the races. He employs about 1,000 persons in his packing houses at the stock yards and in his city offices.

Sir Thomas has engaged a train of five Pullman sleepers and one drawing-room and dining car. In this chartered train the heads of departments and some of the other valued employes will journey to the East, where other accommodations will be engaged for them. The train will be decorated with the Shamrock's colors, and the run will be a swift one, with no stops. The men to go have already been selected from his packing and tea houses, and they are preparing to make the trip a jolly one. There is a rumor that their employer will visit Chicago and go East with them, but this is considered hardly probable.

Meteor's Captain May Aid Shamrock.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Times, complimenting Capt. "Ben" Parker's skillful handling of Emperor William's yacht Meteor in the Solent, confirms the report that he will, if the Kaiser consents, go to the United States with ten of the most expert members of the crew of the Meteor to assist in sailing the Shamrock.

Result of Thirty-Footer Race.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The thirty-footers raced in miserable weather this afternoon over the Jamestown course. Mist, rain, and a choppy sea were the conditions of the weather encountered by the boats. The wind was from the northeast, and the start was at 3:14. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5 35 54	2 10 54
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5 37 04	2 22 54
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5 38 18	2 24 54
Hera Ralph N. Ellis	5 41 20	2 27 20
Pollywog, A. H. Paget	5 41 25	2 37 25
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5 41 51	2 37 51
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5 42 03	2 28 03
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	5 42 26	2 28 26
Dorothy, Harry Whitney	5 44 13	2 30 13
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5 48 22	2 34 22

DOES NOT FEAR A STRIKE.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Official Says Telegraphers Are Convenient, but Not Essential.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—General Manager Chamberlain of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, into whose hands the controversy between the road and its telegraph operators has been placed, states that he does not anticipate a strike, but that if one should take place the road would simply return to the original principles of railroading whereby running time, stops, and meeting places were established and observed by fixed rules. With reference to operating in case of a strike, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"If there was not a telegrapher we would run the road just the same. They are not essential, though convenient. There are meeting places for all trains, and the trainmen would simply follow the rules which are laid down for their guidance when for any reason there are not proper telegraph facilities.

"As to towermen, any man of intelligence could learn the system of operating in a very few hours, and, besides, all these switches can be operated on the ground by switchmen as in former times, if need be."

Concerning the dissatisfaction among the freight hands of the company, Mr. Chamberlain said that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road was paying the same rate of wages as the other New England roads, and they can see no reason why they should pay more than the other companies. In case of a strike in this department, Mr. Chamberlain says he has on file 250 applications for clerkships and 500 from laborers, from which all vacancies could be readily filled.

Pursemakers Go on Strike.

The pursemakers have followed the example set by other east side workingmen and have gone on strike for an advance of wages. There are about 150 persons employed in this trade, most of them boys and young men. They are paid by the piece, and those who work at the common grade of goods are able to earn $6 to $7 a week, while those who make the finer qualities of purses earn between $9 and $11 per week. They now demand a general advance of 40 per cent.

Cashing of D., L. and W. Pay Checks.

In order to obviate the difficulty which the employes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad experience in getting their pay checks cashed owing to the fact that the banks require them to be identified, the company yesterday issued orders from the Hoboken office that all pay checks shall hereafter be cashed by station agents along the road whenever they have cash enough to meet them. Superintendent Du Puy said that in addition the company's officers would ask the bank officers to make some arrangement by which the men could get their checks cashed without being identified, as the company's arrangements were such that no man could get a check unless it belonged to him.

A Piermont Man Killed by a Train.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John Quackenbos, proprietor of a large Summer boarding house at Piermont, was struck by a train at Sparkill, while walking on the track this afternoon, and killed. The engine cut him in two. He was sixty-five years old, and well known in this part of the state.

GARDINER ON HIS OFFICE

Up-to-Date, He Says, After Half a Century's Delay.

A REPORT FULL OF PROMISE

Wants More Money Next Year, but Declares Important Cases Eat Up Contingency Funds.

Heads of city departments are busily engaged in preparing their estimates for the conduct of their offices during the fiscal year of 1900. Some of these estimates have already been sent to the Controller, and the rest will be in by the end of this month.

One of the first officials to file his estimate was District Attorney Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner asks for $292,610, an increase of $32,240 over the appropriation for his office for 1899. The estimate is itemized as follows:

ESTIMATE FOR 1900.

For salary of the District Attorney	$12,000
For salaries of eight Assistant District Attorneys at $7,500 each	60,000
For salaries of Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, private secretary, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, county detectives, messengers, and other employes	170,610
For fees and compensation of stenographer to the Grand Jury	2,500
For contingent expenses in procuring the arrest and extradition of prisoners in this and other States and foreign countries, attendance of witnesses from other States, fares, expert witnesses, actual disbursements necessarily incurred in service of process or other performance of public duty, books and publications for office law library, postage, telegrams, messenger, telephone, and other special service, interpreters, and other necessaries for the office	30,000
For contingent expenses of the same character, being arrearages, estimated for 1899	10,000
For fees of Clerk of Court of General Sessions for certified copies of indictments and other records	7,500

Mr. Gardiner submits with his estimate a report on the doings of his office, in which he spares no commendation for himself and his assistants, the climax being reached when he announces that "the office is up to date for the first time in fifty years."

In speaking of the need for a liberal appropriation for contingencies, Mr. Gardiner says that the expenses of this character for 1899 will be greater than he estimated last year, thus leaving arrearages to be paid out of next year's appropriation. This year's deficiency, he says, is due to the fact that during the year the demands on the contingency account have been exceptionally heavy owing to many important criminal cases, "which have attracted general public notice." Such contingencies can never be estimated for with reasonable certainty, Mr. Gardiner says, "because the District Attorney, as counsel for the people, never can know in advance what crimes may be committed which may entail great expense on the county."

Of the work which devolves on the staff of the office, Mr. Gardiner says: "The amount of business transacted is not equaled by that of any other District Attorney or Prosecutor of the Pleas in this or any other county." In proof of this assertion he points out that the number of printed forms in use aggregate 204.

Mr. Gardiner submits the following report as showing the volume of business transacted by his office in the period beginning Jan. 1, 1898, and ending July 1, 1899:

Total number of indictments pending on advent of my administration	2,911
Indictments found by Grand Juries, (not one of which has been set aside as defective)	5,295
Complaints dismissed by Grand Juries	2,657
Indictments disposed of by this office, through the Supreme Court or Court of General Sessions	7,418
Cases disposed of by this office through the Court of Special Sessions	6,740
Total number of cases disposed of by this office through the courts	14,158

During this period, Jan. 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899, 41 separate indictments for homicide were tried, resulting in 7 convictions of murder in the first degree, with sentence of death; 16 convictions of murder in the second degree, with imprisonment for life, and 24 convictions of manslaughter, with no untried homicide indictment pending on July 1, 1899—a record quite unequaled.

After showing that the office is up to date, Mr. Gardiner remarks:

Nothing deters the commission of crime so effectually as prompt and adequate punishment, and every person who may be indicted during my administration may be sure that the indictment will be promptly submitted to the court.

In certain recent trials and convictions, as, for example, of a notorious individual for robbery by the "badger game," and of the kidnappers of a baby, and of the policeman who robbed a dying citizen, the community were gratified at the prompt and exemplary punishment inflicted by the courts, due to the ability of this office now to control criminal offenders without delay.

The increases in the appropriation asked for 1900 over 1899 are: Salaries, $17,240; contingencies, including arrearages, $15,000.

JAPANESE PORTS TO BE OPENED

Foreign Commerce Will Be Permitted in 22 of Them When the New Treaties Become Operative.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department announces that by imperial ordinance of July 12, 1899, the following Japan ports will be opened to foreign commerce as soon as the new treaties become operative: Shimizu, Taketoyo, Yokkaichi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Hakota, Karatsu, Kuchinotsu, Misumi, Izuhara, Sasuna, Shishimi, Nawa, Hamada, Sakai, Miyazu, Tsuruga, Nanawo, (South Bay,) Fushiki, Otaru, Kushiro, Muroran.

At the Port of Murran, mugi, (barley, wheat, rye, oats, &c., sulphur, coal, and other commodities, designated by the Minister of Finance, only can be exported.

If in any of the ports named the total amount of imports and exports falls short of 50,000 yen per annum, the port is to be closed.

THE VENETIA ON FIRE AT SEA.

Hamburg-American Liner Declined Help When Sighted.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Azores, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Cayo Hono, Capt. Friend, from Zaza via Kingston, Jamaica, July 26, for Genoa, has put in here for coal. She reports that on Aug. 7, in latitude 35 north, longitude 40 west, she passed the Hamburg-American Line steamer Venetia, Capt. Schulke, from Hamburg via Gibraltar, July 27, for the West Indies and New Orleans. Venetia had a fire in her cargo in the third hold, but declined assistance.

The Venetia is a steel vessel of 1,798 tons net, 320 feet long, 40 feet beam, and 26½ feet depth, and has seven water-tight bulkheads. She was built in 1891.

PATIENT SAYS HE WAS ROBBED.

Took Money Into a Hospital, He Declares, but It Was Not Returned.

Alvin Falkingham, twenty-one years old, a cook employed until yesterday morning on the schooner Frederick Rosener, which then sailed to Bath, Me., from the West Seventy-fifth Street pier, called at the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station last night and told a story of losing a sum of money while a patient in Roosevelt Hospital.

Falkingham said he left his vessel Wednesday to go ashore on some business. When in front of 141 West Seventy-fifth Street he became suddenly ill and was sent by a policeman to Roosevelt Hospital. He said he had $11 in a pocketbook, and while in the ambulance he transferred it from his trousers to his coat pocket.

Arriving at the hospital, he was relieved of his coat by an orderly. He says he was discharged yesterday as cured, and when he asked for his money he was told he had none. He said the Superintendent of the hospital heard his story and promised to investigate. Detective Donahue was detailed to investigate the man's complaint.

Made Blind in a Queer Way.

Emil Fuchs, a member of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken, has been made blind, temporarily at least, by a peculiar accident. About two weeks ago he was repairing a boat at the clubhouse. He undertook to cut a piece of wood with an axe. His sight being poor he put on his glasses. While using the axe it slipped from his hand. It struck the piece of wood he aimed at, which flew up, struck him in the face, and broke the glasses. A piece of the broken glass cut the right eye slightly. He thought nothing of it, but soon both eyes became swollen and black, and yesterday he was unable to see with either eye. Physicians say that the optic nerves are paralyzed.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

SENATOR MACKEY'S BOOM.

One of Erie County's Favorite Sons Inspired with Ambition to Succeed Gov. Roosevelt.

State Senator William F. Mackey of Erie County, reached the city with a boom for the Democratic nomination for Governor yesterday, and spent the day telling his friends how he should nurture it. The field of this development at this early stage will be at the house of the Prospect Gun Club, at Freeport, L. I., and a number of up-State and local politicians are, according to Mr. Mackey, to take part in the affair.

Mr. Mackey, in all seriousness, is one of Erie County's favorite sons. He has long had the Gubernatorial bee in his hat, and he has neglected no opportunity to encourage the insect's ambitions. During the last session of the Legislature, it is said, this encouragement developed into an extreme desire to accomplish the enactment of laws which would give the people what is called in New York a "liberal" Sabbath, but which is known in Buffalo as a "wide-open Sunday, without limit." He is a believer in all the tenets of his party except the side issue of "free silver," and has a host of followers who want to see him succeed Col. Roosevelt. In addition to these qualifications he is a forcible speaker, and his ability in this direction was so well appreciated by Richard Croker that he was invited to speak at the Democratic Club's Jefferson dinner. This invitation Mr. Mackey declined for some reason.

Mr. Mackey said yesterday that his boom had the support of the up-State leaders of the party, and that he was now in search of local assistance. Senator W. J. La Roche of Kings County, whose circulars before election stated that "although a Democrat, he was essentially a gentleman," will be the host of Mr. Mackey. Other Democrats who will assist at the ceremony of launching the boom at the Prospect Gun Club are Senators McCarren, Foley, Munsinger, Grady, Donnelly, and Mitchell; Assemblyman Palmer, Police Commissioner York, Controller Coler, Mayor Van Wyck, and Augustus Van Wyck, the recent candidate for Governor. In addition to these Democrats Senators Elsberg and Ford and Assemblyman Alds, Republicans, will be present.

TAMMANY'S SECRETARY REPLIES

Thomas F. Smith Scores Sheehan and McGoldrick in Turn.

The fight in the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District, which has been provocative of considerable bad feeling among friends, has become more intense since Thursday night, when John B. McGoldrick was welcomed back to the Sheehan side, after he had labored for a year under the suspicion of treason to Mr. Sheehan. In his speech on that occasion Mr. McGoldrick attacked Thomas F. Smith, his successor as Chief Clerk of the City Court and Secretary of Tammany Hall, in vigorous terms.

Mr. Smith, who is one of the leaders in the fight against Mr. Sheehan, declared last night that the attacks of McGoldrick were unworthy of his notice. He said:

"When Mr. Sheehan sees fit to make an allegation himself concerning me, I will answer it, but none that appears to emanate from so irresponsible an individual as McGoldrick, whose efforts to malign are as puny as his character and sense of honor. The people of our district know him, and they know me. I will be well satisfied with their judgment on that point.

"The fact that the Justices of the City Court removed him from his position and gave it to me perhaps explains his hostility to me. I don't think that he would be delighted with the publication of the principal cause for his dismissal nor of the reasons that induced his expulsion from Tammany Hall.

"It is refreshing to note the forgiving spirit that now prevails in the Pequod Club, and which is pathetically exemplified by the reunion of Mr. Sheehan and McGoldrick. A year ago McGoldrick was one of the chief conspirators in the movement started in the district to down Sheehan. Despite his assurances of the warmest friendship for Sheehan, he had the longest and sharpest knife up his sleeve for him, but before he could use it Mr. Croker interfered and saved Sheehan, who was absent at the time, from being turned down by his own committee. Shortly afterward McGoldrick became a political outcast. He was even refused admission into Republican fold, where he had been, years ago, for a short time after having betrayed the organization.

"Regarding their charge that I am an ingrate, I have this to say: Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, noted for his interest in and kindness to young men, gave me my first political place, and not John C. Sheehan. Whatever I have got in politics was through Tammany Hall, under the leadership of Richard Croker. All that Mr. Sheehan got since his advent in this city he received through the influence of Tammany Hall, while under the leadership of Richard Croker. Mr. Sheehan, for his own aggrandizement, assails Mr. Croker and the organization that made him and seeks to disrupt it. I, as a member of the district organization, do my best, in my humble way, to frustrate Sheehan's treasonable designs."

Republican Convention in Cortland.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Aug. 11.—At the Republican County Convention, held here this afternoon, George S. Sands was unanimously renominated for member of Assembly.

New Jersey Silver Men to Rally.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Charles T. Atkinson is sending invitations to well-known free silverites of the State to attend a conference of the Bryan supporters in the Ridgeway House, Philadelphia, on Sept. 2. At this conference steps will be taken to formulate a plea which will bring out the strength of Bryan in New Jersey. Another conference is scheduled to be held in Trenton at a later date, when plans for the entertainment of Col. Bryan on the occasion of his visit to New Jersey in December will be made.

THE NUNIVAK AT ST. MICHAEL.

New Yukon River Revenue Cutter Towed 4,214 Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has received advices of the safe arrival at St. Michael, Alaska, of the Nunivak, the new Yukon River cutter. The Nunivak was built in San Francisco for the upper river service, and the duty of towing her to the mouth of the Yukon was assigned to the revenue cutter Rush, Lieut. Cushing in command.

The craft, which is wholly unsuited to rough weather, was towed 4,214 miles through the North Pacific and the Bering Sea, a portion of the time in very bad weather.

The cruising ground of the Nunivak will be from the mouth of the Yukon a thousand miles up stream. She will assist in enforcing navigation, customs, and revenue laws, and will at all times render assistance to persons in distress. She is provisioned for two years.

CHARGES AGAINST COL. SHEPARD

But Commandant of Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Did Not Resign.

CORNING, N. Y., Aug. 11.—At the meeting of the Trustees of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath to-day Col. C. E. Shepard, the Commandant, did not present his resignation, as requested by a vote of 6 to 3 at the Trustees' meeting yesterday. The Trustees then sent him a copy of the formal charges which have been made against him. He has until the adjournment meeting on Aug. 24 to prepare his answer to the charges.

The charges against Col. Shepard allege, among many other things, that he has had personal bills of himself and family paid out of the funds of the State; that he drew pay belonging to others and appropriated it to his own use; that he illegally drew wages purporting to be due to servants who were not employed during the time for which the money was collected; that the laundry work of himself and family was done at the home hospital, which was illegal; that he entertained friends in the Chapel of the Home and at his order champagne was served from the pulpit; that he is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants and has, while under their influence, on several occasions made a spectacle of himself, which tended to demoralize the discipline at the Home; that he is irritable and impatient and frequently abuses the inmates of the Home and that he has slandered his subordinates.

Girl Pleads Guilty of Murder.

CARMI, Ill., Aug. 11.—Ivy Crabtree, the girl who killed her brother in an attempt to poison her family, was arraigned in court. Her father, Walter S. Warthen, and her aunt, Mrs. Dixon, were present. Judge Pearce sentenced her to the penitentiary for eighteen years.

Mr. Young's Condition Is Favorable.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The condition of William J. Youngs, the Governor's private secretary, who is ill with typhoid fever, was reported quite favorable this morning.

RAID ON AN ILLICIT STILL

Gang of Moonshiners Captured in Jersey City After a Fight.

BIGGEST SEIZURE IN YEARS

With Seven Deputies, Agent Thompson Broke Into the Building Where the Whisky Was Being Made.

After a desperate struggle with the ringleader of an illicit distillery of unusually large capacity in the outskirts of Jersey City last night, Revenue Agent F. G. Thompson and seven deputies succeeded in capturing the plant and arresting four of its operators.

The distillery was situated at Dale's Avenue and Broadway, in the district of Marion, and the spot is an isolated one. For several days the revenue officers had been watching the place, and as each day went by they were enabled to gain information tending to confirm their suspicions. Upon ascertaining that the business carried on was of far greater extent than is usually found this side of the mountain regions of Tennessee and North Carolina, Revenue Agent Thompson determined to go prepared for trouble. He took with him Special Gauger Fellows and Inspectors Long, Brooks, Moore, Bivins, Taylor, and O'Neall, making a party of eight, all well armed.

They left Mr. Thompson's office about 5 o'clock and were soon in the neighborhood of the place where the "moonshiners" were supposed to be operating. They approached the structure, which is a large, single-story building, and found the doors locked. Without delay, the revenue officers broke down one of the doorways and entered. They discovered the inmates, who tried to escape from the building.

Robert Clarke, the leader, was caught by one of the Deputies, but he turned upon the officer and showed fight. Revenue Agent Thompson then ordered the men to draw their weapons. He grasped Clarke by the throat and a fierce struggle ensued until Mr. Thompson had thrust his thumbs, as he expresses it, "well up under his gills," choking the captive nearly to the strangulation point before he would give in to arrest.

Three other men were captured, who gave their names as Frederick Warren, Joseph Hyer, and Jeremiah Connors, all of whom were hiding about the place, and who made considerable resistance. It was not necessary to fire a single shot, however, in making the arrests.

The revenue officers seized a 300-gallon still in operation, 500 gallons of spirits, 1,500 gallons of molasses mash, and ten barrels of molasses. The molasses, which is used in making the spirits, was just being brought in, and was seized while it was yet on the wagons. The wagons and horses were also seized. The whole outfit will be inventoried to-day and made ready for sale.

The prisoners were taken to the Oakland Avenue Police Station, Jersey City, where they were locked up. They will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Rowe to-day.

Clarke, the leader of the gang, sixty years old, gave his address as 255 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, and said he was a plumber. The others said they lived in Jersey City. The revenue officers say Clarke is well known to them as having figured as a victim in other raids. They say he was the principal operator in the illicit distillery of the Brady brothers, captured in a famous raid some time ago, when six of the Brady band were sent to the penitentiary.

"This was the biggest haul we have had around New York for a long time," said Revenue Agent Thompson last night. "The still had a capacity of 200 gallons of whisky per day, and double that if run day and night. It has been in operation about six weeks, and the quantity of whisky sent out by the gang has been considerable."

The Jersey City police reported the names of only three prisoners whom they held in custody charged with conducting the still.

Dead in Hoodoo Doctor's Office.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 11.—Lillian Chambers, a colored girl of Philadelphia, was found dead sitting in a rocking chair this afternoon at the house of William Wilkinson, 852 Locust Street, an alleged hoodoo doctor. The county and city officials are of the opinion that she died from fright when the "doctor" was about to put a "spell" on her to perform an operation. Wilkinson is in prison pending an investigation.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:07	Sun sets...7:03	Moon sets...9:33

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:09	Gov. Isl'd..11:29	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	
S. Hook...11:14	Gov. Isl'd..11:30	H. Gate....1:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 12.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aller, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Cape Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Caribbee, Barbadoes	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Curityba, Matanzas	.....	.....
Cyprian Prince, Santos	.....	10:00 A. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
La Champagne, Havre	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nerida, La Plata	.....	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	8:30 A. M.	.....
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, AUG. 15.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	.....	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Color	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	.....	.....
Pretoria, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 15 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 14 and up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up

Wanamakers

Store Closes at Noon To-day.

A Store Programme

FIRST, the end-of-the-week offers in men's wear, that you have learned to look for. Then, a few hints for womenkind. Then, *twelve o'clock*, when the doors close, and next, *Monday*, with one of the strongest stories we have ever written.

Saturday Morning's Men's Furnishings First, there's the "Musset" collar. One of the new lock-front styles. This is a particularly handsome style, and will be popular, especially so as they're only 12½c.

Percale shirts in various good patterns at only a half-dollar; 75c. and $1 values.

A lot of belts that have been 75c. to $1.25, are now 25c. Good choosing among various desirable styles.

And suspenders, that are here for a quarter, though worth twice that—lisle thread—nickel trimmings, leather ends.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

The New Fall Waists Not only new but novel. Flannels, serges and velveteens in designs that are original this season. Many styles, many materials, many kinds of trimming. But all *brand-new fashions*, correct, individual, attractive. At Mid-autumn prices:—

Wash flannels in plaids, $1.
Solid color flannels, $2 and $2.75.
Solid color cashmeres, satin yokes, $5.
Solid color flannels, $3.75 and $5.
Solid color flannels, with bands of leather, $6.50.
Solid color velveteens; some silk-embroidered fronts; others trimmed with fine insertion; $10. Corded and braid trimmed, $6.

Black Sateen Petticoats The most satisfactory sort for daily wear. Durable, good-looking, comfortable, easily brushed; for all sorts of weather. These are of best sateen, made carefully. Prices moderate:

75c.—Black; Spanish flounce, with 2 deep ruffles.
85c.—Fine black; deep flounce with 3 small ruffles.
$1—Fine black deep corded umbrella ruffle.
$1.50—Fine quality deep umbrella ruffle.
$2—French sateen; deep flounce with two clusters of cording; bound with velveteen.
Others up to $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Snowy white, a clean fresh lot. Lawn, sheer and fine, but durable; workmanship, painstaking and successful. The new aprons, extra wide, with long broad sashes. Prices generous:

25c.—White lawn; deep hem; clusters of four wide plaits; sash.
35c.—Fine lawn; deep hem; rows of drawn work; satin stripe.
50c.—Sheer lawn; wide skirt; deep hem; nine plaits; broad sash.
65c.—Lawn; wide skirt; deep hem; bib front; bretelles; wide sash.
$1—Fine lawn; deep hem and plaits; bib front; shoulder straps trimmed with insertion.
Gingham aprons, 18c. to 25c.; Maids' caps, $10c. to 35c.
Nurses' caps, 15c. to 30c.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Flannelette Petticoats Short petticoats for early Autumn. Soft, light colors; plain or striped. Roomy, comfortable skirts, quite free from bulkiness. Trimmed in plaitings, pretty lace, and silk embroidery. See these prices:

50c.—Striped flannelette; deep hem; two wide plaits; yoke band.
65c.—White or striped; deep ruffle; silk-embroidered scallop; yoke band.
75c.—Solid colors; blue or pink; scalloped-edge; silk-embroidered; yoke band.
85c.—Striped or solid; pink or blue; deep Vandyke ruffle; torchon edging.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Grape Juice Inn The little hostelry in our basement where Grape Juice, cool, invigorating and delicious, may be sampled without charge. Unfermented, non-alcoholic, the unadulterated juice of best Lake Erie grapes.

Half pints, 15c. each; $1.75 a doz.
Pints, 25c. each; $2.75 a doz.
Quarts, 50c. each; $5 a doz.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FATHER DELAYED THE WEDDING

Kept His Son, the Bridegroom, Locked in His Room for Three Days.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Aug. 11.—The wedding of Charles Campbell and Lydia Storer took place to-night, three days late. Campbell is a young man who has the right to vote, and is therefore supposed to be beyond the reach of parental discipline, but it would appear that he had been subjected to it in a very severe manner.

Campbell and Miss Storer wished to be married, and they set last Tuesday as the day of the wedding. The girl's parents were willing. The families live in adjoining houses, separated only by a fence. The young man's folks did not take kindly to the proposed wedding, and they opposed it bitterly.

The young man said he was old enough to act for himself, and was very determined. His father, however, proved to be as determined as his son. Tuesday Campbell knocked off work and went home to get ready for the wedding. He went to his room and prepared to don his wedding finery. When he was inside the room his father, Andrew Campbell, who had outlined his course beforehand, took occasion to pass the room, and as he did so he turned the key in it and made it fast.

Since then the young man has been a prisoner in his own room. On Tuesday the bride and her friends waited in vain, and wondered at the quiet that reigned in the Campbell home. It was expected there would be a scene when the young man started to leave the house. Instead, all was quiet, and the father sat on the front stoop smoking his pipe and taking things easy.

No amount of waiting availed, and the wedding guests departed, and wondered if the groom had decamped. Nothing was heard from him until this afternoon. Then the senior Campbell appeared at the Justice's office and wanted his son arrested, as being insane. He said the young man needed attention.

When an officer went to the house to get the young man there was a rumpus. The true state of affairs, including the reason the bridegroom did not appear for the wedding, was brought out, and young Campbell went free.

Tennessee Negro Lynched.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Will Chambers, colored, arrested on a charge of assaulting the fourteen-year-old daughter of William Watson, was lynched by hanging near Bell Buckle to-day. He was identified by his victim, who is in a critical condition.

FILIPINOS ARE FLEEING

Efforts of MacArthur's Troops to Find the Enemy Fruitless.

OFFICERS COMMEND RECRUITS

Insurgents Short of Ammunition—Had Forty-five Rounds Before the Fight—Their Losses Heavy.

MANILA, Aug. 11.—Gen. MacArthur's troops remained last night at Caluiet. The rebels had evidently fled far beyond rifle range, for the American outposts were not disturbed, and not a shot was fired during the night. At daybreak this morning a reconnoitring party, consisting of a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, with one field piece, started up the railroad track toward Angeles, four miles north. The party approached within 1,200 yards of the town and opened fire with the field gun. The Americans were received with a badly directed rifle fire, which the battalion of the Seventeenth returned with a few volleys.

The strength of the insurgents at Angeles not being known, the situation was reported to Gen. MacArthur, who did not desire to send reinforcements, and directed the reconnoitring party to return unless the rebels abandoned the town. Soon after the receipt of these orders it became evident that the rebels had set fire to the town and fled, leaving the place to be occupied by the Americans.

A battalion of the Twelfth Infantry was also sent on a reconnoitring expedition toward the West; but up to noon no firing had been heard in their direction and no word had been received from them at Gen. MacArthur's headquarters; and it is believed that they encountered nothing.

Reconnoitring by small parties continued throughout the day, and unavailing attempts were made to get in contact with the enemy. In addition to Caluiet, the American troops occupy Santa Rita, Bacolor, and Guagua. No further engagements have taken place, and everything indicates that all the rebels have scattered for miles in every direction around Caluiet.

The insurgents lost heavily in the fighting around Caluiet. It is believed that 100 were killed and 300 or 400 wounded. The Iowa regiment killed thirty in one place; and one company of the Seventeenth suddenly encountered a party of rebels in a trench and killed twelve.

The American loss was five killed and thirty-one wounded, including three officers. The wounded are being brought into Manila.

The attack was a complete surprise to the insurgents, who had no idea that a movement was intended until the armored car opened a deadly fire with two Gatlings, a revolving cannon, and a 6-pounder. The heavy artillery opened on both flanks a moment later. A majority of the Filipinos were asleep when the attack was made. Men with large bells were heard running among the shacks arousing the soldiers.

The Americans maintained an almost perfect line four miles long, through canebrakes, where they could see nothing ahead. The mud in places was knee-deep in the ricefields and jungles, and through the ditches flowed small rivers several feet deep.

The Filipinos several times tried to ambush the Americans, the surrounding country being well adapted to these tactics, but the troops stopped for nothing, forcing their way through or over obstacles, and firing whenever they could locate the fleeing enemy. The officers highly commend the recruits of the various regiments.

There is reason to believe the reports recently received, that the insurgents are short of ammunition, as well-informed natives at Caluiet say the insurgents had only forty rounds of ammunition each, and that five rounds extra were issued just before the fight.

Since the American occupation of San Fernando the rebels have torn up three miles of railroad between there and Caluiet, and it is impossible to get the armored car more than two miles beyond San Fernando.

The rains have recommenced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day as follows:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur has taken possession of Santa Rita; reconnoitred Perac, Angeles, and other points. Insurgents driven north. One casualty yesterday, none to-day. Condition of roads makes the movements of troops difficult; but considered necessary to open up this section of the country as it virtually gives control of Province of Bataan and relieves inhabitants there. OTIS.

SIZE OF PHILIPPINE ARMY.

No Ground for the Assertion that It Will Exceed 50,000 Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—There is no doubt that Secretary Root will, in due course, take such measures and make such alterations in the plan of campaign in the Philippines as may be advisable, but most of the wild rumors that have been floating about the city ever since he took office, and which have gathered momentum during the past few days, are without foundation. The original report that 40,000 men would be sent out in addition to those already there proves to have had no better basis than the others which have followed it. There will be no immediate change in the size of the army which Gen. Otis is to command, beyond what has been planned for some time.

Gen. Otis's force is to be increased by the regiments now organizing and those on the way. That will bring his army up to about 50,000 men without any further increase. He believes that he can put down the rebellion with such a force, and the Administration relies on his judgment.

Later events may indicate that a larger force should be sent, and then it will be time to consider the action which should be taken. Gen. Miles favors the sending of an additional cavalry force, and this proposition will be taken up in time; but just now it is not likely to be considered.

MARINES OFF FOR MANILA.

Battalion Bound for the War Cheered as It Left the Navy Yard.

About 350 marines and 18 officers, in command of Major Elliott, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Manila by way of San Francisco. The battalion was given a hearty godspeed by the other marines and sailors at the yard. With the navy yard band at their head, the marines who were bound for Manila marched from the barracks past the commandant's office to the water front. The other marines fell in behind them and cheered lustily. Rear Admiral Philip, Capt. Frank Wildes, and Brig. Gen. Heyward, commandant of the Marine Corps, reviewed the battalion as it passed to the pier. Gen. Heyward left Washington to see the marines start.

The battalion boarded the Government tugs Traffic and Nina, which conveyed it to Jersey City. As the tugs pulled out into the stream the marines on shore and the sailors on the cruiser Detroit loudly cheered their departing comrades, while the band on the wharf played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At Jersey City a special train of twelve coaches awaited the men. The train pulled out at 9 o'clock, and is due to arrive at San Francisco next Thursday.

The transport Senator will convey the marines to Manila. They are to form part of the garrison of the Cavite naval station. Three of the men who were to go with the battalion failed to report yesterday morning, and their places were filled by recruits from the barracks.

AMERICAN OFFICER A PRISONER.

Description Received Indicates that He Is Major Rockefeller.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following cablegram has been received from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Adjutant General, Washington:

From Southern Luzon report comes that American officer held there prisoner, and description given indicates Major Rockefeller. OTIS.

Major Rockefeller is the officer who disappeared several months ago, shortly after his arrival in the Philippines, and nothing has since been heard of him.

CITY OF PARA REACHES MANILA.

The Transport Carries Cavalry, Infantry, and Engineers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department as follows:

Manila, Aug. 11.

City Para arrived. Private Cosley Reed, A, Twenty-fourth, died at sea. Sheridan sails to-day. OTIS.

The City of Para sailed from San Francisco July 11 with Troops B and D, Fourth Cavalry, headquarters; Companies A, F, H, and K, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Company B, Engineer Battalion, in all 36 officers and 911 enlisted men, Gen. Schwan commanding.

The Sheridan will bring back the Minnesota and South Dakota troops.

STEWART ON EXPANSION.

The Nevada Senator Says It Is Already Done—Policy of the United States Not Aggressive Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—In reply to a question concerning his views on expansion, Senator Stewart of Nevada said to-day:

"We have expanded, and it is no longer a question whether or not we are in favor of it. It makes no difference whether the United States had a right to buy these islands or whether Spain had a title to dispose of. The fact remains that we did buy them, and we are there now to give the natives an opportunity to rule themselves.

"Maybe our arguments are rather strong, but that is apparently the only way to deal with these people. We cannot sell them. If we sold them it would be to some monarchy, and the people of the United States would stamp with unanimous disapproval the sale of a country and its people.

"The policy of the United States in the Philippines has not been aggressive enough. I believe a more vigorous campaign will be waged in future. This war is unpopular, and if it continues six months more it will materially hurt, if it does not [illegible] Mr. McKinley's chances for renomination."

BURNING OF THE SATURNUS.

Futile Attempt by Cadet Woodward to Rescue the Steamer—The Shelling of San Fernando.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Navy Department late this afternoon received the following cablegram relative to the burning of the Saturnus by the insurgents which was reported in the press dispatches several days ago, and also the shelling of San Fernando, reported on Wednesday:

Manila, Aug. 11.

Secretary of the Navy:

On Aug. 2 gunboat Pampanga, Lieut. (junior grade) McNamee, patrolling Lingayen Bay, Luzon Island, found the American steamer Saturnus on the beach, San Fernando, insurgents having robbed cargo. Naval Cadet Woodward in a dinghy secured hawser around rudder post of the steamer under a musketry fire from strong entrenchments * * * of the steamer and town. Pampanga returned hot fire, but could not move the steamer. Insurgents burned vessel. Have sent the Yorktown to punish piratical act.

On Aug. 7 the Yorktown and Concord and the gunboats Callao and Pampanga entered port of San Fernando and found intrenchment encircling water front fully manned. Non-combatants were seen thronging substantial warehouses on the north side of the town. The vessels refrained from firing in their motion. The first shell from the Yorktown was answered without delay by field guns and musketry fire; the vessel shelled the town forty-five minutes. Extent of damage cannot be ascertained. Pampanga remained there; the Concord and Callao are also patrolling Lingayen Bay, Luzon Island; the Yorktown returned to Manila. I have sent particulars by mail.

Climate Manila delightful now; no vessel can be detached; all are needed to prevent unauthorized trading. WATSON.

CHALLENGE BY MR. ATKINSON.

He Sends Circulars to Men Back from the Philippines and Offers to Publish Their Replies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11. — Secretary Hitchcock and other Government officials in this city have received copies of a circular signed by Edward Atkinson, which the author says has been or will be sent to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of each returning regiment of troops from the Philippines, together with copies of pamphlets containing articles on the Philippine situation from an anti-imperialist point of view. The circular is dated Boston, Aug. 8, is headed "The Anti-Imperialist," and is addressed to the survivors of the volunteer regiments returned from Manila.

Mr. Atkinson says that, having been informed that delivery of telegraphic messages from the mothers and sisters of volunteers from Nebraska, urging them not to re-enlist, had been refused, he thought he would test that question. He then recounts his efforts to send through the mails to prominent officials in the Philippines the pamphlets seized by the Postmaster at San Francisco some time ago, for which the author of the circular says he was "threatened with prosecution for treason and sedition because of this effort on my part to convey information to you, citizens and voters, which would inform you as to the work being done in this country to stop what we believe to be criminal aggression in the Philippine Islands."

Mr. Atkinson adds that the three articles referred to—"The Cost of a National Crime," "The Hell of War and Its Penalties," and "Criminal Aggression; by Whom Committed?"—are included in one of the two pamphlets sent to the officers of the regiments, and he asks their views upon them and upon the whole course of the warfare in the Philippine Islands, promising if liberty is given to print the letters to make a careful selection therefrom, "whether adverse to the position I have taken or sustaining it."

LONDON MARKET EXCITED.

Closing Philippine Ports Affects the Price of Hemp.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The announcement of the closure of Philippine ports caused great excitement in the London market to-day. Manila semp, which rose 50 shillings per ton, touched £39, ($195,) the highest figure reached in many years.

To Entertain Returning Volunteers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—At the Orpheum Theatre, to-day an auction sale of seats and boxes took place for the benefit of the fund to be used in the entertainment and reception of the returning California regiment. Five boxes were sold for $3,900, and of this sum, Mrs. A. S. Townsend, formerly of Boston, contributed $2,025. The sale of seats will net a very large sum.

12,158 Recruits for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The enlistments yesterday were 361, making a total of 12,158. Five regiments are now completed, the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-first.

Treasurer of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Major Charles E. Kilbourne, Paymaster of the army, has been appointed to duty as Treasurer of the Philippine Islands and the Island of Guam. All moneys of the civil government of the islands will be placed in his hands.

Subscriptions to Dewey Home Fund.

The following subscriptions to the National Dewey Home Fund, collected by Henry Newman of 628 Broadway, have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES: Louis Stettaner, John L. Perry, Ford C. King, William J. Fanning, J. B. Bloomingdale, A. W. Bischof, Jacob Bernheim, C. F. Berry, M. Schwab, Philip Rhinelander, Isaac J. Bernheim, John Quin, Simon Bernheimer, Birdie Bernheimer, Miss S. King, Motz Pray, L. Wolfson, Sah Kark, Charles Seasongood, A. K. Taylor, Jacob Bernheimer, Leonard S. Ram, M. D.; Abraham Seligsberg, Loran Bernheimer, A. Von Roalte, M. S. Rothschild, Jacob H. Hecht, B. Kuppenheimer, Simon Mendel, Joseph Horner, Albert Goodman, Morris Newburger, Byron A. Cohen, Frank B. Cohen, Leon S. Coblens, Edward Cahn, S. N. Cadwell, Charles Roth, L. J. Lowman, and A. M. Laryfield, $1 each.

Dewey an Honorary Member.

At a meeting of the Commercial Club yesterday Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member. The following cablegram was sent to the Admiral: "You have been elected honorary member of the Commercial Club of New York City. A dinner will be tendered in your honor upon arrival. Kindly wire acceptance and name date."

AN ENSIGN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—W. T. Coleman, an Ensign on the battleship Iowa, who was to have been court-martialed yesterday on a charge of having been intoxicated, while the vessel was at the Puget Sound naval station, attempted suicide by shooting himself with a navy revolver.

Coleman was found with the pistol in his hand. He had fired at his head, but his aim was bad, and the ball grazed his skull. He had evidently prepared for death, as his effects were in perfect order, and he had written several letters to his family and relatives in Syracuse, N. Y. Coleman, who is about twenty-six years of age, is a recent graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy. Ill-health and worry over the court-martial are supposed to have led to his act.

OBJECT OF THE CUBAN CENSUS.

A Step Toward Self-Government—Population Larger than Reported—To Employ Native Enumerators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of War has directed that the census of Cuba shall be completed by Jan. 1 next, and Gen. Joseph P. Sanger of the Inspector General's Department will be assigned to take general charge of the work, with headquarters at Havana. Gen. Sanger was in command of one of the military departments of Cuba for several months after the Spanish evacuation, and has been recently engaged in special duty here in connection with the administration of insular affairs.

The manner in which the census is to be taken has been practically determined as a result of numerous conferences held between the Cuban officials and the authorities of the War Department and Census Office. The immediate taking of the census will be under a Cuban official in each district. Each will have a force of Cuban enumerators, but the number of these is yet to be decided. The final tabulation of the accounts will be made at the Census Office in Washington.

So far as decided upon the questions to be asked will be as follows:

Name, age, sex, color, trade, occupation or profession; married or single; sanitary condition of houses, disposal of garbage and of other refuse; ability to read or write; ability to speak or understand the English language and what elementary knowledge makes it probable that an understanding of English will be acquired; nationality, whether Cuban or Spaniard; property, ownership or rental; area of land cultivated and kinds of crops; schools and number of scholars in attendance and number of days attended.

This afternoon Secretary of War Root, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, Acting Director Wines, and Chief Hunt of the population section of the Census Bureau were in consultation, preparatory to a conference Secretary Root will have with the Cuban Commissioners to-morrow. At this meeting it was officially stated that the policy and purpose of the United States are to make the Cubans self-governing, a condition which, when reached, will be followed by the turning over to them of Governmental control of every nature.

Everything will be subordinated to this end, and it will be a guiding factor in the census taking. While Gen. Sanger will have general charge a civilian will be sent from here to take direct control of the entire work in the island. Victor H. Olmstead of this city, an expert statistician with the Department of Labor, has been agreed on for this office.

One point discussed at the conference today with Secretary Root was that the population of Cuba is probably much larger than the census of 1887 showed, for the reason that the Spanish officials who were in charge, while omitting no Spaniards in the returns, minimized the number of Cubans for obvious political reasons. The estimates of the island's population now range from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

Three schedules—population, agriculture, and schools—are practically complete. Dr. Wines took occasion to-day to express his confidence in the Cuban administration of the census, and complimented Gen. Brooke on his selection of the seven supervisors. "All of them," he told Mr. Root, "are men well fitted for the service and compare favorably with supervisors appointed within the United States."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN CUBA.

First Arrests in Havana Yesterday—Two Men Fined $10 Each.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—The efforts of those who have been trying to prevent cruelty to animals have at last been successful. Police Lieut. Metcalf yesterday gave orders to arrest two men, one for holding a mule and the other for beating the animal with a club.

Capt. Pitcher fined the men $10 each.

GARCIA WANTS CUBAN MILITIA.

Says It Could Maintain Order in the Island—Confers with Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Gen. Carlos Garcia of Cuba was engaged to-day in the presentation to army officials of plans for the organization of a Cuban militia. He had a long conference during the forenoon with Gen. Miles. The plan is to organize several regiments from among the soldiers who fought for Cuban independence into a force which shall constitute a National Guard and at the same time perform duties similar to those of the gendarmerie of European countries.

Gen. Garcia thinks the force could be utilized to maintain order and to relieve many of the American soldiers now employed in the island. It could be classed as a part of the auxiliary force authorized by the last session of Congress, but the intention was that it should be officered by Cubans and paid out of the Cuban revenues.

So far as he has been able to present the plan among officials in this city, Gen. Garcia says he has received encouragement.

To Break Up Smuggling in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A customs secret service is to be organized to break up smuggling in Cuba, which has now assumed the proportions of a lucrative industry. Nearly every port on the island has a thriving smuggling trade. Some fast seaworthy launches are to be purchased and used to patrol the coast. Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, recommended that provision be made for the growing needs of this service, but Congress failed to take action. The Revenue Cutter Service is therefore short of vessels, and it will be impossible to use any of the cutters in Cuba.

ARMY ENGINEERS MUST SWIM.

School of Instruction Established at Willets Point.

Major John D. Knight, in command of the garrison at Willets Point, has issued an order that all enlisted men must learn to swim. He explains that as a large part of the work of the Engineer Corps is done in or upon the water, it is essential that all the men in the command be able to swim.

For those who must learn, a school of instruction has been established under the supervision of a commissioned officer. The method to be employed is simple. The man will be dropped into the water at the end of a long rope or towed at the stern of a rowboat until he masters the art.

Identification of Dead Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Plans for identifying soldiers who have been killed in battle are now under consideration at the War Department. The one most favorably looked upon is a scheme to furnish the soldiers with medallions about the size of a fifty-cent piece, with the regimental and company designation on one side. The medals would be numbered and each man's number placed opposite his name on the muster rolls. He would wear the medallion around his neck. The subject was brought to the attention of the department in view of the large number of unidentified dead in the Spanish war. It is provable that some device for the purpose will be adopted soon.

Two Cruisers Sail from Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11.—The United States cruiser Newark, which arrived at Callao, Peru, July 25, on her way to San Francisco, to receive Admiral Kautz, and the cruiser Marblehead, which arrived at Callao Aug. 5, on her way to Mare Island, left Callao Wednesday night.

War Department to Dismiss Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—There soon will be a reduction in the clerical force at the War Department. The chiefs of the various divisions have been asked to report how many men in their respective bureaus can be dispensed with. Those who will be discharged are on the temporary rolls.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The training ship Adams has arrived at Tacoma.

The training ship Alliance left Southampton to-day for a cruise of the Mediterranean. She will touch at Gibraltar and probably will meet there Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia.

HALIFAX, Aug. 11.—The United States schoolship Enterprise arrived here to-day from Bar Harbor. She will remain until the end of next week.

Ex-Mayor Gleason's Latest Move.

Ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City has mailed to the taxpayers of Queens Borough the following circular: "A mass meeting under the auspices of the Regular Democratic Club of Long Island City will be held on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 17, 1899, at 8 P. M., at the old City Hall, Long Island City. All persons interested in the welfare of the general public and in favor of Home Rule vs. Confiscation by Discriminating Taxation of the Poor Man's property are invited to attend, irrespective of party."

KRONMAN IS OUT ON BAIL

The Coroner Says There Is No Evidence that He Killed His Wife.

CASE ADJOURNED FOR TEN DAYS

Unlikely Accused Will Be Further Troubled by Police, Unless Some Direct Clue Is Obtained.

Nathan Kronman, who is accused of murdering his wife Annie on Monday last was released from custody yesterday afternoon under $10,000 bail. When the case came up before Coroner Fitzpatrick, Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne asked that the case be adjourned. Abraham Levy, counsel for the prisoner, protested against an adjournment unless his client were released on bail. Coroner Fitzpatrick agreed with Mr. Levy that there was no evidence against Kronman that warranted his detention, and after fixing bail adjourned the case to Aug. 22.

One hour before Coroner Fitzpatrick took his seat on the bench the little courtroom was filled. The first women to put in an appearance were Mrs. Brockman and Mrs. Sontheimer, whom Kronman visited on the afternoon of the murder. They were two of nine witnesses who had come prepared to testify for the defense. Other relatives and friends of the prisoner present included the dead woman's sisters, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Basch, and Mrs. Turk, with their husbands, and Mrs. Graf. Acting Captain Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, Detective Michaels, who arrested Kronman, and other police officials were early on hand.

When Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked for an adjournment, Mr. Levy said: "There is absolutely nothing that tends to fasten the guilt of the crime upon my client. There is an utter absence of motive. I have made a personal and careful investigation, and I find that every circumstance points to the innocence of this man. The police have had ample opportunity to satisfy themselves as to his guilt or innocence.

"My client has business interests that require his attention. I am satisfied that if ever a case ought to be summarily dismissed it is this one. I consented to the request of the police for an adjournment made to Magistrate Meade in the West Side Court this morning in order that the opportunity to dispose of it might be afforded to your Honor to-day. If you will not proceed with it you will compel me to insist upon an examination in the police court on Monday."

Without hesitation Coroner Fitzpatrick said: "I am disposed to grant the District Attorney's application for an adjournment. The police certainly have not had sufficient time to make a thorough investigation. The arrest of the husband was a perfectly natural and proper proceeding. It has been the custom from time immemorial to arrest the first person found upon the scene of the crime."

"Before your Honor disposes of the case," said Mr. Levy, "allow me to make one more plea. This is not a case that justifies the detention of the accused in jail. It will not, as you will see, be necessary to send him before the Grand Jury. Let him out on bail. If you will do this he will place himself freely at the disposal of the police authorities. None is more concerned than he to find the slayer of his wife."

"The Court will grant your request," said Coroner Fitzpatrick. "I think, in view of the circumstances, that it would be unfair and unjust to hold your client, for not one single fact to demonstrate that he is guilty has been adduced. I fix bail at $10,000."

Sureties to double the amount of the bail were furnished by Peter White, blacksmith of 508 West Thirty-eighth Street, and William Young, fruit dealer and commission merchant of 436 West Thirty-sixth Street. Kronman left the Tombs shortly before 3 o'clock with George R. Simpson, of Mr. Levy's office; Morris Jacobs, Inspector Thompson, and Detectives Michaels and Coughlin. They went to the West Side Court, where Magistrate Meade agreed to Kronman's liberation on the bonds furnished to the Coroner, and adjourned the examination of the case from Monday to Aug. 22.

Kronman then, in company of Mr. Simpson and Morris Jacobs, went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where the bankbooks and other property taken at the time of his arrest were turned over to him. He then returned to his flat at 286 West Thirty-fifth Street, and three hours later went down town. He said he would stay with the Jacobs family for the present, but refused to talk about the murder.

Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, also declined to make any statement for publication about the case. It is unlikely that Kronman will be troubled any further by the police unless some clue to directly connect him with the commission of the crime is obtained.

EX-CONFEDERATES INVITED.

140 Generals May Be Present at Chicago's Cornerstone Laying.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The committee in charge of the arrangements for the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal Building in Chicago next October made arrangements to-day to invite ex-Confederate Generals and officers to attend the ceremonies.

The list includes seven Lieutenant Generals, nineteen Major Generals, and one hundred and fourteen Brigadier Generals.

GERMANY AND OUR TARIFF.

Effort to Prejudice Public Sentiment Foiled by Consul Erdman.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—An effort to prejudice public and official sentiment in Germany concerning American tariff laws has recently been counteracted by Consul Erdman at Breslau.

A trade circular was sent to every representative in the German Reichstag stating that on account of the tariff of 1½ cents per pound on zinc dusts, it is now impossible to send the German product to the United States.

Mr. Erdman found by his Consular book that the German export of this article last year was the largest on record, and he has laid this fact before commercial editors in Germany, and has secured a published correction of the erroneous criticisms.

NEW ROAD IN TARRYTOWN.

John Brisben Walker Wants to Extend Surface Railway Facilities—His Automobile Factory.

John Brisben Walker and other residents of Tarrytown are discussing a project to provide better street railway facilities for that village. The only trolley road at present in Tarrytown starts at the New York Central station and runs up one street and thence on to Mamaroneck on the Sound. The new line projected would make a complete circuit of the principal streets of the village, and afford communication with Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

The northern terminus of the proposed line is at Kingsland Point, where Mr. Walker recently purchased the Phillipse Manor estate of 300 acres, on which he is erecting a factory 60 by 500 feet and three stories in height, for the manufacture of automobiles. The factory is about two miles from the village of Tarrytown. It will furnish employment for about 1,000 persons, and is expected to be in full operation by Oct. 1. The new trolley road, if built, will afford means of communication between the village and Mr. Walker's tract adjoining the factory grounds, which he intends to cut up into lots for residential purposes. The total length of the proposed line is between six and seven miles.

AUTOMOBILE RAPID-FIRE GUN.

For Use in Street Riots—To be Run from Peoria to Washington.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 11.—An automobile gun carriage, upon which a Colt's automatic rapid-firing gun will be mounted, is now being constructed in Peoria and will be completed in a month.

The carriage is to be three wheeled, with seats for four men and provision for at least 1,000 rounds of cartridges. The whole is expected to weigh about 1,000 pounds. An ordinary six-horse power motor will be employed, and it is expected that the machine can be driven at a good pace over ground of almost any character where horses might be driven. The carriage is designed, however, principally for use in suppressing mobs and riots on city streets.

Major Davidson will run the gun carriage overland from Highland Park to Washington, D. C., where an endeavor will be made to interest army officers in it.

RAILROAD RUMOR DENIED.

Consolidated Road Not Making Deal with Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad was asked to-day how much of truth there was in the rumors of the contemplated consolidation deals by the company with other transportation properties. He replied that there was not a grain of truth in the reports.

President Tuttle of the Boston and Maine Road also added his denial of the rumors that his road was to be combined with that of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Canadian Pacific, or the New York Central.

DIED AFTER A QUARREL.

Daniel F. Martin, thirty-five years old, a colored man, of 149 West Twenty-fourth Street, died last night in the New York Hospital. Death was caused by a fractured skull and concussion of the brain.

Late yesterday afternoon Martin and his wife walked into the hospital and asked for treatment. Martin was then so weak he could hardly move. He told the physicians that he had a quarrel on Tuesday with Richard Moore, thirty-five years old, also colored, of 133 West Twenty-fourth Street. They fought in Martin's yard, and continued their fight into the street. There Moore hit him on the head with a bale stick, fracturing his skull.

Capt. Price sent detectives out to find Moore, and they arrested him. He admitted having quarreled with Martin, but denied using a bale stick. He would not say what the quarrel was about.

INQUEST ON BRIDGEPORT WRECK

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11.—The Coroner's Jury, which is inquiring into the causes of the Stratford trolley catastrophe, heard several witnesses to-day. The most important testimony was given by George T. Jewell, the Town Clerk of Stratford. He stated that he was at the scene of the accident before all of the bodies had been removed from the wreck. Later he examined the abutment of the bridge and the approach.

He noticed that ties were loose for a distance of from six to eight feet and that they yielded to his weight perceptibly. At this point there was no dirt under or between the ties and he remarked this condition of things to bystanders. His opinion was that the dirt had worked loose under the jarring of the many passing cars. There was also, he said, a noticeable depression in the rails, pronounced enough, in his opinion, to cause a rapidly moving car to leave them.

TROLLEY WRECK AVERTED.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 11.—What threatened to be another trolley disaster, similar to the catastrophe at Stratford last Sunday, was narrowly averted here this afternoon. A car of the Torrington and Winchester Street Railway Company, in which were several passengers, mounted the rails as it was rounding the curve at the western approach to the bridge that crosses Mad River and ran onto the bridge and along the plank flooring some little distance.

It would have toppled over into the river, about fifteen feet below, were it not for an iron railing about eight feet high which extended along the side of the bridge. The passengers escaped uninjured. The iron siding was badly damaged.

Car Runs Off a Bridge in Merrill.

MERRILL, Wis., Aug. 11.—A street car ran off the Prairie Street bridge to-day, dropping into the river twenty feet below. The car was completely wrecked. Among the injured are F. M. Gibson, Deputy Game Warden; C. F. Groenke, President of the Merrill Iron Works, and A. B. Nelson, merchant.

Trenton Industrial School Scandal.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Gov. Voorhees was at the State House to-day. He said he had not yet received Miss Day's affidavit charging Mrs. Eyler with cruelty as Principal of the Girls' Industrial School. Until he does receive it and other depositions from Lawyer Backes, he will take no further action in the investigation. Trustee Stokes sent his resignation to the Governor to-day, and it was accepted.

DOMINICANS WANT GOMEZ

If Gen. Jiminez Opposes Him They May Ask for Annexation.

MOVING ON MONTE CHRISTI

1,500 Government Troops Now on the Ground—Revolutionists Hurrying There by Forced Marches.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 11.—A letter from Santo Domingo dated Aug. 3, via Haiti, confirms the cable dispatch telling of the spread and significance of the revolution throughout the Dominican Republic. Prominent men in civil and military circles, it appears, are taking the field, with the understanding that Jiminez is the prime mover and that he will soon arrive there from Cuba with munitions of war.

Among his military adherents, who bring armed followings, including regular soldiers, are the well-known Gens. Ramon Pacheco and Pablo Reyes, who are advancing westward by forced marches for the purpose of cutting off Monte Christi from reinforcements, and to form a junction with the insurgent forces from Haiti, thus opening a way for the Jiminez expedition.

Undoubtedly the popularity of the revolution is due to the use of the name of Gomez, and should he decline the Presidency or should Jiminez finally oppose his election, prominent leaders are already considering the alternative of calling a plebiscite in order to ascertain whether the country would not prefer to renew the vote of 1871 for American annexation or an American protectorate, rather than elect another dictator, thus securing permanent peace and prosperity.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 11.—Gov. Pepin has moved to Monte Christi with 1,500 men, infantry and

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST'S END

John A. Campbell Dies with Two of His Sect at His Bedside.

INVESTIGATION SET ON FOOT

Board of Health Will Prosecute If Law Has Been Violated—One Physician's Medicine Refused.

John Allan Campbell died in his apartments, at 118 East Ninety-second Street, about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon under circumstances which incited inquiry on the part of the police authorities and enlisted the attention of the Board of Health and the Coroners' office. Mr. Campbell was a Christian Scientist of "the highest sphere," and with him for some hours prior to and at the time of his death were an elderly man named Charles Giffin and his daughter, both avowed Christian Scientists. All accounts of Mr. Campbell's illness agree that he was prostrated by a stroke of apoplexy.

Dr. L. Sylvester Sobel, an allopathic practitioner, residing at 1,421 Lexington Avenue, was summoned to Mr. Campbell's apartments at 10:45 o'clock Thursday night by Mr. Giffin. The latter, however, refrained from mentioning his own name at that time. He told the doctors that Mr. Campbell had been unconscious for some time and that he (Giffin) had but just arrived from his home in Montclair, N. J., in obedience to a telegram from his daughter, who was with the sick man. Mr. Giffin said that he was an old friend of Mr. Campbell, but he had not seen him for two years.

Without any delay, Dr. Sobel went with Mr. Giffin to Mr. Campbell's flat. There he found a man lying in a comatose state on a mattress that had been placed on the floor. A woman about thirty-five years old was sitting beside him. The doctor subsequently learned that this woman was the daughter of the man who had summoned him. The room in which Mr. Campbell was lying was almost barren of furniture. A narrow iron bedstead was there, and at the doctor's suggestion the mattress and the sick man were transferred upon that.

Dr. Sobel examined the patient and pronounced him to be suffering from an apoplectic stroke. He personally administered a little stimulant, prescribed some powders, and advised that some ice be immediately applied to the patient's head. The ice was procured from a neighboring drug store and applied as directed.

DID NOT BELIEVE IN MEDICINE.

According to Dr. Sobel's story, he was then conducted into an adjoining room and informed that the two companions of the sick man were Christian Scientists, and that they did not believe in the giving of medicine. Mr. Giffin, however, believed that something should be done to restore his old friend to consciousness, and he was willing, so Dr. Sobel says, to have medicine administered that would bring about the desired result.

"But the woman, who seemed to be quite deaf, objected strenuously to my giving any medicine," said the doctor in narrating the incident subsequently, "and her wishes had great influence with her father. I was informed that the sick man was also a Christian Scientist and that the woman had formerly been a pupil of his. I told these two persons that I had nothing to say against their faith, but that the sick man needed medical treatment, and that unless my medicines were administered I could not be responsible for the result and would refuse to give a death certificate in case he died."

Dr. Sobel went home about midnight, leaving the patient still unconscious, but with the ice applied to his head. The father and daughter remained with the sick man, and when Dr. Sobel called at Mr. Campbell's apartments a little before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, he found them still there. He asked how the patient was, and was informed that there seemed to be no change. "I then asked if my medicine had been administered," related Dr. Sobel, "and was told that it had not been, and that the prescriptions would not be filled. In fact, my prescription slips were returned to me, my fee was paid, and I was told that my services would no longer be required.

"I expostulated and tried to make the old man and his daughter understand that if Mr. Campbell died I could not give a death certificate, as the woman, who to say appeared to be deaf, communicated with her father, and I was asked to promise that if permitted to treat the patient I would abstain from certain forms of treatment, and after restoring the sick man to consciousness would turn the case over to the woman for final treatment. Of course I could not enter into any such agreement, and I came away." Dr. Sobel would not venture any opinion as to what might have been the outcome of Mr. Campbell's sickness if he had continued to treat him.

THE CORONER NOTIFIED.

In order that his connection with the case might not get him into trouble, Dr. Sobel called up the Coroner's office over the telephone, and after stating the facts to Chief Clerk Edward Reynolds, asked for instructions. The doctor was advised to inform the Health Board, and he did so by telephone. He was assured that the matter would be looked into, and in the afternoon a Health Inspector called at 118 East Ninety-second Street and was informed that Mr. Campbell had died about 3 o'clock and had been attended by a regular medical practitioner.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock two reporters rang the bell of J. Allan Campbell's apartments. A mild-mannered man with iron-gray hair and beard opened the rear door of the apartments, and stepping out into the hall closed the door after him. In reply to inquiries about Mr. Campbell's condition he said: "He passed away just a few minutes ago."

"Is it true that Mr. Campbell was attended only by Christian Scientists, and that medical attendance was dispensed with?" one of the reporters asked.

"Mr. Campbell was attended by a physician belonging to one of the regular schools," replied the elderly man, and then in anticipation of further questioning he continued in a firm but polite tone: "That is all I can tell you. I consider this a private and not a public matter. As a matter of principle I must decline to discuss it with you any further. No, I will not tell you my name, and I will not tell you the name of the physician who finally attended Mr. Campbell. Neither will I tell you anything about Mr. Campbell. As I have said, all of these things are purely personal and not proper subjects for public inquiry." When asked whether a proper and legal death certificate had been, or would be, obtained, he answered: "We are complying with the law, and are responsible for what we are doing."

UNDERTAKER'S NAME COVERED.

A few minutes afterward the elderly man left the house, and in half an hour returned with a slim man in black, who proved to be an undertaker. Both men went up stairs to the Campbell flat, and in ten or fifteen minutes the undertaker went away, only to return in about half an hour with an undertaker's wagon and an assistant. The name and number on the side of the wagon had been carefully covered over with pieces of black cloth. When asked his name and address, the man in charge of the wagon gave the name and address of an undertaker whom it was subsequently learned had nothing to do with the case. The name of the undertaker summoned to the Campbell apartments was John W. O'Reilly of 1,729 Second Avenue.

While this undertaker was at 118 East Ninety-second Street Detective John F. Higgins and Detective Hennessey called there. These officers had been detailed to inquire into the case by Police Captain Frers of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who felt that the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Campbell's death warranted an investigation. Within a short time the detectives were able to report to Capt. Frers that the case was one that required the attention of a Coroner. The Police Captain at once called up the Coroner's office over the telephone, and received an assurance that immediate attention would be given to the matter.

Detective Higgins and his associate induced the elderly friend of the dead man to become more communicative than he had been. Declaring that he had nothing to conceal from the authorities he said that his name was Charles Giffin, and that he lived on the Valley Road in Upper Montclair, N. J. He admitted that he and his daughter were Christian Scientists. The regular medical practitioner who had attended Mr. Campbell just before he died proved to be Dr. Jennie E. Gore of 1,145 Park Avenue, a homeopath.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Gore was found in her office last evening. She said that she was called to the Campbell apartment about 11:45 o'clock yesterday forenoon, and although Mr. Giffin told her that his daughter and himself were Christian Scientists, they desired her to treat the sick man. "I was received there with the same courtesy I always receive when I am summoned to treat sick persons," said Dr. Gore. "I prescribed for Mr. Campbell, and I know that my medicine was administered. I understood that the services of the physician who preceded me were dispensed with because Mr. Campbell's friends did not like him—perhaps they did not like his 'pathy.' I gave a certificate of death, which I had a perfect right to do under the circumstances. I gave the cause of death as cardiac paralysis. That was the immediate cause. The original cause of the illness was apoplexy. There was no disagreement in diagnosis between Dr. Sobel and myself. Had not this fuss about the parties being Christian Scientists been made, my certificate would have been accepted."

Undertaker Reilly, it appears, after talking with the police detectives had informed Mr. Giffin that he could not proceed until after the Coroner had viewed the body.

Dr. Gore said that she believed Mr. Campbell had been unconscious for some time before Dr. Sobel was called. The sick man might have been unconscious for twenty-four hours before Dr. Sobel's visit. She thought that he must have become dizzy and fallen in attempting to walk across his room while alone.

Mr. Giffin admitted that Mr. Campbell did not regain consciousness from the time that the physicians were summoned until he died. There was no admission that any attempt to treat him by Christian science had been made.

HEALTH BOARD AROUSED.

President Murphy of the Health Board, when seen last evening, said: "For eleven months past the Board of Health has been trying to nail down some specific case of violation of the law by Christian Scientists. The Board of Health has set its machinery in motion, and men have been detailed on this case. When they learn the exact facts in the case the board will proceed to act at once.

"The board will, if the law has been violated, prosecute this case to the bitter end, and will be assisted by the best legal skill obtainable. We will try to put a stop to this practice."

Persons who knew Mr. Campbell well said that he was a Christian Scientist of "the highest sphere." His studies in recent years had carried him so far beyond the average Christian Scientist that he was looked up to as a sort of high priest of the order. In recent years he had lived the life of a recluse, spending most of his time in his apartments. He was not sociable with the other tenants, and he rarely spoke to the landlord, Andrew Kopke. When Mr. Campbell paid his rent each month, he usually opened the door of his apartment just wide enough to hand a check to Mr. Kopke. No word was spoken.

Mr. Campbell was born in Cincinnati sixty-four years ago, and during the civil war he served with the Ohio troops, enlisting as a private, and leaving the army a First Lieutenant. He adopted the profession of sculptor and designer, and later in life took up painting in oil as a recreation. He came to New York about fifteen years ago, having accumulated a competency in his profession and by investments in stone quarries.

For nearly nine years he lived in the apartments where he died, and a few years ago he took up Christian Science. He made up his mind that there was more in that science than even its devoted followers supposed. He became one of the leaders of the sect, and acquired a reputation among his neighbors as a very religious and devout man. He was a vegetarian, and lived alone without any attendant.

CHICAGO HEALERS GIVE BAIL.

Two Disciples of Dowie Accused of Responsibility for a Death.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—In order to escape cells in the jail, "Elder" Dewitt C. Holmes and Mrs. Henrikka Bratsch, the disciples of John Alexander Dowie, who are suspected of having been responsible for the death of Mrs. Annetta Flanders, the latest victim of Dowie's "divine healing" propaganda, went to the Criminal Court Building to-day and gave bonds for their appearance for trial. The former bonds, taken by Judge Waterman, were only meant to be temporary. The bonds were signed by Mrs. Katherine Boettcher, a widow living at 869 North Rockwell Street, who scheduled $30,000 worth of property, with incumbrances of $5,100; Daniel Sloan of 1,214 Lyman Avenue, who scheduled $12,500 worth of property, with incumbrances of $2,500, and Albert F. Clemons, pay clerk at "Zion," who scheduled $6,500, with an incumbrance of $500.

Because of the new "persecution" of the press and the pressing need of ready money at this time, Dowie has issued a circular calling for immediate contributions and more generous returns in all departments of "Zion."

93 TEACHERS SAVED BY A BOY.

Found Track Obstructed and Flagged Train at Deadwood, S. D.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A special to The Times-Herald from Deadwood, S. D., says that the lives of ninety-three teachers were saved from possible destruction by fourteen-year-old Manley Beaver to-day. As a reward for his presence of mind a free course of instruction in the State Normal School at Madison has been tendered him.

The teachers had been attending the State convention at Hot Springs and boarded an excursion train bound for Spearfish Cañon. Just as the train was about to enter the cañon it was flagged by young Beaver, who notified the train men that the track was obstructed by a horse that had fallen through the ties of a nearby trestle and could not be released. The boy had seen the accident and his first thought was to flag the passenger train. Had it not been stopped there would undoubtedly have been a terrible accident.

When the facts were learned by the excursionists the boy was lionized. President Brown of the State Teachers' Association made a fitting speech, much to the embarrassment of the boy, after which he was presented with $10, which he at first refused to accept. Then Dr. Daniels presented him with a course of education in the Normal School. The boy will start for Madison as soon as he can get ready.

AMBULANCE IN COLLISION.

Vehicle Bearing an Injured Man Crashes into a Truck.

Frank France, a 'longshoreman, while at work yesterday on the steamship Anchoria, at Pier 54, North River, fell into the hold. His skull was fractured, his scalp lacerated, his right leg broken, and he suffered many contusions on the face and body. An ambulance was summoned from the New York Hospital, but as all the ambulances were out, a hurry call was sent for an ambulance from Bellevue. One was immediately sent across town. Driver Owens held the reins and Dr. Owens was the surgeon.

Dr. Owens said that the man was dangerously hurt, and after dressing his wounds, placed him in the ambulance and told the driver to hurry to the hospital. The horse was driven at top speed eastward along Twenty-sixth Street. At Third Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street were two large trucks. One had just crossed the street, and the driver motioned to the driver of the second truck to stop. This driver did stop, but whipped up again. The ambulance driver saw the danger, but was going so fast that he could not stop.

The ambulance struck the rear of the truck. Dr. Owens was thrown violently to the pavement and across the track of the Third Avenue Railway. A cable car stopped but a few inches from him. He was stunned by the fall, but quickly recovered, and ran to the ambulance. The vehicle was not damaged materially, but the injured man was badly shaken up, and his wounds started to bleed again.

Policeman Kain arrested the driver of the truck, who was Thomas Rankin, forty-two years of age, of 321 East Fourth Street. Dr. Owens was not seriously injured.

France, though his condition is critical, has a chance for life, the hospital surgeons think. He is forty-five years old, and his home is at 350 West Twenty-sixth Street.

DIED ON A BICYCLE TRIP.

Theodore McQuade of Utica Expired Suddenly from Heart Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Aug. 11.—Theodore McQuade, a stock broker and prominent young man of this city, died suddenly of heart disease on a bicycle trip to-night. With three others—two young women and another young man—he was on a ride over the wheel paths south of the city. The party dismounted to climb the side of a ravine, and when near the top McQuade fell and rolled to the bottom of the slope. When his friends reached him he was dead.

McQuade was a leading member of the Forty-fourth Separate Company. He served with it through the Central Railroad strike at Buffalo in 1892, but remained at home when it entered the First New York Volunteers last year, because of heart disease, resulting from rheumatism. He was thirty years old and an enthusiastic wheelman.

CAMP DEVOTED TO PRAYER

Annual Meeting of Methodists at Sing Sing.

WORSHIP IN AN OAK GROVE

The Growth of the New York and Hudson River Association in Seventy Years.

Special to The New York Times.

SING SING, Aug. 11.—For the sixty-eighth Summer of their organization, the Methodists of the New York and Hudson River Camp Meeting Association are marshaling their forces for their annual campaign against sin. Crowds of devout soldiers of the cross are flocking to Sing Sing Heights, and before the ten days of the meeting have elapsed they hope to convert many in the Hudson Valley.

The camp meeting at Sing Sing is not simply a Summer picnic; it is a genuine old-fashioned revival, where the Lord is worshipped in the open air. The site of the camp was selected about seventy years ago by a committee of laymen from an association which was chartered under the name of the New York City Camp Meeting Association, but since that time the organization has enlarged its scope, and the property selected for the annual meetings has undergone many and important changes. At the time of the institution of the camp the arrangements for the people who took part were meagre in the extreme, and consisted of an insufficient number of small tents, furnished with small cots or, more often, beds of rough straw. Until five years ago the situation was little improved, and one of the old Elders, who is now present, says that he remembers rolling off his straw into a mud hole not more than ten years ago. All this, however, made little difference as long as one was permitted to serve God sixteen hours out of every twenty-four, and thus the meeting grew from year to year, and with its growth the grounds were gradually enlarged and the old tents replaced to a large extent by more comfortable wooden structures.

To-day a beautiful sight meets the eyes of the visitor at Sing Sing Heights. Covering the entire camping grounds, and shading them so completely as to admit only broken rays of sunlight, is a beautiful grove of oaks. The ground under these trees is packed firm by the tread of thousands of participants in the annual celebrations, and even the tree trunks are worn smooth from being used as resting places for so many years.

The natural charms of the place are enhanced by the picturesqueness of the camp. Although a few of the old-time tents are still in use, by far the larger portion of the dwellings are of wood, as has been stated. They are of the simplest construction, but they are proof against the weather. In each cottage there are just enough rooms to accommodate the occupants decently. The furniture is simple and inexpensive. A Bible is an indispensable article in each temporary home, and often there is an extra one for any unconverted visitor who happens to drop in.

Besides the cottages, there are in the camp all the establishments necessary for the maintenance of the gathering. Lodging houses, lunchrooms, bakeries, a grocer's shop, and a barber's shop are there. The whole camp presents the appearance of a miniature town, and is laid out in streets, which run more or less irregularly through the grove. At intervals there are "circles," which may be compared to city squares, and one small section has been laid out for a croquet ground, the elders having decided that this particular diversion would not interfere with divine services. In the streets and circles the children of the settlement play, but their voices are hushed and their movements careful, especially when some serious-faced preacher or elder is seen approaching.

The grounds are not only peopled while prayer meetings are going on, but during the whole Summer, and some of the more devout stay and pray from June to October.

The cottages are partly rented and partly owned by those who live in them, and any one has the privilege of leasing ground on which to set up his house. For those who do not wish to build, or cannot afford it, the association has cottages and tents to rent, the former costing from $18 to $33 per month and the latter from $15 to $25. Besides the regular "stayers," there are many transient visitors during the period of the meetings. They come from New York and from all the surrounding country, either by boat or rail, and in either case they are met at the landing places or station by conveyances which transport them direct to the grounds.

The meeting this year was begun last evening. It is in charge of Presiding Elder C. W. Millard of Yonkers, the Rev. D. W. Couch of the Fifteenth Street Methodist Church, New York, and the Rev. A. C. Morehouse of the Second Street Methodist Church, New York. This is the thirtieth year of Mr. Morehouse's connection with the meetings, and he is well known as one of the most venerable of the preachers. The Board of Trustees of the association, different members of which visit the camp every now and then, consists of A. H. Brummel, President; Samuel E. Tompkins, Vice President; William H. Tily, Secretary; A. C. Morehouse, Treasurer; J. D. Sherwood, M. B. Enderly, S. C. Haight, William Leonard, C. N. Crittenden, Joseph L. Henning, John S. Huyler, William Archer, Reuben Brundage, A. M. Parker, and A. J. Barwick. They are elected by the members of the New York and Hudson River Church District.

Mr. Morehouse says that this year's exercises opened with the biggest crowd he ever saw on the first night. An advance meeting had been held last Sunday, when sermons were preached by the Rev. O. A. Gage and the Rev. S. T. Willis. This morning the services were renewed at 6 o'clock, and Mr. Morehouse declares that the occasion was one of "great joy." At 8 o'clock there was a "meeting for holiness," and at 10:30 o'clock Dr. S. F. Upham, professor in the Drew Theological Seminary, preached a sermon on the promise Christ made to the disciples of the coming of the Holy Ghost. A prayer meeting came next, at 1:30 o'clock, and at 2:30 o'clock the Rev. J. C. Thomas of New York City preached on the Sermon on the Mount. Again this afternoon and evening there were more meetings.

The buildings used for the regular services are three in number, and consist of a tent, a wooden building known as the "Tabernacle" and another called the "Preachers' Rest."

MR. DURYEA IN A HOSPITAL.

Nature of the Injury to His Spinal Column Undetermined.

Walter E. Duryea, thirty-two years old, the son of E. E. Duryea, the starch manufacturer, was brought to Roosevelt Hospital last night, suffering from an injury of the spinal column, the exact nature of which is still undetermined.

Dr. Robert Abbey of 13 West Fiftieth Street, Mr. Duryea's private physician, accompanied the patient, and it was upon Dr. Abbey's advice that he consented to go to Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Duryea was bathing near Oyster Bay, L. I., early in the week, and dived from a float into shallow water. He struck his head on the bottom and sustained the injury that now troubles him. He was removed at the time of the accident to his home, at Glen Cove, L. I., but subsequently to this borough. His father was with him when brought to the hospital.

THE PATRICIA RUNS AGROUND.

Brings a Helgoland Stoker, Who Shot Himself While Insane.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Patricia, which reached her dock in Hoboken yesterday, got aground near Romer Shoal at 4 A. M. yesterday in avoiding collision with an outbound craft. She got off with the rising of the tide, four hours later, under her own steam.

The Patricia was signaled on Monday, Aug. 7, in midocean by the German tank steamship Helgoland, bound for New York, which asked for medical assistance. Dr. Goetzel went aboard the oil tanker and found a stoker, F. Ernst Teller, suffering from a bullet wound in the temple. He had shot himself six days before while temporarily insane from the heat in the fireroom. He was taken aboard the big Patricia, and on her arrival at this port was transferred to the German Hospital. The passengers of the Patricia took up a collection of $75, to be given to the man should he recover.

Ocean Grove Summer School Closes.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 11.—The Summer School of Theology closed its ten days' session here to-night with Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah," under the auspices of the Ocean Grove Association.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN HELD.

Robert Boyd Charges that S. K. Schwenk Got Money Under False Representations.

Samuel K. Schwenk of Westfield, N. J., a veteran of the civil war, was arrested Wednesday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering on an order issued by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Robert Boyd of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Mr. Boyd has sued Schwenk and Daniel M. Torrey, a banker of 147 Nassau Street, to recover $2,800 which he said he advanced the former on a draft and two certified checks. Schwenk was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $3,000 bail.

Mr. Boyd sets forth in his complaint that on Aug. 19, 1898, Schwenk made a draft for $2,000 on Daniel M. Torrey, payable on Oct. 19, 1898. Boyd said Schwenk indorsed this draft, and then asked him to discount it. He represented himself as a beef and cattle broker with an extensive contract with the United States Government for supplying beef to the army in Cuba. He also told Mr. Boyd, the latter avers, that he was solvent and there were no judgments against him.

Boyd says Mr. Torrey assured him that Schwenk was solvent, and so he discounted the draft.

Later Mr. Boyd said he cashed two checks for Schwenk, which were certified to by Mr. Torrey. Both the draft and checks were not paid when presented at Torrey's Bank, and were protested. On investigation, Mr. Boyd said, he learned that Schwenk was not solvent, as represented, but that he had $20,000 in debts hanging over him. He says he learned further that Schwenk had no contracts with the Government, but was a speculator in stocks.

Justice Leventritt issued the order for Schwenk's arrest after reading Mr. Boyd's affidavit.

Mr. Schwenk declined to be seen in regard to the matter, but a friend who was endeavoring to straighten out the difficulty said that the case would be settled without coming to trial, as Schwenk had not acted in a criminal manner in any way. He characterized the trouble as a mistake caused by undue haste on the part of Mr. Boyd.

JUBILEE OF E. FABER.

Employes of the Old Firm to Enjoy an Outing.

The golden jubilee of the founding of the firm of E. Faber, the well-known lead pencil manufacturer, which occurs to-day, will be celebrated by the employes of the concern of both the store in this borough and those of the mill at Kent and West Streets, Greenpoint, with an outing to Cornwalton Grove, on the Sound. The expenses of the outing will be borne by the firm. The employes will present to John Faber, the surviving partner and head of the concern in this country, an engrossed set of resolutions as a token of their esteem.

Many of the employes who have now grown gray in the service of the firm have been with it since childhood. In the headquarters, in Pearl Street, this borough, 100 are employed, and at the mill, in Greenpoint, there are 400. There has never been a strike among them.

The employes in Manhattan and their friends will embark on a barge at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street and will be escorted by the steamer Tolchester, which will leave the foot of Noble Street, Greenpoint, at 9 o'clock with the employes of that section of Brooklyn aboard.

RUNAWAY ON THE BRIDGE.

Three Men Injured by the Crash of a Wagon Into a Trolley Car.

Three men were injured, one seriously, two slightly, yesterday, in a runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge.

The men were crossing to Manhattan Borough in a light wagon. All three were on the driver's seat.

The horse became frightened when near the middle of the structure, and dashed at a rapid pace down the roadway. He was beyond the control of the men, and ended his flight by plunging into a De Kalb Avenue trolley car that was filled with passengers.

The men, whose names are Roger McLaughlin of 74 Prince Street; Edward Samuels of 389 Hudson Avenue, and Thomas Farrell of 368 Hudson Avenue, all of Brooklyn, were thrown out violently.

McLaughlin was the most seriously hurt, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital suffering from a fracture of one ankle and a severe sprain of the other. Farrell and Samuels were slightly cut and bruised. The horse was severely cut.

RELIGION IN ALASKA.

The Rev. Dr. Nelson Tells of the Conditions in That Country.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Registrar of this Protestant Episcopal Diocese, and Secretary to Bishop Potter, returned yesterday from a trip which included a visit to the coast of Siberia. Speaking of his trip the Rev. Dr. Nelson said yesterday that he found religious conditions in Alaska under Bishop Rowe prosperous. He saw the Bishop at Juneau on his return. He is well, and speaks most hopefully of the outlook. He is building a new church at Sitka, where the congregation is at present holding services in the Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Nelson was much impressed with the hospital work at Skaguay, where a log and frame building contains a most complete equipment, and where there are from twenty to thirty patients at all times. There is also a hospital at Circle City, in charge of Miss Dean, formerly of this city, who is doing good work. He found Bishop Rowe with prosperous schools at Skaguay, Fort Yukon, Point Hope, Fort Adam, Ketchikan, and Anvik, and churches at Anvik, Circle City, Copper River, Douglas Island, Fort Adam, Port Hamilin, Fort Yukon, Juneau, and Point Hope, and mission stations at Rampart City and Skaguay.

Dr. Nelson said he saw no evidences of religious life at the far-off places he visited, but at Unalaska there is a Russian Church, and at St. Paul's Island there is a Government school.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Col. L. V. W. Kennon Makes a Report of the Situation in Cuba.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Col. L. V. W. Kennon had a long talk with the President to-day regarding the situation in Cuba. Col. Kennon has been on Gen. Brooke's staff at Havana as Adjutant General for Civil Affairs. He arrived at the hotel, in company with Gen. Guy V. Henry, and was immediately ushered into the President's rooms. He talked with President McKinley for nearly an hour, and went over the entire Cuban situation with him. In an interview later, Col. Kennon said that the situation in Cuba was satisfactory, and the work of changing the civil laws to conform to American ideas and customs was progressing rapidly. Col. Kennon left at noon for Washington to talk over the Cuban situation with Secretary of War Root, and from there he will proceed to Fort Logan, Denver, Col., to take command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteers, which is being recruited there.

Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg called on the President to-day to consult with him in relation to affairs in Santo Domingo, where Mr. Weed has large property interests, which are endangered by the revolution there.

President and Mrs. McKinley went driving this afternoon, the President holding the reins. The golf match to be played here to-morrow between the Hotel Champlain team and a team from the Hotel Ampersand at Saranac Lake is arousing a great deal of interest. President McKinley and Vice President Hobart will attend the match.

MORMON ELDERS MUST GO.

Citizens in Virginia Use Switches to Stop Preaching.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—Four Mormon elders, after preaching here several days, have been forced to leave by angry citizens of this place.

In Wise County, Va., Mormon elders were warned to leave, but they did not go, and, while preaching, several citizens went to the place of worship with a bundle of switches, took the elders out, and gave them a severe whipping.

Saved Church from Destruction.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—Edward Tyler, organist of the Presbyterian Church, last night saved the edifice from destruction by fire. Mr. Tyler was sitting at the organ rehearsing when the building was struck by lightning. One corner of the church burst into flame. It was but the work of a moment to grasp a cushion from one of the seats and smother the incipient blaze. The lightning had struck the gaspipe and followed it into the building.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Methodists Plan to Raise All Mortgages on Their Churches.

TWO FUNDS WILL BE RAISED

One for the Brooklyn Borough and Another for Manhattan and the Bronx—Two Jubilee Services.

Local Methodists have under discussion a big plan. It is a united effort to raise a great sum of money as an end-of-the-century offering, pay off the indebtedness resting upon all Methodist churches within the limits of the greater city, and then hold two immense jubilee services to offer thanks and to burn all of the mortgages. Two district conferences divide the city, but the proposed effort has not taken on conference lines. Plans are not matured, but present indications are that two funds will be raised, one from which to pay the indebtedness on all Methodist churches in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the other on all in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

In Manhattan and the Bronx the idea was suggested some little time since to the managers of the Church Extension Society and approved by them. Methods are under discussion, and it is fairly well settled that the plan will be taken up early this Fall. In Brooklyn it has already been launched, and a committee consisting of John E. Searles, Chairman; A. P. Sloan, R. M. Whiting, L. W. Beasley, J. F. Dettmar, Benjamin Moore, and the Rev. Dr. C. S. Wing, has been named to devise a plan. There is a larger committee of which this is an executive one, and October at the latest will see, it is said, Brooklyn Methodists actively at work.

The mortgage indebtedness resting upon all Methodist churches in Manhattan and the Bronx is approximately $650,000. This is about 11½ per cent. on a fair valuation of all Methodist property. It is not a high percentage of indebtedness, as compared with some others. The Lutheran percentage in the same boroughs is 17.50, Baptist, 10.50, Roman Catholic 23, Congregational 12, Protestant Episcopal 3, and Presbyterian 2.50. In the Borough of Brooklyn Methodist percentage is the highest of all, 16. Lutheran is 15.50, Roman Catholic 15, Baptist 14.50, Protestant Episcopal 9, Congregational 7.25, and Presbyterian 6.50.

Some Methodist churches in Manhattan having large mortgage indebtedness upon them are Calvary, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, which leads the list with $70,000; the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, below Fourteenth Street, and the Olin Church, William's Bridge, have $60,000 mortgages upon them. Grace, in One Hundred and Fourth Street; Willis Avenue, in the Bronx, and Union Church, in Forty-eighth Street, have mortgages upon them exceeding $50,000 each. The Church of the People, in Park Street; the Park Avenue Church, at Eighty-sixth Street; St. James's, Harlem, and the Swedish people, who have just gone to Fifty-fifth Street, are in debt something above $30,000 each.

The Brooklyn Methodist Church with the largest mortgage debt is the New York Avenue, at Dean Street, which has $60,000. Janes, at Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, and the Embury Memorial, Decatur Street, near Lewis Avenue, have $30,000 each. Grace, Fourth Avenue, and Bushwick Avenue have debts exceeding $20,000 each. Out of fifty-two churches only fourteen in Brooklyn are clear of debt, and of sixty-four in Manhattan and the Bronx, twenty-nine are free.

In some quarters it is being urged that all Methodist institutions be included if located within the boroughs named, but argument against this is the fact that Methodists will do well if they raise the $1,100,000 needed to clear off the churches.

Methodists argue that if the indebtedness resting upon all Methodist churches in the greater city can be paid off there will be such a revival of religion, and especially of Methodist religious progress, as was never seen here. The date for completing the task is Jan. 1, 1901.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes of the International Series Selected for Aug. 20.

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SUBJECT—The River of Salvation.—Ezek. 47; 1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely.—Rev. 22: 17.

Two weeks ago our attention was called to the promise of God's grace to His people in captivity. It was the promise of deliverance. Their sins should be blotted out and washed away by the sprinkling of "clean water," "a new heart," and "a new spirit" would be put within them, they should return to their own land and be filled with every blessing. (xxxvi., 16-38.) It was a glorious as well as a gracious promise, but how could it ever be realized? For many years they had been helpless captives in a strange land. The old home—from which they had been removed—was far away, and it was a scene of desolation. Its walls were broken down, its temple burned. And the people of the captivity had themselves become indifferent. They said, "Our bones are dried and our hope is lost; we are cut off for our parts." (xxxvii., 11.) It was a striking picture of the sinner separated from his God.

But last week the prophet told us how God would accomplish His gracious purpose. (xxxvii., 1-14.) It would be by the preaching of His Word and the breath of His Spirit. When the dead heard that Word and received that Spirit new life and new hope would be given to them, and they would stand up "an exceeding great army," ready to enter again into all that belonged to them as the children of God.

Now—in this lesson—he bids us contemplate the result of this deliverance when the purposes of God's grace are accomplished in His people. It is more magnificent than the promise, for "Eye hath not seen nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love Him." (First Corinthians, ii., 9.) The prophet, however, tells us of real things, which he saw distinctly and measured accurately. His account of what he saw begins with the fortieth chapter and closes with our lesson.

The instruction was given him, he says, "in the five-and-twentieth year of our captivity." (xl., 1.) His court is from the time of Jehoiachin, when he, with others, was carried to Babylon and took up his home "by the River of Chebar," probably about thirty miles above that city. (Schaff's Dict.) But it was "in the fourteenth year after that the city was smitten." (Jeremiah, lii., 5-7.) Then, he says, "the hand of the Lord was upon me, and in the visions of God brought He me into the land of Israel and set me upon a very high mountain." (xl., 2.)

As he sat upon this high pinnacle of observation, a wonderful scene stretched itself out before him. Some of the features of this scene evidently related to matters entirely historical—to events which not many years afterward were actually to occur in the experience of these very captives—or to events which will happen to their descendants in time to come. Others, just as evidently related to purely spiritual matters—to experiences and conditions belonging to the spiritual Israel in every age—and even that which is truly historical probably has a spiritual signification.

But to tell which is historical and which is spiritual—or exactly where the one passes into the other—is as impossible as it is to tell where each color in the sunset, or the rainbow, begins and ends. The colors themselves are distinct and easily discernible, but the line of separation no human eye or instrument can determine. The true interpretation of the vision, has, therefore, always been not only a matter of difficulty, but often of doubt. While, however, no man can separate the colors of the sunset or the rainbow, all men can rejoice in their glorious beauty. Separation is not essential to enjoyment or instruction.

A VISION OF JERUSALEM.

The first prominent feature of the scene presented to the prophet's eye was that of a great city. Its "frame"—or outline—lay at his feet. Being "in the land of Israel," it was evidently a vision of Jerusalem. It was surrounded by a wall strong and durable. This was pierced on each side by spacious gates through which men could pass in every direction. Beside each gate were "little chambers" reached by and arrangements for the slaying of "the "stairs" or "steps," and having "narrow windows" for light and observation. They were apparently intended as shelters for those who guarded the city. There were also chambers for "priests" and "singers," burnt offering, and the sin offering, and the trespass offering." (xl., 39-40.)

Within this city, as the next prominent feature of the scene, he saw "The Temple." (xli., 1.). The interior was apparently divided into two principal rooms, "the most holy place" and "the sanctuary," (xli., 4, 23). The description of its construction, and the arrangement of its chambers and furniture is very similar to that given of the Temple of Solomon, (First Kings, vi.; Second Chronicles, 3 and 4.) But in both the description is very obscure and the construction very indefinite, and they differ in many very important particulars.

But this Temple was not standing as a forsaken or unused building. As he gazed upon it, "behold, the glory of the God of Israel came from the way of the East, and His voice was like a noise of many waters; and the earth shined with His glory. And the glory of the Lord came into the house, and behold, the glory of the Lord filled the house," (xliii., 1-5). Then all of the services of the house were seen in active operation; the priests and Levites, duly cleansed by the appointed sacrifices and "clothed with linen garments," were fulfilling their ministry.

As the prophet saw all of these things, he was instructed: "Thou son of man, shew the house to the house of Israel, that they may be ashamed of their iniquities, and let them measure the pattern. And if they be ashamed of all that they have done, shew them the form of the house and the fashion thereof, and the goings out thereof, and the comings in thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and all the forms thereof, and all the laws thereof; and write it in their sight, that they may keep the whole form thereof, and all the ordinances thereof, and do them. This is the law of the house: Upon the top of the mountain, the whole limit thereof round about shall be most holy. Behold, this is the law of the house." (xliii., 10-12.)

Evidently the whole scene, as described by the prophet, was intended to impress upon his listeners the blessedness of being restored to their own land and to fellowship with their God. Half a century later such a return began to be realized. The walls of Jerusalem were rebuilt, the temple was restored, and the people once more became a nation, with its own governor to rule over them as a "prince" of the Lord's appointment. (xliv., 3, and xlvi., 2-18.) Whether there is yet to be a fuller and grander historical fulfillment of it in the final restoration of Israel to Jerusalem no one can now say with absolute certainty. But we may rest assured that if there is yet to be such a fulfillment, we may say with the Apostle, "if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them, the riches of the Gentiles, how much more their fullness?" (Romans, xi., 12.) It is an anticipation full of blessed promise.

THE SPIRITUAL FULFILLMENT.

Its spiritual fulfillment, however, is always realized when the sinner returns to his God. This will be better understood if we consider very briefly the spiritual significance of "The Temple." Both it and "The Tabernacle," set up by Moses, marked God's relation to His people, but in different ways.

"The Tabernacle" was set up just after the great sin of the Golden Calf. Then God said, "I have seen this people, and behold, it is a stiff-necked people. Now let Me alone, that My wrath may wax hot against them, and that I may consume them." (Exodus, xxxii., 9, 10.) But Moses interceded for the people. Then God directed him to build the Tabernacle, and appointed it as the one only place where He could be approached, and marked His abhorrence of sin, and yet His love for the sinner. It was the significant type of Him who "was made flesh, and dwelt," or tabernacled, "among us." (John, i., 14.) It was designed especially for and fulfilled its service during the w

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THE GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA.

The establishment of the gold standard in British India is an event of the happiest augury for this country if we may be permitted to assume that the curiously close relation between the Indian currency policy and our own is to continue. The fact that India, with her silver standard and her mints open to the metal, and the United States, with its Bland-Allison act and its Sherman act, were the greatest coiners of silver money, made all the world watch them narrowly as probable leaders in any movement to effect an agreement by which silver might come to have a stable value or by which it might be dropped altogether as standard money.

It was in 1834 that the law was passed under which the double standard was nominally maintained in this country, although in practice and effect gold has been the standard all the time. It was in 1835 that the silver standard was established in India. Commercial associations in India more than once petitioned for the establishment of a gold standard, alleging the bulk and inconvenience of silver for the growing commerce of the empire. The Home Government was asked to allow the double standard to be established in order to permit the free use of gold. But it was not until the rapid fall in the price of silver after 1875 had deranged Indian exchange and depressed the value of the rupee that the pressure for the closing of the mints to silver began to be agitated. It was at this time that we attempted to maintain the two metals at a stable ratio by the passage of the Bland-Allison bill. Our trouble was the same as India's. We sought the wrong cure.

When the Herschell committee in May, 1893, reported that the Indian mints ought to be closed to silver one of the arguments by which they supported the proposition was the statement that the United States might at any time discontinue coining silver, leaving India unprepared. It turned out the other way. The order closing the Indian mints to silver was issued June 26. From 81½ cents per ounce in this market silver at once fell to 77 cents, the lowest price ever known up to that time. Two days later the price was 67 cents. Throughout the month of June President CLEVELAND had been strongly urged to call an extra session of Congress to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act. The downward rush of the price of the metal left him no choice. Congress was at once called to meet on Aug. 7, and on Oct. 30 the repeal bill that had promptly passed the House also passed the Senate. Mexico remained the only commercial country whose mints were open to silver.

It has been many times reported that the mints of India were to resume the coinage of silver. The report has never been either true or probable. When the order of the Council was issued in 1893 it was said on authority that the gold standard would ultimately be established. There was nothing else to do. The currency unit of India is the rupee of the nominal value of 2s., or 48 cents. The actual value is determined in the London market by the sale of Council bills, that is, the drafts on the stock of silver rupees in the Indian Treasury which the Council sells to the highest bidder in London, where they are bought, for gold, by importers who have accounts to settle in India. When the mints were closed the Government announced that it would issue rupees for gold at the rate of 16d., or 32 cents, which is 16 cents below par value. But the price of rupees sank far below that figure, and exchange rates were disturbed and uncertain to an extent that really forced the Government to adopt the gold standard. There are about 115,000,000 rupees in circulation in India, and probably a much larger amount of silver hoarded and worn as personal ornaments. For the purpose of making the currency safe and convenient for trade, as well as for attracting capital to India, the Government has done the wisest thing possible.

If gold were not already the real standard of our currency we should now be forced to declare it the standard. The double standard is of course a fiction and an impossibility. If we did not do business on a gold basis we should be doing it on a paper basis with silver as the money of redemption. The action of India would then cause another violent fall in the price of silver and we should be face to face with a currency panic far worse than that of 1893. Every sensible American will indulge the hope that the Senate Currency Committee will by reason of the action of the Indian Council be forced or emboldened to drop politics and palaver and prepare a bill frankly establishing the gold standard for the United States. That ought to be the effect of India's course upon the friends of sound money in this country.

Upon the friends of unsound and dishonest money we cannot venture to predict what effect this disaster will have. We call it a disaster to them because silver-standard India has been the great bugaboo with which they have always sought to frighten us. They told us that we must sell our wheat in competition with the wheat of India, and that Indian wheat is grown and harvested by ryots who are paid in silver. It is impossible, they said, that we, who pay our farmers gold prices for their wheat, should be able to sell it in competition with the wheat of India, grown on a silver basis. That argument is dashed to pieces by the establishment of the gold standard in India. It is as dead as that other argument of the silver orators who insisted that the prices of wheat and silver were interdependent, so that if we treated silver despitefully and it drooped wheat would surely go down in sympathy and the Northwest would be ruined. But presently wheat rose to over a dollar a bushel and silver kept on its downward course toward 50 cents an ounce. Wheat and India have been forever removed from the list of stock arguments of the Bryanites.

COLUMBIA IN A BREEZE.

No good or bad American should be discouraged by the showing made by the champion racing yacht Columbia against the Defender in the run of the New York Yacht Club from Newport to Vineyard Haven on Thursday. It is not in the nature of things that she should beat the Defender at all times, and there are sure to be some conditions of wind and weather in which a vessel of the Defender type will beat an equally good one of the Columbia type. For it must be remembered that these two yachts are not of exactly the same type, and that this will account for some otherwise inexplicable differences in their relative performances.

When the two were pitted against each other in the run from Gardiner's Bay to Newport, the Columbia beat the Defender by some twenty-odd minutes, and at once there were wild shouts of delight, as indeed there should have been. That defeat, however, was administered in smooth water and with a fair, whole-sail breeze. Those are exactly the conditions for which the Columbia was designed, and in them it was to be expected that she would do her best. In the run from Newport to Vineyard Haven the two yachts had a strong wind, and, for a large part of the course, rough water. These conditions were distinctly unfavorable to the new cup defender, and they were more suitable to the old one. The result was inevitable. The new yacht won by a narrow margin.

Now, in spite of feeling disheartened that the margin was not larger, we should all be pleased that there was any at all. It has already been pointed out in these columns that the Columbia is in some essential respects a return toward the old skimming-dish type of yacht, and it is known to all yachtsmen that this type of yacht is fast only in light weather. The Columbia has a light and shallow body with a deep keel, which is in effect only a fixed centreboard. Her bilges are high and her beam is broad. The Defender is narrower and has a higher and easier bilge. She is therefore in the nature of things a better yacht than the Columbia in a bit of sea. The word "better" must be here understood as referring to the type, and not to the individual. The Columbia won, and that is sufficient evidence that in this case the merit of the individual was great enough to overcome the difference in types.

The lesson of the run as regards the races which are to be sailed off Sandy Hook next Fall is not one which need bring discouragement to any patriotic heart. The races for the America's Cup are usually sailed in light weather. Both the yachts which are to compete in them are light-weather yachts. The Shamrock was designed to meet the weather conditions which prevail in these races. If it should chance that one of the contests fell upon a day when old Boreas was in a blustering mood it would not be any worse for our champion than it would for the challenger. And the fact that the Columbia beat the Defender slightly in a breeze and a sea ought to make us hope that she will do all this, and even more, to the Shamrock.

THE WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

The accounts of the hurricane in Puerto Rico are of a nature to make all Americans think pretty seriously. It is evident that the acquisition of the new territory in the West Indies which has recently been added to our possessions has brought with it some burdens of which no thought was taken at the outset. The West Indian hurricane is not a welcome addition to our subjects for anxious thought, but there it is, and we shall have to deal with it. That is clearly evident. We have made ourselves the protectors of the people of the islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba, the one permanently and the other temporarily. These peoples have many peculiarities which must give us food for reflection, and their manifest helplessness when overcome by an enemy too powerful to be met by ordinary human agencies is one of the most important.

The story of the recent storm is plainly not all at hand yet, but we have sufficient details to assure us that the destruction wrought was something appalling. It is said that in 1867 there was a storm in the islands which cost the lives of 6,000 persons, and it is asserted that when the statistics of the latest storm are in we shall find that more lives have been lost. The overflow of two rivers has practically destroyed the City of Ponce, and we are confronted with a disaster of greater magnitude than the famous Johnstown flood. That disaster was in the very centre of our own land, and its horror came home to us with terrifying force. The hurricane in Puerto Rico is further away, but its damage has fallen upon a people for whom we have made ourselves morally responsible. Their welfare is just as much our concern as was that of the ill-fated inhabitants of the Pennsylvania town.

The Government has acknowledged the burden which rests upon us by ordering the dispatch of a transport laden with supplies for the people of the afflicted town. It is quite beyond doubt that the great body of the American people, always ready and anxious to respond to the cry of the suffering, will not fail to follow the example of the National authorities. Meanwhile it seems not unlikely that we shall have some taste of the power of the hurricane ourselves, and this will perhaps suggest to us that we may make some good use of the new territory in improving our knowledge of the peculiarities of these hurricanes or cyclones. The general course of the West Indian storms is well known, but perhaps the necessity of taking care of the inhabitants of our new possessions will lead to the better understanding of the movements of these storms at or near the locality of their birth. It is likely that in the West Indies there will be some trouble in organizing a satisfactory system of storm warnings on account of the close neighborhood of the point of origin, but as Puerto Rico is well to the westward of what is believed to be this point perhaps it will be possible to arrive at some method of prediction which will render the repetition without due warning of such a terrible visitation an improbability if not quite an impossibility.

GEN. MERRITT AND THE PHILIPPINES.

That is really a most interesting suggestion that comes from Washington that Gen. MERRITT should take charge of the campaign in the Philippines, allowing Gen. OTIS to relapse into the Governorship General of Luzon, or the Governorship of Manila, as the case might be.

Of course, when a nation is engaged in a vexatious war, the consideration of anybody's private feelings, in comparison with the National success, is altogether aliunde. But we are so absurdly good-natured, as a people, that it is a consideration which is bound to weigh, in the popular sense. And if Gen. OTIS, whose devotion to his duty no American doubts, whose gallantry no man doubts, but whose judgment of this particular exigency which confronts us a certain number of American citizens have been led to doubt—if Gen. OTIS were to be "superseded," the human sympathy of the casual American man might outweigh his sense of the National advantages of a more aggressive campaign than Gen. OTIS, by his nature, seems to be carrying on.

We own that a younger General than Gen. MERRITT might be, by the fact of his juniority, better qualified than that General himself for making an "aggressive" campaign against AGUINALDO. But the appointment of Gen. MERRITT to take charge of the campaign in the Philippines could not ruffle the susceptibilities of any officer on the ground. Gen. MERRITT, by the mere fact of being sent there, would at once, in virtue of his seniority, take charge. And since, upon a report which we have some reason for believing to be incorrect, we have made some strictures upon the reported remarks of Gen. MERRITT upon a gentleman who was at one time Secretary of War, and since that gentleman is no longer a factor, or malefactor, in American politics, it gives this journal particular pleasure to say that the acceptance, on the part of Gen. MERRITT, on the eve of his retirement, of so honorable and onerous a post as the command of the United States army in Luzon, would be, considering all the circumstances, an act of high patriotic duty.

A SERVICEABLE EXPOSURE.

That was a session not devoid of interest which the Mazet committee held on Thursday. But at the same time it ought to be borne in mind by the committee and its counsel that the abuses at which the committee ought first to aim are the abuses to which the casual, promiscuous American citizen is awake and alive as soon as they are produced and explained. That is why the exposure of the Horgan & Slattery business is of an immense potential political advantage. The casual and promiscuous voter may not be aware of the absurdity of substituting Messrs. HORGAN and SLATTERY for Mr. WITHERS in the design of prisons, or of Mr. THOMAS in the design of monumental buildings. But the casual and promiscuous voter is entirely aware of the absurdity of substituting the same firm as specialists in the design of prison building to correct the possible errors of an architect who has made a specialty of prison building, and of monumental architecture to correct the architecture of a man who has made a specialty of that. The casual and promiscuous voter, when he is confronted with the Horganization and Slatterification of the design for the new Tombs, on the one hand, and of the interior decoration of the new Hall of Records on the other, must really, after a certain amount of scratching of his head and searching of his conscience, declare in effect that the same person or persons cannot do both.

This was the same fate that lay in wait for the old Tweed ring. WILLIAM M., from whom the ring took its name, was, in sober fact, an old "chump," as is commonly said now, but the locution was not born then. But PETER B., the next junior partner, was a circumspect and educated person of an entirely different order. We please ourselves to think that among his thoughts of personal aggrandizement there used, on occasion, to intrude the thought of the improvement and embellishment of the city. There was then no charter "condemning" him to take professional advice upon these subjects. He took it of his own accord, and because he was an intelligent and circumspect human being. The result has been that, although he personally has been discredited more or less by complying with the remarkable Boss, who was a kind of immoral "Oom Paul," his reputation for intelligence and public spirit was never smirched at all, and that we are now, twenty-eight years after, really indebted to the foresight and the circumspection of PETER B. SWEENY.

It were greatly to be wished that there were some Peter B. Sweeny in the present municipal "outfit," somebody who had the sense, when he was in doubt about some proposed municipal enlargement or embellishment, to take, and act upon, expert advice. We confess we can see no signs of such a thing among the various municipal rulers to whom the charter of New York has given "the power." They are all going in for the most rapid Horganization and Slatterification of the town. Apparently they are all Tweeds, and there is not a Sweeny among them. Because the general mass of voters did not clearly know what Horgan and Slattery meant, when it was first heard of, and were not at once aware what the project to Horganize and Slatterify the public improvements of this municipality really threatened, they seem to believe that the mass of voters will never find out. Wherefore we proceed to wish for the Mazet committee more discrimination about its "issues," and for Tammany Hall another Sweeny—at least one educated and intelligent member who can tell it when it is "off." We admit that at present we can perceive no such person.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A writer who has, we understand, a right of long growth to call himself, as he does, "a practical politician," discusses with marked ability in the last number of The Independent the questions whether the political boss is a necessity under our form of government, whether it is possible to destroy or abolish the power of such bosses, and, if so, how it can most easily and speedily be done. To clear the way for his answers, the writer distinguishes carefully between the political leader and the political boss, failure to do which is doubtless the reason why so many people despair of ever breaking the chains of these vulgar tyrants. The political leader, he says, is a man who, by ability, intelligence, and honesty of purpose and personality, is able to influence and direct public opinion for the good of the people as he understands it. Such men will always exist. The political boss, on the other hand, "is the ruler of a body of men who have formed a combination in order to carry out their personal aims, without regard to the interests of the people." The strength of the boss lies in his power to say who shall be nominated or appointed to office, and he will be helpless the moment that power is taken from him. The article we are paraphrasing suggests as the two simple requisites for doing this, first, that all possible offices be made elective, and that not only registration, but participation in primaries be required as a qualification for voting; and, second, that the civil service laws be extended to cover practically every appointive office. As to when the political boss will disappear, the essayist, addressing his readers, says: "To use a slang phrase of the day, 'it is up to you,'" and he adds, in conclusion: "One of two things is evident: either the power of the political boss must be destroyed or this Government will cease to exist."

—Among the Southern Governors whose views on the lynching question were recently printed in THE TIMES was Gov. JONES of Arkansas, and in the course of his remarks he asserted, as a reason for moderating condemnation of the killing of negroes, that in his State lynchings were "generally" in punishment of heinous assaults upon white women. This statement is taken up, denied, and disproved by The Little Rock Democrat, a paper which is, of course, beyond the suspicion of voicing prejudice, or even oversevere justice, against Southerners or Southern customs. As a matter of fact, it declares, nothing like one-half the cases of lynching in Arkansas are due to the crime mentioned. Indeed, the records show that of the seventeen negroes who have been summarily executed in the State since Jan. 1, 1898, twelve were accused of murder, one of barnburning, and only four of "the usual crime." In other words, the Governor misstated the situation—unless "generally" can be applied to a minority of something less than a fourth. The Little Rock Democrat advises all thoughtful and right-minded citizens to consider these facts. It admits the existence of palliating circumstances when a mob avenges the honor of a woman, but it denies that even in such cases can resort to lynch law be defended. "The reign of the mob," it adds, "is anarchy pure and simple. The only safety is to stand against it in every case; to make the law the remedy for every abuse and every evil. Mob law is the letting out of the waters which sweep away dam and dike and leave devastation and ruin in their track. It is the undermining of the pillars upon which society rests." This, coming from the source it does, is an impressive answer to all the attempted justifications and half-hearted denunciations of lynching that ever were uttered.

—When THOMAS THOMPSON, an eccentric and philanthropical Bostonian, died in 1869 he left a fortune of half a million dollars and a will which gave the income of his estate to his widow for life, and after her death to the poor sempstresses and workingwomen of Brattleborough and Rhinebeck. It was at once asserted that an attempt to break the will would be made, but nothing was done in the matter, and Mrs. THOMPSON had until her recent death between $60,000 and $75,000 a year, which she spent chiefly on traveling and charity. There was something left over every year, however, and the value of the estate is now estimated at $3,000,000. The time having come to apply this great fortune as the testator intended, would-be heirs have appeared, and the lawyers are anticipating a highly enjoyable experience. One of Mr. THOMPSON'S peculiarities was a hatred of railroads, and all his riding, whatever the distance to be traversed, was done in carriages. In the two towns mentioned above he met with accidents while on journeys, and it was in gratitude for assistance and attention shown him on these occasions that he endowed "the poor sempstresses of those places." It was about the time when sewing machines were coming into general use and when many needlewomen were left without employment. It is supposed that his intention was to found homes for such women, and, though thirty years have passed since the will was made, it is just possible that the sempstresses will at last come into their fortune.

—Our soldiers in Luzon are learning to speak with authority in regard to the sounds made by bullets in their—the bullets'—flight through the air, and at least one of them describes what he hears in a way that gives a good deal of information. He is a volunteer from Rochester, this State, and in a letter to the old folks at home he writes: "A Mauser bullet at close range goes by with a z-z-sst, and at long range with a p-i-n-n-n-g. When a Remington goes by you imagine that you have heard somebody hit the top of a rainwater barrel with a stick." This ability to distinguish between the different projectiles is of no particular utility, however, and therefore is more interesting than valuable. "There is no use ducking," says the Rochesterian mournfully, "for when the bullets are heard they have passed." Still, there must be a sort of satisfaction in knowing just what it was that came near killing you and didn't.

GENERAL NOTES.

Senator C. L. Magee is to spend $25,000 to $30,000 in building a Casino in Highland Park, Pittsburg, Penn., and will present it to the city.

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The gravestone over the burial place of John Foster, almanac maker, in the old burying ground at Dorchester, Mass., bears the inscription, which was dictated by himself: "Skill was His Cash."

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The officers of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, just back from Manila, are to be presented with swords, and to every officer and private is to be given a medal made of metal from one of the Spanish cannon captured in the Philippines.

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The State of Kansas now has 109 cities and towns with over 1,000 inhabitants each. Kansas City leads with a population of 46,219, and Topeka comes next with 35,365. Wichita is third, with 22,026, and Leavenworth fourth with 20,893. No other exceeds 17,000.

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The State Library of Pennsylvania has just been thoroughly reclassified and catalogued by the card system. The library has been closed since early in June to facilitate the task, and fifty-four men and women of experience in the work have been employed, in addition to the regular library staff.

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Opiates finally put to sleep Julius Mattas, who was taken to a Chicago hospital suffering from an apparently uncontrollable fit of laughter. He was quite recovered from the attack when he awoke the next morning. He was not able to give any explanation of the cause of the attack, which came on immediately after he had taken a drink in a saloon.

• • •

Mr. Henry Watterson said in Chicago the other day that the subtle intricacies of Kentucky politics are not for an alien (i. e., one not a citizen of the Blue Grass State,) to understand. He added: "Kentucky won't coin any National money, nor will her Legislature conduct the war. I support Goebel for Governor for State reasons, as I support McKinley for National reasons."

SUBSIDIES AS AN AID TO TRADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Tribune philosopher is laying an anchor to windward for subsidies preparatory to the next session of Congress. Now all this that he says is perfectly true, but how will subsidies help the situation unless they are paid directly to our manufacturers instead of to favored steamship lines?

"We are one of Brazil's best customers, but Brazil buys in return only 12 per cent. of its imports here, while Argentina, which sends us wool and hides in immense quantities, takes back only 7 per cent. of its imports from our market. Race prejudice does not explain this, but lack of attention on the part of our merchants to their future interests does. We cannot hope to sell goods if we will not make what a customer wants to buy. He will go somewhere else, and in the case of the South American, he has done so."

The trouble does not consist in the lack of transportation. A dozen steamships, of course, not under our flag, because we are not permitted to own them, are constantly advertised as on the berth for South American ports. Morover, it is not true that "the result has been to leave European lines a monopoly of the carrying trade and consequent control of the markets." They have, indeed, the monopoly of the carrying trade, such as it is that we have given them; that is to say, taking out few exports and bringing home large imports, but how does that give them the control of the markets? The business of ship owners in these days is to carry merchandise, not to buy and sell it, and it is of supreme indifference to them to what men or to what country the merchandise belongs.

With all my perseverance in the advocacy of free ships, I do not claim that if we had them, our countrymen would manufacture, import, or export a pound more of merchandise than they do now. All that we should gain would be the earning of freight money that we now allow foreigners to earn, and the employment of our own Captains and officers, and to some extent of our own sailors. Nor, if the same results that might thus be attained could be reached by subsidies, would there be a particle of difference in the ability of Americans to manufacture for those foreign markets in competition with Englishmen and Germans.

Repeating the words of our philosopher, "We cannot hope to sell goods if we will not make what a customer wants to buy." What can we do about it with the assistance of that great Republican panacea, Subsidy? Well, this, and this only: Subsidize manufacturing colleges to teach men in the various trades to make goods of the desired quality, and give them the money difference between the cost of their product and that of their foreign rivals.

JOHN CODMAN.
New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is rather surprising that Mr. Quigg's invitation to the Citizens' Union was not followed by a similar one from Mr. Croker or his representative. The reason probably is, however, that Mr. Croker thinks he can go it alone, while in Mr. Quigg's case experience points the other way. But, in view of the campaign of two years ago, a coalition with Tammany would be but a little less incongruous and mischievous than union with the Republican organization. The Republicans then had a candidate for Mayor, and the Citizens' Union had another, and these candidates stood on platforms of diametrically opposite political views. Beginning with the adoption of these declarations and continuing throughout the campaign the divergence between the two parties became wider and wider.

It is true that personalities entered into the question, but the real antagonism between the parties consisted in irreconcilable conceptions of municipal government. The Citizens' Union stood for independent consideration of municipal problems; the Republican Party declared that some National question was of transcendent importance.

It is probably true that seven out of ten supporters of the Republican candidate preferred Van Wyck to Low. Thus history does not contain much encouragement for union of these parties.

And what of the future? The Citizens' Union is composed of all those citizens of New York who believe that an honest and capable administration of city affairs is the most important consideration in a municipal election. At present they are in the minority, but if they persist they will eliminate bogus issues and bring the question in city elections down to the square issue of good and bad government. But they can do this only by preserving their party's independence. Dickering with an organization that holds opposing views may bring temporary success, but the principle for which it stands will be lost sight of, and its future career will be finished in three steps—assimilation, corruption, death.

AARON B. KEELER.
Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 10, 1899.

ALLEGED BLUNDER BY DREYFUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. F. Hagemann, in to-day's TIMES, under the caption of "Dreyfus and the Kaiser," submits a few remarks about a blunder, or so alleged, to have been made by Dreyfus in his first day's examination at Rennes. Though I was taught French by Frenchmen for four years at the United States Naval Academy, and usually stood somewhere near the top of the class, I must confess that Mr. Hagemann's idea about the meaning of the French word "instruction" struck me as something just a little new. I did not understand Dreyfus to mean that he had gone to Mulhouse in order to be instructed—in what? Mulhouse is in German Alsace, hence Dreyfus could not have gone there for instruction as to his duties as a French officer.

There remain two other hypotheses: That he went there to get information from spies, or that he went there to impart information. Mr. Hagemann has chosen the latter hypothesis apparently. It only remains to test his opinion. According to Clifton & Grimaux (New French-English Dictionary), "instruction," a French word, means: (1) instruction: (a) the act of instructing; teaching; (b) tuition; education; (c) learning, knowledge, attainments; pl., information; (d) precept conveying knowledge; lesson; advice; counsel; (e) information, direction; (f) order, mandate, direction. (2) a law term. But Dreyfus used one other word: For. He went "for instruction." I take it that he said pour des instructions. This brings his answer under the meaning of going for information, since the meaning of "instructions" (pl. means plural in Clifton & Grimaux), is given above as "information;" hence, the translator went wrong and said "for instruction" when "for information" was meant by the witness.

If Dreyfus said "pour mes instructions" the case is all the stronger. Hence, we are rather to take the first hypothesis and to reject the second. U. S. N. A.
New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

DREYFUS AND THE EMPEROR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think F. Hagemann is way off when he attempts to criticise your editorial concerning Capt. Dreyfus. Emperor William long ago declared that the German Government never had any dealings with Capt. Dreyfus, while it is a fact that Esterhazy had furnished information to the German Military Attaché at various times previous to the arrest of Dreyfus.

Has Hagemann forgotten that the late Col. Henry confessed that he was the author of the main document that the War Department had against Dreyfus? Col. Picquart declined to invent evidence for the so-called secret dossier, so they dismissed him and afterward imprisoned him in order to hide the crimes of the General Staff.

What Dreyfus went to Mulhouse for has nothing to do with the case. The perjurers Mercier and his clique will have to prove whether Dreyfus has sold military secrets or not. The suicide of Henry, the flight of Esterhazy, and the arrest of du Paty de Clam shows that the present French Cabinet knows who the traitors are. M. LEVINE.
New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

THE FOREIGN-BORN CITIZEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am shocked to see the pernicious spirit of discrimination against the foreign-born citizen crop up in your letters anent the coming yacht races. If the foreign-born citizens did not "come over," the real natives of America might still be dodging behind bushes on the Bowery to save their scalps from their savage neighbors.

The "sports" who approve your editorial of Aug. 9 are flatterers. That editorial hit at "the Swedes, Micks, and Dagoes who manned the ordinary American racing yacht." For my part, I hope the Down Easters will be as successful, for the Yankee yacht has a glorious record.

There is a "Swede's" monument at the Battery, and a "Dago's" at the Central Park Plaza and Fifty-ninth Street, and a "Mick's" in the Broadway front of St. Paul's, in Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey Streets. Ericsson, Columbus, and Montgomery may be overlooked when the native is exploited and the citizen who had the good fortune to be born in some other land (like myself) and the good sense to choose America for his posterity because he believes it is of all lands the best.

We do not have to go back a century for such examples. They are at the front in every day's history of the United States. The Seventy-first Regiment had its ups and Downs (not foreign born) in Cuba, but its brave men found no braver man to lead them than "Rafferty of F," an Irishman from the same county Andrew Jackson's parents left to come here and give this country a soldier and a President who knew not fear nor failure.

The "Sport" who says "if Barr sails the Columbia he hopes the Shamrock will win" is un-American or unworthy to be American. The true citizen hopes America will win under any and all circumstances.

The counterfeit Shamrock, like Patrick, Duke of Connaught, is made in England and masquerading as an Irish yacht for luck, but that does not fool the Irish or Swedes or other foreign-born citizens who wish our yacht success. Our sailing slogan is "Hail Columbia." OWEN J. KINDELON.
New York, Aug. 10, 1899.

THE PURPOSE OF TIME SCHEDULES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without making pointless and unwarranted "deductions," let us come to the heart of this question of surface transit in a city. 1. Cars are run to carry passengers. 2. To leave at their respective destinations the greatest possible number of passengers in the shortest possible time it is essential to have time schedules, and to run by those schedules as closely as it can be done. 3. To secure this result it is necessary to have the co-operation of the managers and workmen of the transportation companies, the passengers, and the teamsters and pedestrians who help fill the streets. Interests are mutual and interchangeable. The slow passenger who to-day carelessly or with foolish selfishness delays one car or several, may to-morrow, when in a hurry, be the victim of some other similarly careless or foolishly selfish person. The passenger of one day may on some future day be a conductor or motorman. The driver or pedestrian who to-day needlessly blocks car transit may to-morrow be cursing some other driver or pedestrian for doing the same thing.

Where there are crossings at grade there is always great danger of accidents, and employes are rightly expected to use every possible precaution in handling their cars or trains. But the obligation of carefulness rests equally upon drivers and pedestrians. It is perfectly safe to say that not one accident, fatal or otherwise, in every twenty that occur would occur if the person whose person or property is injured were as careful as the motorman of the car that does the damage. How often when riding on a car do you see the motorman suddenly and frantically reverse the current and put on the brake to avoid running into a vehicle or person unexpectedly appearing on the track close to the car? Often this happens a score of times while you are riding but two or three miles, and in almost every case there is no excuse for the action of the driver or pedestrian. It was absolutely certain that if an accident was prevented it could be prevented by the motorman only, and that at the cost of a violent and otherwise needless stopping of the car. It seems to me to need no argument to show that, other things being equal, the larger and less easily stopped of two moving bodies should be universally conceded to have the right of way, as a matter alike of economy of time and labor product and of convenience and safety. This applies equally to an ocean liner and a rowboat in the harbor; to a farmer's wagon and fast mail train on a steam road in the country; to a buggy and an electric car, and a pedestrian and a horse or power car or a truck. But a large part of the walking and driving public act upon a precisely opposite rule, just as a large number of persons take the left side of the walk, thus needlessly increasing traffic congestion in the streets and multiplying accidents twenty-fold. Two days ago I saw a woman with a little girl get off an Eighth Avenue car going north. The woman took the child by the hand and passed behind the car, and started to the southwest across the street, talking to some one she saw on the corner in that direction she was going. She did not give a glance to the down track, and had there been a car near, it would have been all the motorman could do to stop in time. Of such are the subjects of the Coroner. And so we see there is no contradiction between my statement that the cars go "irritatingly slow" and the fact that accidents occur. They occur even on lower Broadway, slow as the cars creep there.

It is true that a greater number of cars would decrease the speed of all, and for the reason that the closer cars run to each other the more the uncertain pace of one affects all that follow, but such increase of numbers would not necessarily decrease the danger of accidents, for the reason that there would be, just as now on Broadway, where so many cars are concentrated, a greater congestion of traffic and less opportunity for pedestrians and teams to pass between the cars. E. C. WALKER.
New York, Aug. 7, 1899.

THE ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your recent article on "City Officers to be Elected This Fall." You well say:

"Under the charter the office of Alderman is one of some importance in this city. The demonstration of the powers of the Board of Aldermen for good or evil is pretty fresh in the minds of the people of New York, in fact, it is still going on. * * *

"How is it possible for the taxpayer to fail to take an interest in the election of Aldermen, who hold office for two years, and thus have power over two budgets and two assessments? * * *

"But if a lively and energetic canvass were made it would be possible, by combining the taxpayers in certain districts to get the better of the taxeaters."

It would be a great thing if we could redeem our Board of Aldermen. They have considerable power, and competent men would find more power and better use for it than the present incompetents, who, if a motion or resolution is unexpectedly thrown among them, scatter like sheep until they shall have instructions from Fourteenth Street as to what to do with it.

You speak of a combination of taxpayers. The best combination in sight that I can see would be a combination between the labor men, whose convention last Monday night declared against an alliance with either of the old parties, and the Citizens' Union, whose declaration of principles covers just about the objects for which the labor men are fighting. I refer to the Citizens' Union of 1897, and not the few impossibles who started a crazy State ticket last Fall.

The Citizens' Union have brains, organization, and money, and are just as weary of Messrs. Croker and Platt as the labor men can possibly be. Such a union could break both machines, just as the plain people of Toledo last Spring elected "that man Jones" by a majority of 2½ to 1 over both machines combined. CITIZEN.
New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

Objects to the Changed Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is beyond my understanding why and on what grounds you so persistently support the Kearny street innovation. I fail to see that you prop your argument with one deduction of benefit to anybody, whether pedestrian, driver, or rider in street car. I have in a matter-of-fact way tried all three ways of deriving benefit from this right-angled confusion, and in no instance has it lessened my difficulties. I do not want to know the name of the street I am on, but the one to which I am coming, and that is impossible under present conditions until nearly opposite the post. But why shall this, one of the most important cities in the world, in which it is computed there are daily at least one hundred thousand strangers, upset the custom of the whole world and expose itself to be dubbed queer by the stranger within our gates?

LET US BE RATIONAL.
New York, Aug. 9, 1899.

Change of Street Signs Condemned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the matter of changing the street signs, Mr. Kearny gave as an excuse for committing the outrage that it was done for the benefit of those who can afford to ride—"the classes versus the masses." I unfortunately belong to the latter class, and if I walk up Broadway or Fifth Avenue and want a cross street I find the name of the street I happen to be on on three sides of the lamp and to discover the name of the side street I have to run the risk of being run over by walking out into the middle of the street. It seems to me that no Commissioner dressed up with a little brief authority has any right to move the names of streets. JIM THE PENMAN.
New York, Aug. 8, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Defensive Measure.

"Why do you always talk so much?"

"It tires me less than to hear other people talk."—Chicago Record.

A Hard World.

Old Lady—Goodness! How dangerous it is to go up in a balloon.

Balloonist—Not half as dangerous as it is to come down, ma'am.—Chicago News.

An Inducement.

"What's that? Bigrich has renounced his American citizenship and become an Englishman? What did he do that for?"

"I don't know. Maybe he thought he had to do it if he wanted to marry some nice American girl."—Chicago Tribune.

Rarely Fitted.

"This young man," said the professor in the Transvaal, "simply lets me go on asking questions without attempting to answer them."

"So!" exclaimed Oom Paul. "I'll make a diplomat of him. He'll be a credit to the family."—Washington Star.

Faith Cure.

"My son," said the tall man with the iron-gray beard, who arose from a back seat at the Christian Science meeting, "was a grievous sufferer from fits. And then"—

The tall man paused.

"And then, brother," said some one.

"And then he began having his clothes made in dear old Lunnon, and hasn't had a fit since."—Indianapolis Journal.

A GOLDEN DREAM DISPELLED.

From The Denver Evening Post.

The poet wrote of the pretty flowers, of
the birds in the waving trees,
Of the butterflies on their gaudy wings that
spangled the passing breeze,
Of the hum of the bees in the sylvan dell,
of the sunlight's silvery sheen,
Of the liquid notes of the babbling brook
that threaded the meadow green,
Of a shaded path, like a flowery trail that
led to the Promised Land,
Of lovers, thrilled with ecstatic bliss, there
wandering hand in hand,
The dreamy cast of the tender blue that
tinted the maiden's eyes
Enhanced by the godlike words she heard
till it rivaled the azure skies.

A maiden fair as a painter's dream sat
reading the words inspired,
And her heart, scarce scarred by the shafts
of love, with admiration was fired,
And she pictured the poet half-man, half-
god, who lived with his head in the
skies,
With clear-cut features of marble tint and
pensive and dreamy eyes.
His raven hair o'er his shoulders fell like
a silk-finish cataract,
The dress that hid his Apollo form not a
shade of perfection lacked,
And she vowed she would meet with the
muse-ruled man, would enter his mys-
tic lair,
And bask in the light of his pensive smile,
for maybe her fate was there!

She handed her card to the office boy, he
took it with senseless grin;
She heard a voice from the inner room:
"I'm busy, but chase her in!"
And she gave a glance at the shirt-sleeved
man, at the collarless shirt he wore,
And then retreated, her dream dispelled,
like a meteor through the door!
The pungent fumes from the old cob pipe
he was pulling at made her sick,
His hair was clipped like a pugilist's, and
red as a fresh-burned brick,
And the soulful eyes she had dreamed
about had a sort of a squinty glare,
And the girl fell over herself three times as
she staggered adown the stair!

BOERS' ACTION DOUBTFUL

One Dispatch Makes Threats and Another Predicts Concessions.

COULD WRECK JOHANNESBURG

Determined to Ruin the Mines in the Event of Having a War with Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Boer organ in London, The Standard and Diggers' News, to-day publishes a Johannesburg dispatch threatening Great Britain, in the event of war, saying the Boers are determined to wreck the mines and irretrievably ruin the general body of shareholders by blowing up millions of dollars' worth of machinery, adding that war will mean the absolute ruin of Johannesburg, both as a town and as a mining centre, and saying: "While it will doubtless end in a victory for England, the price of that victory will be the ruin of thousands, who ought to consider the price they must pay before authorizing the Government to declare war."

Another Johannesburg dispatch, however, predicts further concessions, and says: "The reply of the Transvaal to the proposal for a joint inquiry is being delayed until the Government has prepared a scheme granting the Outlanders immediate and substantial representation, as the Transvaal will make every effort to avert intervention in the internal affairs of the country."

A special dispatch from Johannesburg says a meeting of Canadians there has passed resolutions expressing satisfaction and gratitude to the Canadian Parliament for its resolution of sympathy and announcement that, if necessary, practical aid will be furnished to the Imperial Government in behalf of the Outlanders.

The German and French Consuls say they will protest to their respective Governments if their subjects are called on for compulsory service or forced to pay war taxes.

KRUEGER TO HAVE HOSTAGES.

Leading Reformers May Be Arrested in Case of Trouble.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I learn from a prominent ex-Reformer that the Transvaal Government has prepared warrants for the arrest of prominent Reformers whenever the condition of affairs at Johannesburg provides an excuse. The presumption is that President Krüger means to hold the leading Uitlanders as hostages the moment trouble arises."

JOHANNESBURG POLICE ACCUSED.

Trial for Maltreating the American, Turnbull, Postponed.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 11.—The three policemen who recently cruelly maltreated Turnbull, the colored blacksmith, an American citizen, who had protested against their abusive language when demanding that he show his pass, were charged with assault to-day before the Landrost.

Their counsel demanded the arrest of Dr. Matthews, to whom the American Consul sent Turnbull for medical treatment, and who subsequently harangued the people outside the exchange, appealing for justice and abetting Field Cornet Lombard of being concerned. A similar demand was made by counsel for the arrest of a local editor, on the ground that he had been guilty of contempt of court in newspaper references to the affair.

The hearing of the case was postponed.

Indian Troops for South Africa.

BOMBAY, Aug. 11.—Preparations are about completed for the dispatch of 12,000 troops to South Africa. A number of transports are in readiness in Indian waters, and, in the event of war, troops will be embarked simultaneously here, at Karachi, and at Calcutta.

War Stores for the Transvaal.

LORENZO MARQUEZ, Delagoa Bay, Aug. 11.—The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag has arrived here from Hamburg, Naples, and Mombasa, with 400 cases of cartridges and other war stores for the Transvaal.

LONDON THEATRICAL DULLNESS.

Swinburne's New Play, "Rosamund," to be Published in September.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Swinburne's new play, "Rosamund," will be published by Chatto in September.

With the exception of "El Capitan," "The Belle of New York," "The Gay Lord Quex," and "The Wild Rabbit," there is nothing doing in theatrical matters. The weather is too hot even for our country cousins.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN PORTUGAL.

Report of the Development of a Case at Oporto.

LISBON, Aug. 11.—An unconfirmed report is in circulation that a case of bubonic plague has developed at Oporto, capital of the Province of Douro, on the River Douro, 175 miles northeast of Lisbon.

The Official Gazette announces that cases of suspicious illness have been observed during the last two months at Oporto.

NEW SPANISH TRIAL ORDERED.

To Fix the Blame for Lack of Means of Defense at Santiago.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The Gazette to-day publishes the verdict of the Supreme Court-Martial, which, in addition to acquitting Gens. Toral and Pareja of surrendering Santiago de Cuba without having exhausted all means of defense, orders an additional inquiry to discover the responsibility for the lack of means of defense, which necessitated the capitulation of that place.

New Bedford Captain's Death at Sea

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British steamer Persian Prince, Capt. Walker, which arrived at Genoa on Aug. 8 from New Orleans via St. Michael's, reported that on July 27, in latitude 38 north, longitude 33 west, she spoke the whaling bark A. R. Tucker of New Bedford, with a captured whale alongside. The Tucker reported that her Captain died on July 18.

Englishmen Buy Russian Oil Lands.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Consul General Holloway reports to the State Department from St. Petersburg that it is said on good authority that English capitalists have recently invested $9,000,000 in petroleum lands in Russia.

American Released in Japan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The State Department has learned that John Kelly, the American who was confined in a consular jail at Yokohama, Japan, has been released, under operation of the treaty which recently went into effect between Japan and the United States and has left that country.

Rains Prevent Famine in India.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Specials from Bombay report rain in Allahabad, Madras, the Deccan, and Bengal, and showers in Bombay. The Government's anxiety in regard to the possibility of a famine is therefore relieved.

M. Delcasse Returns to Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—M. Theophile Delcassé, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived in Paris this evening from St. Petersburg. He was immediately received by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. To-morrow he will lunch with President Loubet.

Peruvian Revolutionists Defeated.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 11.—The Government has received dispatches announcing the defeat of the revolutionists at all points. It is said that Vizcarra, the rebel leader, will have to seek refuge in Ecuador or give himself up.

An American Expelled from France.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—An American named Black, who has been residing in Epinal, capital of the Department of Vosges, has been expelled from France on suspicion of espionage. Ostensibly he dealt in photographs.

EQUITABLE LIFE IN LONDON.

Dinner Given by the British Branch to Celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary—Many Notable Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A dinner of the British branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the society, was given last night in the Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil under the Chairmanship of George T. Wilson, Third Vice President, who made the opening speech. James H. Hyde, Vice President, was present, and also made an address. Agents from all parts of the United Kingdom, over 200 in number, were present.

Among those invited were the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir George Newnes, Sir Edward Clarke, Lord Charles Beresford, the Lord Mayor of London, the Mayor of Portsmouth, Sir Thomas Brooke, Lord Hopetoun, E. H. Bayley, Lord Drogheda, the Earl of Kintore, T. P. O'Connor, M. P.; the Hon. William McMillan, M. L. C., of Sydney, representatives of the Bank of England, and other distinguished people.

Ambassador Choate was unable to be present owing to his absence from London. Sir Thomas Lipton telegraphed a cordial message before sailing with the cup challenger, the Shamrock.

Among the Americans present were J. Walter Earle, Chairman of the American Society in London; Hiram S. Maxim, Commander Colwell of the American Embassy, John Paton of London, John Sloane, D. H. King, Jr., and Alfred H. Smith of New York, Dr. Leslie Ward, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of America; the Hon. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey, John Henry Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, and others.

Toasts to her Majesty the Queen, the President of the United States, and the Equitable were proposed and responded to with great enthusiasm.

The speeches teemed with sentiments expressive of friendship between England and America. Altogether the occasion was a notable one.

ARBITRATION A SLOW METHOD.

The London Times Comments on the Venezuela Boundary Case.

LONDON, Aug 12.—The Times, in an editorial this morning on the Venezuela boundary arbitration, complains that the proceedings are unnecessarily protracted and expresses a fear that the example thus set will "operate to prejudice the arbitral mode of settling differences." It says:

"Unfortunately this is a too common drawback to international references. Witness also the Delagoa and Bering Sea cases. If the system is not to break down tribunals must exercise a free hand in discouraging the prodigies of physical energy in which modern advocates are too prone to indulge."

American Locomotives in England.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—At a meeting of the Midland Railway Company to-day the Chairman announced that the Locomotive Superintendent had reported that although the first ten American locomotives were by no means equal in finish to any English locomotives, they were doing their work satisfactorily. It was the company's custom, he said, to run engines a thousand miles and then to overhaul them, charging any defects to the makers. The same rule would be applied to American locomotives, and the company would then be better able to form a reliable opinion of their merits.

SUICIDE OF YOUTHFUL LOVERS.

Man of 21 and Girl of 15 Found Dead Together in Nebraska.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., Aug. 11.—Workmen repairing the High School Building to-day found the body of James Bloodworth, with a revolver tightly grasped in one hand. Lying partly across the body of Bloodworth was that of Miss Grace Cooper. Both had been shot through the temple.

Bloodworth was twenty-one years of age and Miss Cooper was fifteen. A note signed by both of them said it was a case of suicide and gave the opposition of the girl's parents to their love affair as the cause.

REDUCED STREET CAR FARES.

Detroit's Council Says People Shall Get Eight Rides for a Quarter.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—The Common Council, at a special meeting this afternoon, adopted, by a vote of 24 to 1, the amendments to the ordinances of the Citizens' and Fort Wayne lines, changing the rate of fare from 5 cents to eight for a quarter.

There will be a hot legal fight over the plan to reduce the rate. The company will undoubtedly refuse to obey the ordinances, and mandamus proceedings will be commenced to force the company to show cause why it should not obey the enactments of the Council.

YACHT PURSUED BY SAVAGES.

Count Festetics Had a Narrow Escape in the Solomon Islands.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 11.—The Count Festetics of Austria, who with the Countess has been cruising in the Southern Sea in the yacht Tolna, narrowly escaped death recently at the hands of savages. The Tolna had been visiting in the larger of the Solomon Islands, where the Count took many chances to secure photographs of head-hunting battles and cannibal feasts, until the savage models developed sudden and fierce hostility.

The Count and his party became aware of this just in time, and returning to the yacht were fortunate in getting a favorable wind. As it was, the canoes of the cannibals pursued them for many miles. The news was brought here by the Miowera.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE

Meeting of Presidents May Be of Benefit to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The meeting of South American Presidents has not caused any surprise or apprehension at the State Department, which was fully advised some time ago that such a meeting would occur and that its purposes would be confined to strengthening the commercial bonds between South American countries. For this reason the authorities here do not share in the belief that the meetings have a deep political significance and are designed to bring about an alliance unfriendly to the United States.

On the contrary, one of our Ministers in a South American country, in apprising the State Department of the contemplated meeting, said that it would probably result not only in commercial arrangements mutually beneficial to South American republics, but that these benefits would probably be shared to a considerable extent by the United States.

N. R. HARRINGTON DEAD.

Was the Leader of Columbia University's Expedition to the Nile.

News has been received from abroad of the death of Nathan Russell Harrington, assistant in the Zoological Department of Columbia University and the leader of the university's expedition to the Nile. Typhoid fever was the cause of death.

Mr. Harrington was graduated from Williams College in 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Two years later he received the degree of Master of Arts from the same institution. Since that time he had been connected with Columbia University in various capacities. He was a member of two Columbia expeditions sent to Alaska and Puget Sound.

About three months ago he left this city, in the best of health, for Naples, at the head of an expedition to explore the Nile region in the interest of zoology. The fund of $5,000 for this expedition was given by Charles H. Senff, Vice President of the American Sugar Refining Company. The party consisted of F. B. Sumner, and Dr. Hunt of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, and Mr. Harrington. Several weeks ago an encouraging report was received from the party.

Chicago Man Dies at Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 11.—George Henry Wheeler of 2,962 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, who has been stopping at the Hotel Champlain for several weeks, died suddenly here to-night. His son-in-law, L. A. Young, was the only member of his family present.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Julia Arthur Says Her Play Will Be Extremely Spectacular.

TO DEPICT A GORGEOUS ERA

"More Than Queen" Affords Rare Chance for Scenic Art—Jennie Worrell's Death.

Julia Arthur, who was in this city during the early part of the week on business connected with her new play, "More than Queen," by Emil Bergerat, returned to Boston yesterday. Before leaving she consented to make public some of her plans for the new production. She says if her hopes are realized the play will be spectacular in the extreme. The greatest care has been observed to have every detail of architecture and botany, furniture and jewelry, as well as swords and costumes, correct, and to this end all these accessories will be reproductions of those actually used in the time of the Empire.

As to the plot of the play Miss Arthur says it opens with a prologue, the action of which is on the 12th Vendemaire of the year IV., that is to say, the 4th of October, 1795. The scene is in the evening in a corner of the garden of the Palais-Egalété of the Palais-Royal. The first act shows a parlor in the Hotel Chautereine, the little house bought by Bonaparte from Mme. Talma, in the Rue de la Victoire on the 24th Vendemaire. The second act shows a charming picture of Malmaison in 1894 in the last days of the Consulate. The scene is the park of the Chateau and represents paths running toward different shadowy avenues with decorations of vases and statues.

The third act will be in two scenes, the first of which takes place at the Tuileries in 1804 and portrays the memorable 2d of December, the morning of the coronation, which takes place in the large parlors in the palace of the Tuileries, the Hall of the Marshals. This renowned room will be seen in all the grandeur of the epoch during which the world was compelled to acknowledge the glory of France.

The second scene of this act is a tableau in the Church of Notre Dame, which will be brilliant with greatness and ablaze with light. It will be imposing and spectacular, full of life and military pomp.

The fourth act will represent a drawing room in the Palace of Saint Cloud, where the human side of two wonderful personalities is brought out by means of several absorbing situations.

The fifth and last act will reveal a hall in the Palace of Fontainebleau in 1809, and it will be in this room that the superb creole in a rage flings the imperial crown to the ground and afterward signs the decree authorizing her own divorce, declaring herself to be now in very truth more than Queen—a woman.

JENNIE WORRELL IS DEAD.

Once Famous Burlesque Actress May Be Buried in Potter's Field.

Jennie Worrell died yesterday morning in the Kings County Hospital of the burns she received while asleep on the Coney Island meadows. She never recovered consciousness, and died while only strangers watched her last suffering moments.

The nurses and doctors at the hospital say that no one visited the unfortunate woman while she was there. If the body is not claimed to-day it will be buried in the Flatbush Potter's Field.

As was told in THE NEW YORK TIMES Thursday Jennie Worrell was one of the once famous trio of Worrell sisters, who thirty years ago were among the leading burlesque favorites in New York. They were the daughters of William Worrell, a circus clown, and Jennie, who was the youngest, was born in Cincinnati in 1850. The other sisters separated from Jennie long ago because of her habits. She married "Mike" Murray, who conducted a gambling resort. They were afterward divorced and for several years she lived at Coney Island, going from bad to worse.

ACTION ON COL. SINN'S DEATH.

Actors' Fund Resolutions—Mrs. Hoyt Will Not Talk of the Will.

Mrs. Isabel Hoyt, when seen yesterday in regard to the report that her father, Col. William E. Sinn, had left her the lease of the Montauk Theatre, refused to say anything about it.

"My father has been dead but a day or so," she said, "and his will lies sealed in the vault, where I put it some time ago. No one knows the contents of it except the attorney who drew it up and myself, and no one has the slightest authority for that report."

At a special meeting of the Actors' Fund of America, held at the headquarters in West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday, the following resolutions were adopted, and will be forwarded to the family:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound regret of the death of our esteemed co-worker and associate, Col. William E. Sinn, a trustee of the Actors' Fund since its foundation, and for several years its First Vice President, and we desire to give expression to the great loss that has been sustained through his removal by the dramatic profession and particularly by this institution.

Resolved, That in Col. Sinn's death the American theatre has lost one of its best managers and the Actors' Fund one of its truest and most devoted friends and supporters.

Resolved, That we tender to the family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement, and that a committee of the board be appointed by the President to represent the Fund at the funeral.

OLGA NETHERSOLE'S PLANS.

The Actress Has Arranged to Appear in London Next Spring.

Miss Olga Nethersole has cabled her New York representative that she has completed arrangements to appear next Spring in London. This announcement is in direct contradiction of the statement made prior to the closing of the season of the English actress in this country, when she said that hereafter it was her intention to make the United States her permanent home, and to appear only in this country.

During her London engagement Miss Nethersole says she will present Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sappho"; Pinero's play, "The Profligate," and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." Her répertoire will also include a new play which Mr. Pinero has contracted to write for her.

Actors Due on the St. Paul.

On board the American liner St. Paul, which is due to-day, are the members of Broadhurst Brothers' Company, who have recently closed a four months' engagement at the Strand Theatre, London, in "Why Smith Left Home." The company will take a two weeks' rest, and will then play a week on the road prior to opening at the Madison Square Theatre Sept. 2. George H. Broadhurst, the junior member of the firm, sailed this morning on the Campania for London, where he will direct the rehearsals of "The Last Chapter," which opens the regular season of the Strand Theatre Sept. 4.

Koster & Bial's Summer Season to End.

The Koster & Bial Music Hall and Roof Garden will terminate its Summer season after to-night's performance. Judson Wells, who represents the estate and who is at present directing the affairs of the house, stated last evening that it was necessary to close the house down at this time, as it required considerable overhauling. Mr. Wells was confident that the house would open again about Sept. 16 or 18.

Early Opening for Frohman's New Play.

An early opening of Charles Frohman's play, "The Girl from Maxims," at the Criterion Theatre, formerly the Lyric, may be looked for. Mr. Frohman has been rehearsing the company in the theatre, and it is said that they probably will go to Washington for a preliminary production and be brought back to this city for the first production on Aug. 28.

Gov. Roosevelt in a Western Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The National Park and Forestry Association, having for its object the reservation of several million acres in Minnesota for a National park, was organized here to-day. Cyrus Northrup was chosen President and Theodore Roosevelt First Vice President.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

There will be a number of house parties at the various watering places and country seats over Sunday. The "exodus" began yesterday, and the Long Island and New Jersey trains were crowded. Golf will be the attraction at most of the resorts, with the usual bathing and fishing at the sea. This evening nearly all the hotels along the coast will have dances, and at Narragansett there will be the dance which takes place on Saturday evening.

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At Southampton this evening there will be theatricals, and there is a very great demand for seats. The tickets are selling at very high prices. The attraction is a minstrel show by the juvenile element. It will be followed by general dancing.

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Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren at the terrible affliction which she has just sustained. Mr. Dahlgren died yesterday at Colorado Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren were devoted to each other, and were both very young when they were married a few years ago. The death of Mr. Dahlgren will place the Drexel connection in mourning for a short period. Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, who was Miss Elizabeth Drexel, is living near Frederick and Miss Josephine Drexel. Mrs. Dahlgren's unmarried sister has been visiting friends in the country.

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The passenger lists on the various outgoing ships to-day do not show many well-known names booked for Europe. On that of the Campania are the names of Mr. and Mrs. Asa A. Alling, Mr. G. S. Coddington, Mr. L. Averill Carter of Cooperstown, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Edson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Jenness of Detroit, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn, Mr. George W. Smalley, Mrs. George Vernon Sims, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kane, the Baroness de Longueuil, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts, Jr., Mrs. Moncure Robinson and Miss Robinson of Philadelphia.

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There are a number of well-known people who have taken cottages at Quogue for the Summer. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Heckscher, Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Van De Water, Miss Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Craig, and Mr. and Mrs. S. Vernon Mann.

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A wedding of Wednesday will be that of Miss Dollie Bolton, the daughter of the late Samuel Bolton, and Mr. William Call of Stamford, Conn. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, 208 Edgecombe Avenue. Mrs. George H. Stone, sister of the bride, will be matron of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Louise Van Court and Miss Louise Bates. Mr. H. Stover will be best man and Mr. Frederick Jollilon and Mr. J. Harper Hunt the ushers.

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The St. Paul has booked on her list, returning from Europe, Mr. William K. Auchincloss, Miss Auchincloss, Frank Lawrence, Mrs. Thomas Mackay, the Misses Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Riggs, Jacob Wendell, Jr., ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, Judge John Davis, and Mrs. S. E. Warren and Miss Warren.

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The Governor's ball at the Gladstone, writes a correspondent, brought out a large number of people, and was the excuse for a display of handsome gowns.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, wife of the Governor, wore pearl gray silk. The bodice was ornamented with point lace arranged artistically. Her gems were a necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Walter R. Stiness, wife of Gen. Stiness of the Governor's staff, was gowned in pink silk embroidered with a white flower design.

Mrs. Richard Stearns was in black jet and lace, which was heightened by a large coiffure bow of deep rose ribbon.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read of New York, one of the patronesses, wore a charming costume of cream lace over silk. The skirt was edged with two deep flounces, and the simple corsage was ornamented with a dog-collar of pearls.

Mrs. William Haberle, one of Syracuse's prominent society women, was in white lace. An American Beauty rose in her hair gave an artistic touch to the costume.

One of the beauties of the ball was Miss Bertha Tanner of Providence, whose sweet girlish face holds hints of thoughtful womanliness. Miss Fannie wore a gown of cream silk figured with delicate pink. She has dark eyes, matching her hair, which is worn in pompadour fashion.

Miss Mary Reakirt, the belle of the Pier, whose auburn hair is combined with brown eyes and a good complexion, was stunningly gowned in gray passementerie, which fitted her willowy figure almost like armor until it curved out around the lower part of the skirt in billowy flounces of gray chiffon, over which fell points of the passementerie, each topped by a cluster of apple blossoms.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The date of the wedding of Miss Dora Havemeyer and Lieut. Commander Winslow of the staff of Admiral Sampson has not been finally decided upon, but the ceremony will, according to present plans, occur at St. Mary's Church, here, during the early part of September. It is understood that Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, mother of the bride-elect, has applied for a special dispensation from Archbishop Ireland, so that the marriage can be celebrated at St. Mark's Church. A number of weddings have occurred at the same church under similar dispensations where the bride or the groom was of the Catholic faith and the other of the contracting parties was of another faith. In view of the fact that the family is still in mourning, it is stated by the family that the wedding will be quietly celebrated.

Something in the way of an original entertainment is what the ladies of the cottage colony are talking of, and from certain remarks heard it would appear that a subscription fancy dress ball will be the outcome. If the present plans are carried out, the fancy dress ball will be one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held here. One of the ladies has proposed that all the costumes used shall be of the time of Frederick the Great, yet the majority of the ladies will, when the meeting is held, vote for fancy costumes.

Again the damp weather and the rain this afternoon interfered with all outside entertainments, and the golf links were not in use. Bailey's Beach was deserted and the yachtsmen in the harbor rested under damp housed awnings.

Luncheons at the Golf Club as well as at the Casino were numerous during the afternoon. At the former place, Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained a party of guests at luncheon.

Mrs. R. S. Fowler entertained at luncheon at her cottage, Clover Patch.

This evening dinners were given by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. L. L. Lorillard, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Edward S. Willing.

Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at dinner, changing for the first time from Saturday to Friday evening.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon.

Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. John Clinton Gray, who have given small dinner dances during the week, will repeat them next week.

Casino registers include Mrs. A. F. Sutherland, Mrs. Robert Howe, Count Rudolphe Meran, J. R. Barton Willing, and Lars Anderson.

Among those who will attend the tennis tournament games are Victor Sorchan, I. Townsend Burden, J. F. D. Lance, J. Ellis Hoffman, Robert W. Goelet, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., P. W. Livermore, John C. Bancroft, George B. Scott, Jr., Thew, Royal Phelps Carroll, R. L. Gammell, H. T. Proctor, Whitney B. Warren, F. P. Freeman, Judge John Clinton Gray, Mrs. Samuel F. Barger, J. De Forest Danielson, George Peabody Wetmore, A. Lanfear Norrie, E. L. Winthrop, James H. Beekman, Stuyvesant Fish, John W. Ellis, R. H. I. Goddard, Robert Sedgwick, Hamilton Fish Webster, Col. George R. Fearing, H. W. Sherman, Miss Wetmore, Miss Potter, T. M. Davis, F. S. G. D'Hauteville, Mrs. William E. Carter, Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan, Miss Evelyn Burden, and others.

Mayor and Mrs. Osgood of Norwich are here on the yacht Lillie.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Anderson are at the Deerham cottage, guests of Mrs. Anderson's father, Commodore Perkins.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bronson of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Col. John Jacob Astor has returned from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson on the Nourmahal.

Mrs. Hugh N. Norman has returned to Pomfret, Conn.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Pinnard Cottage No. 1.

Dr. James Dwight is the guest of Miss Florence Lyman.

Edward S. Buckley of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Carpenter of New York, Mrs. J. H. Brayton, Jr., of Fall River, John Arbuckle of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Barnes of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Alling of New Haven are at the Cliffs Hotel.

Col. Edward Morell and Mrs. C. A. Carroll entertained at dinner this evening.

Juna Morgan has returned from New York.

Arrivals from New York this evening include Senator Depew and Hugh Auchincloss.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills sailed from Europe Wednesday on the Majestic.

TOILETS AT NEWPORT.

Few White Costumes Were Worn at the Last Casino Dance.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—Notwithstanding the inclement weather of Thursday, the attendance at the Casino dance was good, numbering almost fifty guests. Many beautiful gowns were seen, and there were fewer white ones than are usual at such a gathering.

Miss Fifi Potter wore a gown of crimson crêpe, cut en princesse, which fitted her figure closely, producing the serpentine effect now in vogue. The flare at the lower part of the skirt was finished with narrow folds. Straps of black velvet crossed the shoulders, and were fastened in front with pearl ornaments. At the left a rosette of the velvet was caught with a bunch of cherries, and a similar cluster nestled against her dark hair, coiffured in pompadour style.

Miss Daisy Post, who dances with as much enthusiasm as she exhibits in driving her automobile, was in pink gauze over silk. The pointed tunic of this was accordion plaited, and fell over a deep flounce edged with ruching. The bodice was full, and ornamented at the left shoulder with a spray of daisies. A pink butterfly was fastened in the front of her hair.

Miss Lily Oelrichs was gowned in gray silk. A deep flounce of white lace edged the skirt, and a band of corresponding insertion was placed above. The corsage was made with a full front and brightened by a bunch of scarlet poppies. A band of narrow white satin ribbon was about the wearer's throat, fastened in the back with a diamond pin, and a gray butterfly completed her coiffure.

Miss Mabel Gerry wore white spangled net over silk. A single white rose ornamented the left shoulder of her corsage, edged with ruching, while a cluster of the same, mingled with pink, fell gracefully at the right, almost to the waist. The ruching about the skirt was brought up the left side, down which trailed a garland of the mixed roses. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Angelica Gerry was in pale blue silk, worn with a sash of flowered ribbon tied in a girlish knot at the back. The white silk tucked petticoat was revealed by the open skirt front. Cream lace was caught about the simple corsage, and a bow of velvet adorned her hair.

Mrs. John R. Drexel wore a gown of black lace and jet over light sapphire blue silk. A band of turquois and diamonds was brought across her left shoulder, and almost met an immense diamond sunburst which glistened directly in front of the bodice. Mrs. Drexel's hair was ornamented by a black aigrette and several turquois combs.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's pink brocade silk was fashioned with an entirely plain skirt. The Frenchy effect of the costume was produced by half of the corsage being of light blue silk. The short sleeves were of white lace, and a blue aigrette nodded in her hair. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Mrs. Henry Clews wore a smart gown of white satin, embroidered with pink roses at the right side of the skirt and in front of the corsage. The tunic effect was produced by an upward point, which revealed a flounce of deep cream lace. Pink roses were the flowers worn at the shoulder, and the same were in her coiffure.

Mrs. Charles Oelrichs in pink satin simply made and trimmed with pearl passementerie about the skirt and corsage, which was ornamented with two natural white roses and their foliage.

Miss Kane wore white satin, with a touch of lace, and in her hair was fastened a black jet butterfly.

Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman wore a striking costume. The skirt was of apple green silk, and contrasted with the corsage of cream lace over the same shade of silk. Pink roses were caught over the shoulder and diamond ornaments gleamed amid the lace.

Mrs. Stanford White was in cream lace draped over light blue silk, with a deep chiffon flounce edging the skirt.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier was gowned in green silk opening over a petticoat of white silk. Clusters of small pink rosebuds were fastened at intervals down the front of the corsage.

Miss Virginia Gammell wore a blue and pink striped silk of severe cut. A band of turquois velvet encircled her throat, and her coiffure bow was of the same material and shade.

Prizes at Newport's Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The Newport Horse Show has received from Lispenard Stewart a special prize of $50 for Class 27, ladies' single horse to be shown before carriage. This class bars professionals. E. L. Winthrop has offered a special prize for a phaeton and pair. N. Thayer, in Class 30, has offered a special prize for victoria and pair. W. W. Sherman, in Class 31, has offered a special prize of $100 for the best park team (four-in-hand) to be shown before drag. This class is also for amateurs. William Cutting has offered a special prize in Class 13, known as the novice class, for horses over fourteen hands which have never won ribbons at any recognized horse show.

A NEW SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

Chicago to Have a Branch of Ruskin Hall, Oxford, Giving College and Home Courses for Artisans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Charles A. Beard, who assisted Walter Vrooman of St. Louis to establish Ruskin Hall at Oxford, England, last February, and thereby inaugurated a new social movement, which has proved very successful, has arrived in this country, and is en route to Chicago, where he will establish the first branch of the movement in the United States.

Ruskin Hall is designed to supply a local college in which men of small means can pursue studies in economic and political sciences. It is also designed to give an opportunity for students to study at home under professors who are experts. The plan is to rent a dormitory here capable of accommodating 200 men, who would be charged a small amount, not to exceed $25 per week. Professors will be secured to give a part of their time to lecturing and editing papers for the men assembled. The course will consist of several years' residence and three years of home reading under the supervision of instructors. The curriculum will include history, civil government, political economy, and sociology, and will be adapted to the artisan class in particular.

The hall at Oxford which was started last Winter has now seventy members, who reside at Oxford and are devoting all their time to study, and 700 others who are taking instruction through correspondence.

Similar halls are being established at Birmingham and Liverpool.

LAWYER FINED FOR IGNORANCE.

To Pay $50 and Serve Thirty Days in Jail Because He Knew No Law.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Judge Chytraus imposed a fine of $50 and a sentence of thirty days in jail on John McCormick, an alleged attorney, who incurred the wrath of the Court and of the members of the Chicago Bar Association by a display of ignorance in a suit in which he had been acting as counsel.

The Judge took the occasion to say sharp things about incapable lawyers and "diploma mills." Deputy Sheriff Kjellander took McCormick to jail on the court's order.

McCormick showed that he knew no law when called upon to prove his claim that he was a graduate of a law college. He was not aware of the requirements of the Supreme Court in the matter of attorneys' licenses. He was acting as attorney for Annie Skall and others in defending a suit to foreclose a mortgage on real estate, and filed a document purporting to be a demurrer.

It was this instrument that got him into trouble, as it was irregular and not in proper form. The attention of the Bar Association was called to the matter, and Attorney Frank E. Johnson of the Grievance Committee appeared to prosecute the man. McCormick showed the Judge a diploma from the Union College of Law and a certificate of good character obtained at court some years ago.

Three Buildings Fired by Lightning.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 11.—During a severe storm at 4 A. M. to-day lightning struck the store of the W. H. Smith Hardware Company, a four-story building. In a few minutes the building was in flames and was destroyed. It was the largest hardware store in the State. Paulus Rep's and Berry's restaurants, both three-story buildings, had their contents destroyed. The loss will reach $150,000.

JOHN VINTON DAHLGREN DEAD.

Son of the Admiral Passes Away at Colorado Springs.

John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, died yesterday at Colorado Springs, Col., whither he went several months ago in the hope of benefiting his health. Mr. Dahlgren was a son of Admiral John Adolf Dahlgren, United States Navy, who distinguished himself in the defense of Washington at the beginning of the civil war and in the naval operations against Charleston, S. C. Several of the Admiral's sons were conspicuous in this war. Col. Ulric Dahlgren was killed while making a gallant cavalry raid to liberate Federal prisoners confined in Richmond; Capt. Charles Dahlgren served with distinction in the navy under Admiral Porter and under his father. Lieut. Paul Dahlgren served in the army and was afterward United States Consul General at Rome, where he died in 1874. Eric B. Dahlgren was the fourth son and John Vinton the fifth and youngest. The latter two married sisters, daughters of the late Joseph W. Drexel of this city, a member of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

John Vinton Dahlgren was born in Valparaiso, Chile, April 22, 1868, and was graduated from the University of Georgetown, D. C., in 1889, and from the law school of the same institution two years later. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and began to practice in the law office of Lord, Day & Lord, this city. In 1895-6 he was attorney to the Building Department of this city and compiled the Dahlgren Building Law Manual.

Both Eric B. and John Vinton Dahlgren were hardly out of college when they married, the former Miss Lucy Drexel, the latter Miss Elizabeth Drexel, and their wives were yet in their teens. The wedding of Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren was a notable social event, it occurred in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue, and they lived in a handsome residence at 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. They entertained a great deal, and recently gave several elaborate dinners to Cardinal Gibbons, the Apostolic Delegate, and Archbishop Corrigan. Mrs. Dahlgren, because of her cleverness, is considered one of the notable hostesses of New York. Mr. Dahlgren was a member of the Catholic, Republican, and New York Athletic Clubs and of many literary and historical associations. Mrs. Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, the mother of John Vinton Dahlgren, is well known in the literary world. She has written a memoir of Admiral Dahlgren and other works.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Edmund Lafayette Hardcastle.

Gen. Edmund Lafayette Hardcastle died yesterday near Towson, Md., of apoplexy. He was born in Denton, Md., Oct. 18, 1824. He entered West Point Military Academy July 1, 1842, and remained there until July 1, 1846, when he was graduated and promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant, Engineers.

He immediately entered the service on the coast surveys, but was in the same year ordered to serve in the war with Mexico and was engaged in the siege of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, the skirmish of Amazoque, the capture of San Antonio, the battle of Cherubusco, the battle of Chapultepec, the battle of Molino del Rey, and the assault and capture of the City of Mexico. He was breveted First Lieutenant Aug. 20, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, Mexico, and was breveted Captain Sept. 8, 1847, for a display of courage at Molino del Rey.

He held several responsible offices with the army in Washington after returning from the Mexican war, but resigned in 1859 and retired to a farm in Talbot County, Maryland, where he lived quietly until his death. He was at one time President

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

United States
Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET,
ISSUES
Travellers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$3,000 Kanawha & Michigan Ry. 1st Mtge. 4s, 1990. Guar.
$2,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Genl. Mtge. 5s, 1935.
$2,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$2,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consld. 5s, 1948.
$3,000 Denver & Rio Grand Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
20 shs. City Trust Co.
14 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
300 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
25 shs. Schermerhorn Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
$5,000 Brooklyn Union Elevated R. R. 1st 4-5s, 1951.
$3,000 New Amsterdam Gas Consold. 5s, 1948.
$5,000 Denver & Rio Grande Impt. Mtge. 5s, 1928.
10,000 shs. Gilpin & Lincoln Mining Co.
5,000 shs. Jennie Blanch Mining & Milling Co.
21 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
100 shs. Trow Directory Print. & Bookbinding Co.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
100 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co.
100 shs. Natl. Wall Paper Deb. stock.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$26,000 Pecos Valley & Northeastern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1948.
50 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
100 shs. United States Trust Co.
8 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
5 shs. Continental Trust Co.
12 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
18 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. State Trust Co.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
JAMES ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Assistant Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, 2d Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace,	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, Jr.,
George R. Sheldon,	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng,
Edward Eyre.	James Ross Curran.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R.
First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.
In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperiling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.
Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.
Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.
Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.
New York, July 27, 1899.

Consumers' Gas of Jersey City,
BONDS AND STOCK.
Astor National Bank
STOCK.
CHARLES A. FRANK & CO.,
45 BROADWAY.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

Compania Metalburgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street, July 28, 1899.
The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st. C. J. NOURSE, JR., Assistant Treasurer.

Park Steel Company.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899. The Transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Aug. 19th, at noon, and reopened on Friday, Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.
Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Aug. 31st, 1899. D. C. CLAPP, Secretary.

American Linseed Company.
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.
The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th. The transfer books will be closed from August 1st to 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

Chicago Wheat is Strong.
CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Wheat got well above the 70-cent mark to-day, closing strong at an advance of 1⅝ cents. The bullish Government crop report was the main factor in the scramble for cover which took place, and which at one time advanced the price 2¼ cents. To add to the strength of the situation, reports from the Northwest told of serious and widespread damage by yesterday's hailstorms in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and Northwest receipts showed a marked falling off.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The American Linseed Company announces a dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—Certificate No. 971 for 100 shares Common Stock Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. MILLS & ODELL, 2 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE LATE firm of ALSTAEDTER & COMPANY, formerly at 25 Whitehall St., was dissolved April 20th, 1899, and discontinued its business.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 11	395,287
To date this year	112,491,954
Corresponding date last year	61,323,768

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 11	$1,103,050
To date this year	$617,654,430
Corresponding date last year	$517,604,980

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

A. C. & F. pf.	¾	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Malting	½	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Mo., K. & T.	⅝
Am. Steel Hoop	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. S. Hoop pf.	1¾	Nat. Lead	⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Chi. G. W. deb.	1¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Col. & H. Coal & I.	⅞	Pressed S. Car pf.	¾
Detroit Gas.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Great North. pf.	½	U. Bag & Paper	2
Hocking Val. pf.	½	U. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Laclede Gas.	¾	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Linseed pf.	1¼	Federal Steel pf.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. S. Ref. pf.	½	Met. St. Ry.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	¾	Mo. Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Chi. Cons. Tract.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Pressed S. Car	½
Col. Coal & I. D.	⅞	Reading	½
Col. So. 1st pf.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Cont. Tob. pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Delaware & Hud.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st. 1½ | Stand. R. & T. inc. 1

Bond Declined.

New York, Susquehanna & Western general. 1⅝

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Much depends upon the complexion of to-day's bank statement—so the lesser speculators of Wall Street are very sure. According to their view further substantial decrease in Clearing House reserves will warrant despondency. Their prophecies, moreover, are that such decreases will appear. They are merely guessing, of course—guessing without any reasonable bases upon which to found their forecasts. Being still for the most part short of stocks, they naturally prophesy bad showings. Were their market interests different there would be difference as well in their predictions.

But the advance calculations and the guesswork of speculative traders are no more a matter ridiculous than is the entire sentiment which persists in clinging to weekly Clearing House exhibits. The bank statement fetich is one of the curiosities of Wall Street. As a matter of fact this weekly bank statement is in no sense the sign or evidence or reflection that it has been so long proclaimed. To practical bankers, technically qualified, it has value and does show to such students of it what are (or what some days back have been) the relative situation of those leading banks of the city associated in New York's Clearing House. As a summary of financial or business movement it lacks essentials. The showing is not comprehensive. Included in it are none of the tremendous banking movements of the great trust companies nor is there any showing made in it of the financial undertakings, whether of distribution or accumulation, of the insurance companies, whose active part in current affairs passes that of many banks combined. So interwoven, too, are the relations of banks in the Clearing House and of institutions outside of the Clearing House that no actual trustworthy guide can be found in any exhibit made by one group without consideration of the other.

Still Wall Street will wait and will watch weekly for this partial exhibit of our affairs financial; and as Clearing House items may fluctuate Stock Exchange sentiment is likely to go also. And in a Wall Street mood as sensitive as that now prevailing there is in some quarters what practically amounts to acute nervousness over the uncertainties of Saturday's figures.

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One fact, though, has been made clear this week, and that is that extraordinary holdings of money are scattered throughout the country. When one day during this week it seemed for a time as if a 5 per cent. money rate might be for a time established offerings of funds came from practically every quarter. Bankers and brokers with out-of-town connections were fairly overwhelmed with orders to make loans for the account of interior clients. Not only the great cities like Boston and Chicago and Philadelphia showed ability and readiness to appear as loaners on a large scale, but the smaller towns of the country seemed almost to have ranged themselves in a row asking New York to become a borrower. Compared with times past this represents a revolution indeed.

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During the coming week conferences are to be held in this city whose results are likely to have important bearing upon the maintenance—and probably the advance—of railway traffic rates.

IRON TRADE PLANS.

Developments of exceptional importance are impending in iron trade affairs. Negotiations are under way looking to the merging of a number of smaller companies into one large corporation.

One plan supported by Pittsburg and Chicago financiers looks to the consolidation of the National Steel Company and the American Tin Plate Company.

Wall Street report has it also that the Hocking Coal and Iron property is to be taken over by the syndicate which lately acquired Senator Hanna's iron properties.

FOREIGN INTEREST.

London buying orders appear in this market. It is estimated that on balance over 30,000 shares of St. Paul have been taken by London this week, and there have been substantial purchases of Pennsylvania and New York Central.

A VANDERBILT SUGGESTION.

People close to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt are credited with orders to buy New York Central, Northwest, and Omaha.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Committee on Stock List of the New York Stock Exchange, acting under authority from the Governing Committee, has added to the lists for dealings the following securities:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad $5,923,000 additional first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, issued in exchange for a like amount of Baltimore Belt Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and making the total amount listed $57,398,000. The committee is empowered to add further amounts to the list up to $6,000,000 upon notice that the bonds have been issued in exchange or payment for additional Baltimore Belt bonds The Baltimore Belt Railroad extends from Hamburg Street, near Camden Station, Baltimore, 7.16 miles, to a connection with the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad at Bay View. It is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio under a contract and lease dated Jan. 6, 1890, running for 999 years.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, $1,962,000 Central Division first mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1929, being part of an issue of $3,462,000. The bonds just listed have been issued for all the outstanding bonds of the St Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad and in full payment for the conveyance of that company to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The St. Louis and Oklahoma City Railroad is about 103 miles long and extends from Tapulpa, Indian Territory, to Oklahoma City. The remainder of the Central Division bonds ($1,500,000) will be issued in exchange for the like amount of Southwestern Division 5 per cent. bonds now listed on the Exchange.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of August to-day will cover thirty-three roads, and will show 15.27 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

1st week of August.	1899.	Increase.	Dec.
Ann Arbor	$27,489	$3,662	....
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	75,301	....	4,130
Canadian Pacific	519,000	51,000	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	230,606	....	572
Chi., & East. Illinois	106,500	19,900	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	762,298	137,539	....
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	38,891	9,411	....
Denver & Rio G.	166,700	9,300	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	7,461	521	....
Evans. & Terre H.	25,712	2,437	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	62,496	9,111	....
Hocking Valley	72,738	21,623	....
International & G. N.	53,596	4,871	....
Iowa Central	43,244	5,788	....
Kanawha & Michigan	10,148	1,339	....
Lake Erie & Western	80,286	16,958	....
Mexican Central	293,908	54,152	....
Mexican National	125,060	18,070	....
Minn. & St. Louis	49,776	16,341	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	222,523	42,898	....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt.	481,000	23,000	....
Mo. P., Cent. Branch	23,000	3,000	....
N. Y., Ont. & West	101,437	22,115	....
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,913	2,080	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	57,803	21,108	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,771	447	....
St. Jos. & G. Island	37,443	13,253	....
St. Louis Southwest.	99,800	8,200	....
Texas & Pacific	123,017	13,548	....
Tol., St. L. & Kan. C.	42,833	....	1,320
Wabash	298,464	32,676	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	34,600	3,319	....
Wisconsin Central	114,105	23,496	....
Total (33 roads)	$4,414,959	$591,163	$6,522
Net inc., 15.27 p. c.	....	584,641	....

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of the trade, R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

After great expansion business hesitates. This year it is astonishing that the hesitation has been so slight. In one branch after another buying has halted, only to be followed by larger buying. The possibility of gold exports troubles some minds, but now the question is only whether gold imports will soon be necessary. Short crops were and are predicted, but farmers are more inclined to market their grain than ever. Collapse of industrial stocks was feared, but these hold their prices better than other stocks at present. Artificial tightness of money, in paper but not in gold, was feared for a time, but the Secretary has killed that fear by issuing gold certificates. Meanwhile, the volume of payments through the chief Clearing Houses in August thus far has been 27.8 per cent. larger than last year and 51.1 per cent. larger than the same part of 1892.

The output of iron furnaces in blast Aug. 1 was 269,032 tons weekly, 60.8 per cent. more than in 1892 and 27 per cent. more than last year. With a decrease of 27,367 tons in unsold stocks, nearly half in charcoal iron, the apparent consumption and exports do not exceed 1,210,744 tons, which barely equals the lowest report of production Aug. 1, and other furnaces have started since that date, with several more to follow. The supply appears to be at least equal to the demand, although new demands for the week have covered 2,100 tons for new buildings at Chicago, with much for bridges, and 4,000 tons for Eastern buildings at Pittsburg. In bars both East and West the mills are unable to take all orders offered, nor in plates can they take all orders anywhere, while in sheets the Western mills are overcrowded, though the Eastern demand is lighter. No change worth noting appears in prices, and the steadiness of quotations indicates that the supply is much more nearly meeting the demand.

The heavy lending of money by the interior banks, cutting down by more than half the New York lendings on commercial paper, means just what European reports indicate, that American banks may lend if they like almost any amount to tide over a European crisis, but may also wait for a good opportunity. The situation in London clearly indicates that the Bank of England is no longer hoping to prevent large exports of gold to this country, but is seeking to fortify by drawing from other countries in Europe. Failures for the first week of August have been $1,536,728 against $6,702,506 in the same week last year, when the linseed oil failure for $5,000,000 was included, and manufacturing have been $550,411 against $5,551,791 last year, and trading $955,817 against $1,316,276 last year. Failures for the week have been 136 in the United States against 196 last year, and 29 in Canada against 18 last year.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

The iron and steel situation is particularly interesting at present. Though not specially active at Eastern market, Western advices are of heavy demand, scarce supplies of material, higher prices, and increasing volume of business booked for next year. The July production of pig iron was the largest ever known, but, in spite of this, stocks showed a decrease, and current production is easily at the rate of 14,000,000 tons a year. The annual railroad car famine is apparently about at hand, reports of insufficient transportation facilities being particularly prominent in the coke and coal industries. Hides, leather, boots and shoes are sympathetically strong, and at a convention of shoe manufacturers at Philadelphia this week a practical agreement to advance prices of the finished product was reached. Wool is firm on steady manufacturing demand, particularly for the finer grades of domestic, and advices from the manufacturing industry are generally favorable. Lumber is firm, as is also sugar, for which an unprecedented demand is looked for during the current canning season.

"Reports from leading markets tell of a further expansion in the Fall demand for staples, notably dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and clothing. Western markets almost uniformly report wholesale trade good and further activity anticipated. Specially good advices come from Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Kansas City, where corn-crop conditions are an important factor. Chicago reports a large number of retailers in the market as a result of reduced rates, and that Chicago bankers are making large loans in New York, and express themselves confident of handling the Fall crop movement without the aid of eastern money. Similar good trade reports come from the Northwest, where the outlook is regarded as very promising. A fair trade is doing on the Pacific Coast, and a liberal wheat harvest is anticipated in Oregon, where unskilled labor is in specially good demand on railroad building and crop harvesting. Business is good at Southern industrial centres, Birmingham reporting July shipments of pig iron in excess of production, and stocks further reduced. New Orleans reports large Fall orders booked, spot cotton in good demand and higher, and large sales of pine lumber to South Africa. Eastern dry-goods markets are opening up well and textile manufacturers are very generally busy.

Striking testimony to the volume of business doing in the country at large is furnished by the July report of gross earnings of leading railroads. A heavy movement of old wheat to market is indicated by the increased earnings of the Granger and trunk-line systems, while the increases on the Central Western and coal roads point to unusual activity in iron, coal, and other industrial lines. The total earnings of 105 systems for the month of July aggregate $48,995,518, a gain of 17 per cent. over those of July a year ago, comparing with an increase of 13.6 per cent. in June and marking a progressive gain in gross receipts over corresponding months of July for a number of years past. An additionally interesting feature is the large number of heavy increases reported, and the widespread character of the improvement is further illustrated by the fact that fully four-fifths of all the roads reporting participate in the increases. For the seven months' period the earnings of 107 roads aggregate $298,387,782, an increase of 8.2 per cent. over last year, here again following succeeding and progressive gains for five years past.

Bank clearings for the week aggregate $1,516,470,040, a decrease of 5 per cent. from last week, but a gain of 24.3 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 31.4 per cent. over 1897, of 79 per cent. over 1896, of 70 per cent. over 1895, of 92 per cent. over 1894, and of 52 per cent. over 1892. Business failures for the week number 156, as compared with 158 last week, 157 in this week a year ago, 214 in 1897, 258 in 1896, and 196 in 1895.

SUGAR TRADE CONDITIONS.

Everything continues favorable in refined sugars for refiners and the trade. The weather is conducive to large consumption of sugar, and the deliveries under the guaranteed purchases are daily large. New business is a little slack, quiet preceding the rush which comes soon for the large September trade for which refiners are now preparing. On many grades of softs there are heavy oversales.

The American Sugar Refining Company has put the five-pound carton in a heavier paper and has reduced the number of packages in a case to 24, making the net weight 120 pounds. In other respects the package is identical with the previous five-pound carton.

The refined sugar market here has remained unchanged in shadings. We again advise our friends to keep a good supply on hand from their recent guaranteed purchases, and if they are not fully protected on these purchases to Jan. 1, 1900, we would suggest immediate purchases. We can fill orders on these guaranteed terms at lowest possible basis.—Willett & Gray.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Possibility of the election of S. H. Felton to succeed Mr. Harriman as President of the Chicago and Alton at the Directors' meeting in Chicago to-day.

Confirmation by local interests in the Oregon Railroad and Navigation and Union Pacic of a termination of the Clearwater controversy.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 additional Hocking Valley 4½ per cent. bonds and $2,000,000 Chesapeake and Ohio 4½ per cent. bonds.

Increase of $8,820 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for June, making an increase of $20,290 for the fiscal year.

Statement from Chicago that it is expected there that the securities of the Chicago Union Traction Company will be regularly listed on the Stock Exchange here within a very short time.

Authority from Washington given the San Francisco Mint to draw on the Sub-Treasury in this city to pay for $1,250,000 gold from Australia.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@5 per cent. for choice single names and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,753,961; balances, $7,549,374; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $504,773.

Money on call in London, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5@5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94¼ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—Par @5c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis, 10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, part to 50c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, being favorably influenced by the advance in rentes, which were in good demand for investment. Internationals were higher. A feature of the day's transactions was active inquiry for Ottoman Bank shares, on a rumor of the conversion of the 5 per cent. custom bonds into 4½ per cents. Kafirs were strong. Three per cent. rentes, 100 francs for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 24½ centimes for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 61.22½.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Internationals and Americans were steady, Argentines reacted on the rise in the gold premium at Buenos Ayres, and local shares were strong, owing to the speech made by Emperor William to-day at the opening of the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Exchange on London, 20 marks 50 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 11.—On the Boerse to-day prices were steady, and local shares were more active.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat. Later, however, the market eased off and remained quiet. The early improvement was due to a more buoyant feeling. At the close the tone was easy.

Consols, for money, 105 7-16; consols, for the account, 105⅝; Atchison, 21⅝; Canadian Pacific, 100⅜; St. Paul, 135⅞; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville, 77⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 79⅜; New York Central, 143; Erie, 13⅞; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 8; Anaconda, £12.

Money, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £220,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 128.50; Madrid, 23.60; Lisbon, 35.50; Rome, 7.55.

Bar silver steady at 27 11-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅛.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Fewer advances of importance were recorded yesterday in the market for outside securities than on the previous day, but the market continued strong, and there was confident buying of a number of stocks. The total of the day's business was not large, and in a number of more or less prominent issues there was practically no trading. This, however, was due rather to a light supply of stock at current figures than to the absence of demand, for in several issues the bids were substantially advanced without calling out any amount of stock. There was marked improvement in two or three issues which of late had had but a very poor market, and which for a number of days had been offered considerably below the figures bid for them yesterday.

The course of the Republic Iron and Steel stocks continued somewhat irregular, but at the close both issues showed a net gain for the day. The common stock sold up to 24, and after falling off 1 point, recovered to and closed at 23½ bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock gained seven-eighths of 1 point net, closing at 74 bid. Both of these issues were fairly active, and were probably traded in to a larger extent than any other stock.

The preferred stock in the last few days has advanced more sharply than the common, and there seems to be more disposition to sell the latter issue than is shown in the preferred stock. The declaration of a dividend on the preferred stock within the next few weeks is said by persons closely connected with the company to be practically assured, and, although there is at present no question of a dividend on the common, that issue is said to be earning a very satisfactory return.

In the electric stocks there was little or no trading, but attention was drawn to that group by a sharp advance in the bids for Electric Boat, the demand for which had been very light for a good while. The common was bid up to 17, and no stock was offered below 20. For the preferred stock 40 was bid, and it was offered at 42. The transportation stocks were firm at unchanged figures. The bid for Electric Vehicle common was advanced about 1 point, to 100 bid.

Early in the day Rubber Goods was in good demand, and sold up on the purchase of a few hundred shares. The stocks reacted later, and the closing bids showed a slight recession from Thursday's final figures. The common stock touched 32, and ended the day at 31¼ bid, and the preferred stock, after selling at 90, closed at 89¼ bid, a net loss of one-half of 1 point in each issue.

Brooklyn Ferry advanced early in the day, and reacted in the afternoon, closing at 39½ bid, a decline of one-half of 1 point. Union Ferry stock remained unchanged at 45½ bid. The rumor of a possible consolidation of these companies with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was said to have no other foundation than an effort which is being made to arrange a traffic agreement between the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and the Union Ferry Company.

Chicago and Alton subscriptions were in better demand yesterday, and the bid which a few days before had dropped off about 1 point was advanced to 113, at which several lots of the subscriptions sold during the day. The St. Louis stocks and subscriptions were not in such strong demand, and all of these issues closed somewhat below the bids of the previous day. Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam	32¾	33¼
Amsterdam pf	58	60
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101	102
Bay State Gas	2	2¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	25	26½
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	79½
American Wool Goods	28½	29½
American Wool Goods pf.	83½	85
Beet Sugar	30	31
Beet Sugar pf	81	82
Distilling Company of America	18	..
Distilling Company of America pf.	56	57
Electric Boat	17	20
Electric Boat pf.	40	42
Havana Commercial	28	29
Havana Commercial pf.	69	70
International Power	..	77
International Pump	25½	27
International Pump pf.	74	74½
National Gramophone, ex div.	84	86
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf.	73	76
Otis Elevator	32	34
Otis Elevator pf.	93	95
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	74	74½
Royal Baking Powder pf.	99	99½
Rubber Goods Mfg	31¼	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	89¼	89¾
Standard Oil Trust	471	475
Standard Oil of New Jersey	468	472
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	98	98¼
American Air Power	70¼	74
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
British Columbia Copper	11¼	11¾
Chicago & Alton subs.	112½	113½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	123
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2¼	2¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅜	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 11, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¾	18	260	Am. Car & Foundry..	18	18	18	18	.....
66¾	67¼	940	Am. Car & Found. pf.	66	67½	66	67¼	+ ¾
41¾	42	210	American Cotton Oil.	41½	41¾	41½	41¾	— ¼
93¼	94	185	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ½
..	87½	100	American District Tel.	85	85	85	85	—1
..	17½	230	American Malting Co.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ½
63	67	200	Am. Malting Co. pf....	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
12¼	12¾	445	American Linseed	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
55¾	56¼	1,915	Am. Linseed pf.....	57	57	55½	55½	—1½
60¾	61	22,085	Am. Steel & Wire....	61	61½	60¾	61¼	+ ⅛
99¾	100	5,950	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	100	101	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
163¼	163¼	14,080	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	163½	163⅝	162¾	163¼	— ¼
119¾	120¼	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾	— ½
41⅜	41⅞	1,050	Am. Smelt. & Ref....	41⅝	42	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
88½	89	1,625	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf..	88½	88⅞	88½	88⅞	+ ⅜
42¾	42⅞	1,914	American Tin Plate...	42⅞	43	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
88	88½	427	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	88	88½	88	88⅝	+ ⅝
115¼	115⅞	8,980	American Tobacco	116	116	115	115¼	— ¾
141	144	160	Am. Tobacco pf	143	143	141½	141½	.....
37¼	37½	5,200	American Steel Hoop.	37	38	37	37½	+1⅛
81⅞	82	3,665	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	81	82	81	82	+1¼
20⅞	20⅞	600	At., T. & S. F.....	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
63⅜	63⅞	17,650	At., T. & S. F. pf....	64⅜	64⅝	63⅜	63⅞	— ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	3,300	Anaconda Copper.....	58¼	58¾	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅜	700	Baltimore & Ohio....	48⅝	48⅞	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅜	212	Baltimore & Ohio pf..	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
114⅝	114⅞	7,565	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	114⅞	+ ¼
18¼	18¾	1,300	Brunswick City	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
32½	..	25	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	.....
54⅜	54⅝	1,350	Cent. Pac., ass't pd...	54⅞	55	54½	54½	— ⅜
28⅛	28¼	1,302	Chesapeake & Ohio..	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
56	57	220	Chicago Con Traction.	56⅞	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
137	137¼	7,800	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	137¼	137⅝	136⅞	137¼	— ⅛
14⅞	15	3,780	Chicago Great West....	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
71½	72¼	410	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72⅛	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅜	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅜	37⅜	36½	37	+ ⅛
98¾	99	6,360	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	97	98¾	97	98¾	+1⅛
9¼	10¼	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
131¾	131⅞	8,050	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	132⅜	132⅝	131⅝	131⅞	+ ⅛
118½	118¾	4,911	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¼	119¼	118⅝	118⅝	— ⅜
46	46⅝	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	47	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
57½	58	600	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	57½	58¼	57½	57½	+ ⅛
37¾	41	50	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	36¾	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	—1
2	3½	100	Colorado C. & I. Dev..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	.....
52	52¾	3,670	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	52¾	52¾	51¾	52	— ⅛
4⅜	5	1,012	Colorado Southern	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
46½	47	276	Col. Southern 1st pf...	47	47	46¼	46½	— ½
17	18	126	Col. Southern 2d pf ..	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	.....
16⅜	16⅝	5,260	Col. & H. C. & I.....	16⅜	18	17	17	.....
178¼	180	1,237	Consolidated Gas	180	181	180	180¼	+ ⅛
46	46¼	3,305	Continental Tobacco...	47	47	45⅝	46	— ⅛
123	123⅜	1,034	Continental Tobac. pf.	94	94	94½	94	.....
177	177½	462	Delaware & Hudson....	124¼	124¼	123⅜	123⅝	— ½
208	211¼	510	Del., Lack. & West....	178	178	176¾	176¾	— ¼
74⅝	75	25	Denver & Rio Grande	21	21	21	21	.....
..	..	300	Denver & R. G. pf....	75½	75½	75½	75½	.....
..	..	300	Detroit City Gas.....	92	93	92	93	+2
..	..	160	Dul., S. S. & At.....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ¼
..	..	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ½
37¼	37⅝	500	Erie 1st pf	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
39¼	40	18	Evans. & T. H.....	39	39	39	39	.....
59⅜	60	2,300	Federal Steel	60⅜	60½	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅝
82½	82¾	1,820	Federal Steel pf.....	82⅜	82⅝	82¼	82¼	— ⅛
67	67¼	240	Glucose Sugar Ref....	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
166	167¼	400	Great Northern pf	167	167½	167	167½	+ ½
114	117	10	H. B. Claflin Co.....	117½	117½	117½	117¼	.....
61	61⅜	2,220	Hocking Valley pf	60⅞	61⅜	60⅞	61	+ ⅛
112	114½	600	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
42	42½	410	International Paper...	42¼	42½	42⅛	42¼	+ ⅛
78⅜	78	515	Internat. Paper pf....	78½	78¾	78⅛	78⅜	.....
14½	16	25	International Silver...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	.....
13	13¼	200	Iowa Central	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
54¼	54⅝	400	Iowa Central pf.....	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	14¼	3,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	14	14½	14	14	— ⅛
57⅜	58	100	Laclede Gas	58	58	58	58	.....
21½	21½	300	Lake Erie & West....	21	21	21	21	.....
74⅞	75	3,655	Louisville & Nashville.	75¼	75⅝	74⅜	75	— ⅛
117¼	117½	1,820	Manhattan Con	117¾	117⅞	117	117¼	— ⅛
208⅝	209	55	Met. St. Railway.....	210¼	210¼	208⅝	208⅝	— ⅛
13½	13⅜	1,200	Met. St. Ry., rights...	13¼	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	.....
15¼	15⅝	13,530	Mexican Central.....	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
4½	4⅝	17,465	Mexican National ctfs..	3⅝	5	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
65½	66	600	Minn. & St. Louis....	67	67	66	66¼	+ ¼
96	96¼	175	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf...	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
12⅜	13	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12½	13	12½	13	+ ⅝
38⅜	38½	9,980	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37¼	38½	37½	38¼	+1¼
48½	49	1,210	Missouri Pacific	49	49	48⅜	48½	— ⅜
184	..	20	Mobile & Essex	184	184	184	184	.....
48	48⅜	300	National Biscuit Co..	48	48⅝	48	48⅜	— ⅛
33	33¼	2,750	National Lead Co.....	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅛
112¼	113	253	National Lead Co. pf..	112	113	112	113	+1
55⅜	56	3,440	National Steel	55⅞	56	55½	55⅝	.....
97¼	98	1,125	National Steel pf	98	99⅜	98	98	— ⅛
117½	118¼	542	New Jersey Central...	118	118¼	118	118¼	+ ⅛
193	197	100	New York Air Brake..	195	195	195	195	—3
138¼	139	732	New York Central.....	139	139	138½	139	— ⅛
26¼	26⅜	3,000	N. Y., Ont. & West....	26⅜	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅞	1,200	Norfolk & Western....	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	2,020	Norfolk & West. pf....	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ⅛
12¼	12¾	1,500	North American	13	13	12¼	12½	— ⅛
53¼	53¾	8,170	Northern Pacific	53⅜	53⅝	52⅞	53¼	— ⅛
77¼	77¼	100	Northern Pacific pf....	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77¼	— ⅛
7¼	8	100	Ontario Mining	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
45¾	46½	900	Oregon R. & Nav.....	46¾	46¾	46	46	—1⅜
43	44	210	Pacific Coast	44¾	44¾	44	44	.....
62¼	63¼	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	63½	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
46¾	47	310	Pacific Mail	47	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
136	136¼	2,410	Pennsylvania R. R...	136¼	136⅜	136	136	+ ⅛
120¼	120⅜	3,442	Peo. Gas, Chi., ex div.	12¼	120½	119¾	120⅜	+ ⅛
71½	72	1,060	P., C., C. & St. L....	71	71½	71	71⅛	— ⅛
59½	60	1,325	Pressed Steel Car.....	59½	60	59	59	— ⅛
88½	89¼	330	Pressed Steel Car pf..	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅛
158	159½	10	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	159½	159½	159½	159½	+ ⅛
2	3	200	Quicksilver	2¼	2¼	2	2	.....
22¼	22¼	600	Reading	22¼	22½	22	22	— ⅛
60¾	61	3,300	Reading 1st pf	61⅜	61¾	60¾	61	— ⅛
33½	34	300	Reading 2d pf.....	34	34	33½	33¼	— ⅛
11½	12	400	St. L. & San Fran....	12	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	17	1,355	St. Louis Southw.....	17¼	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
39	39⅜	425	St. Louis Southw. pf..	39½	39½	39	39	— ⅛
35¼	35¼	4,450	Southern Pacific	35⅜	35⅜	35⅛	35¼	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	80	Southern Railway.....	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	1,22	Southern Railway pf..	52½	52⅝	52¾	52½	+ ⅛
83	83¼	200	Standard R. & T.....	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
82¾	82⅞	9,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	82¼	83½	82¼	82¾	— ⅛
21¾	22	100	Texas Pacific	22	22	22	22	.....
44⅜	44½	3,070	Union Pacific	44¾	44¾	44¼	44⅜	— ⅛
77½	77½	1,625	Union Pacific pf	77¾	77⅞	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
29¼	30	1,315	Union Bag & Paper....	28½	30	28¾	30	+ ⅝
81¼	82½	372	Union Pag & Paper pf.	80¾	81	80½	81	+1
9¾	9¼	96,143	United States Leather.	9⅝	10⅝	9⅜	9¼	+ ⅛
74⅜	75	13,655	U. S. Leather pf.....	75¼	75⅞	74⅜	74⅝	+ ⅛
51	51¼	100	United States Rubber.	51	51	51	51	— ¼
116	116½	10	U. S. Rubber pf.....	117½	117½	117½	117½	— ¼
7⅜	8	100	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	200	Wabash pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
90	90¼	325	Western Union Tel....	90	90	90	90	.....
10	10¼	950	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	10¼	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	24⅞	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜
Sales.....		395,287						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	..
4s, r., 1907	108¼	108¾
5s, c., 1918	108¼	108¾
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109
4s, r., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, c., 1907	113	114
5s, r., 1904	129¾	130¼
4s, c., 1925	129¾	130¼
5s, r., 1904	111¼	111¾
5s, c., 1904	111¼	111¾
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Adams Exp.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	190	..
Am. Coal	140	160
Am. Exp.	140	142
Am. S. Mfg.	5	..
A. S. M. pf.	30	36¾
A. T. & C.	100	104
Ann Arbor	18	19
Ann Arb. pf.	41	41½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	cfs. 8	9
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B. Un. Gas	137	140
B., R. & P. pf.	74¼	..
Ely C. R. & N.	102	..
Can. South.	54	54½
Can. Pacific	97½	98
C. & E. Ill.	77	77½
Chi. & R. I. pf.	127	127¼
C., I. & L. pf.	41	43
C., M. & St. P. pf.	173½	174½
C. & N. W.	160½	161¼
C. & N. W. pf.	193	198
C. T. & T.	13½	14
C., C. & St. L. pf.	98½	100
C., L. & W.	10	11
C. & P.	186	190
Col. Mid.	5	6
Col. Sou. 1st	16	17½
Com. Cable.	179	..
Consol. Coal.	50	55
Consol. Ice.	39	42
Cons. I. pf.	85	90
D., M. & Ft. D.	20	20½
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	105	125
Eighth Av.	400	..
Erie	13½	14
E. T., G. & W. pf.	95	98
Ev. & T. H. pf.	84	90
F. & P. M.	30	32
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60
Gen. Elect.	123¼	124
Glucose pf.	109	110¼
Hock. Val.	24	25
Homestake.	73	75
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..
Joliet & Chi.	175	..
Kan. & Mich.	10½	15
K. & D. M.	3½	5
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18
Knick. Ice	50	53¼
Knick. I. pf.	74	77
Lac. G. pf.	97	100
L. E. & W. pf.	78⅝	81
Lake Shore	219	..
Long Island.	67	71
Mah. C. R.	150	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach.	11	22
Md. Coal pf.	58	75
M. W. S. El.	..	..
M. W. S. El. pf.	15	15¾
Mich. Cent.	111	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	23	24½
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	64	66
Mob. & Ohio.	45	45¼
Nat. Bis. pf.	101½	102¾
N. L. O. cfs.	2⅝	3
Nat. Starch.	5	6
Nat. St. Ist pf.	50	60
Nat. Bis. 2d pf.	10	20
N. Cent. C.	37	39
N. Y. & N. H.	215	218
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	35
Norf. So. pf.	69	..
Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	75	76
P. C. 1st pf.	86	89
Peo. & East.	4	5
P., C. & St. L. pf.	89	89¾
Pitts., F. W. & C.	186	190
Pitts., F. W. & C. sp.	184	..
P., F. W. & C. pf.	11	13
Quicksilver	2	8
Quicksil'r pf.	8	10
Rens. & Sar.	191	..
R., W. & O.	130	..
Rut., Gr. W.	30	38
R. G. W. pf.	75¾	79
St. J. & G. I.	5	5¾
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	15
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	74
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38¼	38¾
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	56	57
St. P. & D. pf.	100	101½
St. P. & Om.	112	114
St. P. & Om. pf.	..	..
St. p. cfs.	170	185
Sil. b. cfs.	60½	61
S. Ry. Exp.	200	..
S. Ry. Exp. pf.	55½	57½
T. P. L. Tr.	12	13
Third Av.	185	187
T. & O. C.	40	20
T. C. R. T., ex div.	65	67
U. S. Exp.	50	55
U. & B. R.	170	..
Wabash pf.	7¾	8
Wag. P. Car.	189	200
W. F. Exp.	127	130
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	55
Wis. C., w. i.	16	16½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,497,897
Gold reserve	245,535,690
Net silver	4,779,694
United States notes in Treasury	15,763,656
Treasury notes of 1890	855,090
Total receipts this day	1,591,322
Receipts this month	18,154,179
Receipts this year	66,208,437
Total expenditures this day	1,985,000
Expenditures this month	21,526,000
Expenditures this year	78,087,090
Deposits in National banks	78,673,994
Silver bullion	823,275
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	238,201
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	859,352
Customs	717,718
Miscellaneous	14,769

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 11-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Alamo sold at .11, 300 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 50 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.35, 500 Castle Creek at .10, 1,000 Comstock at .05, 800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 200 Croesus at .01, 500 Leadville at .10, 300 Mexican at .63, 100 Portland at 2.00, 300 Phoenix at .11, 200 Sierra Nevada at .65, 500 Utah at .14, and 500 Work at .27.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.95	Plymouth	.10
Adams Consol	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Belcher	.68	Potosi	.40
Breece	1.75	Quicksilver	1.90
Brunswick Con	.16	Quicksilver pf	7.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.24
Chollar	.22	Sierra Nevada	.64
Crown Point	.24	Standard	2.40
Chrysolite	.05	Small Hopes	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	Union Consol	.30
Com. T. Co. bonds	.94	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Victor	1.10
Crescent	.15	Yellow Jacket	.30
Calapa	.20	Argentum Juanita	.24
Deadwood Terra	.60	Alamo	.09
Eureka Consol	.45	Anaconda	.46
Father De Smet	.42	Cripple Creek Cons.	.11
Gould & Curry	.9	Creede & Crip. Creek	.08
Hale & Norcross	.30	Gold & Globe	.04
Homestake	65.00	Golden Fleece	.23
Horn Silver	1.35	Isabella	.87
Iron Silver	.50	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia Consol	.03	Mount Rosa	.23
Kingston & Pemb	.20	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.16	Portland	1.85
Leadville Con	.10	Specimen	.06
Little Chief	.18	Union	.32
Mexican	.50	Work	.24
Moulton	.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.15¼
Ontario	6.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.13½
Ophir	1.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.12¾
Occidental	.18	Grey Forge	.12¾

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.008	Isabella	.89
Good Samaritan	.05¾	Jefferson	.07
Morenci Cop. pf	.13	Justice	.01¾
Alamo	.09½	Mollie Gibson	.26
Anaconda	.50	Mount Rosa	.25½
Archoria	.72	Old Gold	.01¾
Cr. Cks. Con	.11¼	Pande Basin	.40
Cannon Ball	.006¼	Portland	1.95
Copper Rock	.00½	Sentinel	.00 2½
Elkton	.92¼	Union Gold	.34
Gold Coin Cr. Ck	.2.05	Waldorf	.01
Gar. Con	.16	Work	.26⅝
Golden Fleece	.25	Rosario Honduras	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
5,850	Am. Sug. Ref.	163¼	163¾	162½	163
330	Am. Tobacco	115½	115¾	114¾	115¼
2,360	Am. Steel & W.	60¼	61⅝	60¾	61
2,280	A., T. & S.F. pf.	64¾	64⅝	63¾	63⅝
7,810	Brook. R. T.	115	115¾	114½	114⅞
2,930	Chi., B. & Q.	137¾	137⅞	137	137
2,780	Chi., M. & St. P.	132	132¾	131⅝	131⅝
560	Chi., R. I. & P.	119¼	119½	118½	118⅝
40	Chi. Gr. West.	15	15	15	15
880	Cont. Tobacco	46⅞	46⅞	45⅝	46⅛
720	Federal Steel	60½	60⅝	59¾	59⅞
50	Fed. Steel pf.	82¾	82⅝	82¾	82⅝
320	Louis. & Nash.	75¼	75¼	74⅞	74⅞
470	Manhattan	117⅝	117⅝	117	117½
250	Mex. Central	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15¾
400	Mo. Pacific	49	49	48½	48¾
40	Nat. Lead	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
20	N. Y. Central	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
140	North American	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
650	Nor. Pacific	53¼	53¼	52¾	53
700	People's Gas	120¼	120¾	119¾	120¾
460	Reading	22⅜	22⅜	22	22
200	Reading 1st pf.	61¾	61¾	61	61
100	Southern Pac.	35¼	35¼	35	35¼
10	Southern Ry. pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
1,348	Tenn. C. & I.	82¼	84	82¼	82⅜
320	Union Pacific	45¼	45¼	44¾	44⅞
20	Union Pac. pf.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
2,010	U. S. Leather	9¼	10¾	9¼	9¾
1,330	U. S. Leath. pf.	75¾	75¾	75	75
Vs.		35,367			

BONDS.

$7,000	Am. Gas 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup		Mo, K & T 2d	
2,000	108¼	12,000	66¾
Adams Express 4s		2,000	66¼
500	107	500	66
500	107	10,000	66¾
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		18,000	67
5,000	104¼	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
Am Spirits M Co 6s		4,000	91
1,000	91	3,000	91½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s		1,000	91
52,000	85¼	Mo Pac 1st con	
4,000	85¾	5,000	118
Gen 4s		Mo Pac tr 5s	
5,000	101¼	2,000	100
1,000	101¾	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
34,000	101½	5,000	87
Atlantic & Danv 1st		N Y, Sus & West g m	
2,000	100½	1,000	98¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s		Nor & West con 4s	
10,000	95¾	7,000	95
Balt & Ohio 4s		Oregon Sh Line inc A, 5s	
6,000	100½	2,000	97
15,000	100¾	Inc B and col tr	
8,000	100½	5,000	76½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		Peoria & East 1st	
10,000	123	1,000	85
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
9,000	96¾	2,000	88¾
6,000	96⅞	4,000	88½
Cent of N J gen 5s		Rio Gr South 1st	
5,000	121½	1,000	98
Ches & O gen 4½s		Rio Gr West 1st	
6,000	97½	1,000	98
2,000	97¼	St L, I M & So 4s	
1,000	97¾	9,000	85¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s		11,000	85¼
1,000	118¾	St L & I M gen 5s	
Chi, B & Q deb 5s		15,000	113¼
1,000	111½	2,000	113⅞
Chi, B & Q, Den Div 4s		St L & S F g m 5s	
7,000	102	1,000	109
Chi, Mil & St P, Chi & P W Div 5s		St L & San Fran, Cent Div 4s	
1,000	122	10,000	95
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		St L & San Fran 4s	
1,000	94¾	2,000	85½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		St L & S F gen 6s	
10,000	93	10,000	123¾
6,000	93¼	St L S'w'n 1st	
5,000	93¾	1,000	95¼
1,000	93	14,000	95
17,000	93¼	5,000	95¼
Col & South 1st 4s		5,000	95
1,000	86	9,000	95¼
Det, Mac & M 4s		St L S'w'n 2d inc	
5,000	20	18,000	65¾
Erie 3d mtge		12,000	66¼
2,000	116½	5,000	66¼
Erie gen lien 4s		5,000	65¾
5,000	72¼	5,000	66
Evans & T H gen 5s		St Paul & Dul 4s	
1,000	103	1,000	99
Flint & P M 5s		San A & A P 4s	
5,000	105¾	11,000	79½
Gal, Har & S A, Mex & Pac Div 5s		South Pac of Cal 5s, con, stamp	
8,000	103½	5,000	107⅞
4,000	103⅝	South Pac col tr 4s, when issued	
Hocking Val 4½s		76,000	84
1,000	101¼	10,000	84½
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s		5,000	84¼
1,000	110½	10,000	84¼
Kan C, P & G 1st		10,000

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Brooklyns Beat the Louisville Team in a 1 to 0 Game.

NEW YORKS DID NOT PLAY

In a Pitchers' Battle, Kennedy Proved that His Month's Rest Did Him Good—Meekin Sold to Boston.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	62	33	.653
Boston	60	34	.638
Philadelphia	59	39	.602
Baltimore	56	39	.589
Chicago	53	42	.558
Cincinnati	52	41	.559
St. Louis	53	45	.541
Pittsburg	49	49	.500
Louisville	41	51	.446
New York	36	54	.400
Washington	35	63	.357
Cleveland	17	82	.172

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The Brooklyns and the Louisvilles played brilliant ball at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, the former winning by a score of 1 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle throughout. Kennedy, the home team's pitcher, had the best of "Old Man" Cunningham of Louisville. Kennedy's work yesterday clearly demonstrates that the management has made a mistake in keeping him on the bench for more than a month and making Dunn and Hughes do the bulk of the work. He did some splendid pitching, particularly when bases were occupied. In one inning Louisville got a man as far as third base, with only one out, but nothing came of it, as the succeeding batsmen could not find Kennedy's curves. Cunningham was also caught in tight places at several stages of the game, but was equal to the occasion.

The Brooklyns scored the run that won the game in the second inning. Anderson began with a bunt hit. Dahlen was hit with a pitched ball. Casey came next with a sacrifice. This placed Anderson on third and Dahlen on second base. Farrell hit a grounder to Cunningham, who threw quickly to Zimmer, stopping Anderson at the plate. Farrell, meantime, started for second base, and Zimmer sent the ball to Ritchie. This started Dahlen for the plate. The ball was quickly returned, but too late to stop Dahlen, who scored what proved to be the winning run, by a praiseworthy slide.

The Louisvilles played a splendid fielding game. Dahlen easily carried off the fielding honors for the Brooklyns. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	P	O	A	E
Clark,lf	0	0	1	1	0	1	Jones,cf	0	1	5	0	0	
Hoy,cf	0	0	2	0	0		Keeler,rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Leach,3b	0	0	1	4	1		Kelley,lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Wagner,rf	0	1	3	0	0		Daly,2b	0	0	0	0	1	
McKelly,1b	0	1	7	0	0		Anderson,1b	0	1	7	1	0	
Ritchie,ss	0	1	3	1	0		Dahlen,ss	0	1	2	5	0	
Zimmer,c	0	0	6	2	0		Casey,3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Clingman,ss	0	0	1	2	1		Farrell,c	0	1	8	0	0	
Cun'gh'm,p	0	0	0	2	0		Kennedy,p	0	0	0	-	1	0
Total	0	3	24	11	3		Total	1	5	27	7	1	

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	x—1

Three-base hit—Wagner. Two-base hit—McKelly. First base on errors—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Louisville, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Kennedy, 6; by Cunningham, 3. Sacrifice hits—Keeler Daly, Casey. Stolen bases—Hoy, Dahlen. Base on balls—Off Cunningham, 1. Double play—Zimmer and Ritchie. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Philadelphia's First Shut-Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The Philadelphias to-day sustained the first shut-out of the season. Leever had the local batters completely at his mercy. The fielding of both teams was perfect. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Base hits—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Batteries—Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver; Philadelphia, Platt and Douglass. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

Wet Grounds Prevent New York Game.

The New York-Cleveland game, scheduled at the Polo Grounds yesterday, was postponed on account of wet grounds. Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, the first beginning at 1:30 o'clock. The Boston-Cincinnati game was also postponed.

BOSTON BUYS PITCHER MEEKIN.

New York Club's Action in Selling Him a Blow to the Brooklyns.

The New York Baseball Club yesterday sold the release of Pitcher Jouett Meekin to the Boston club. The sum paid for Meekin's release could not be learned, but it is thought to have been about $3,500, as Meekin is in good form and will be a great help to the Bostons in their attempt to land the pennant.

There was consternation among the faithful patrons of the game in this city when they learned the news. Meekin by his work against the Brooklyns last Monday showed that he is in better condition than at any time this season.

The sale of Meekin also shows that the club is weakening its team when it needs strengthening. There is a rumor to the effect that the club sacrificed Meekin to help the Bostons win the pennant. Meekin's release to Boston certainly means a great deal to the Brooklyns, as on paper the Bostons now have the strongest pitching staff of any team in the League.

Meekin became a member of the New Yorks in February of 1898. The New York Club, which was then controlled by E. B. Talcott, gave to the Washington Club $7,500 and Pitcher Petty and Catcher McMahon for the release of Meekin and Farrell, who were then one of the star batteries in the League. Meekin reimbursed the club for its outlay, as his splendid pitching, with Rusie as a side partner, helped the club into second place and also to win the Temple Cup from the Baltimores. It is said that the club made a profit of about $50,000 that season. Meekin, so many players claim, is still capable of pitching the game he did in 1894. During the past two seasons it has taken him a long time to get into condition, so that he has been best about the last two months of the season. Meekin this year was compelled to play for a reduced salary. He held out for a time, and did not get the full benefit of the Southern training trip.

NEWPORT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Only Thirty-eight Entries for Coming Contests—Drawings in Singles.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The entries for the National lawn tennis tournament, to be opened at the Newport Casino Tuesday, Aug. 15, were opened to-day. Contrary to expectation, there were only thirty-eight entries, the smallest list in many years. Last year there were sixty-two entries.

The drawings for the preliminary and first rounds were made by Dr. James Dwight and Mr. Richard Stevens as follows:

Preliminary Round—Deane Miller vs. Richard Stevens; Ford Huntington vs. R. L. Little; R. P. Huntington vs. Ralph McKittrick; W. S. Bond vs. W. J. Clothier; Payne Whitney vs. J. S. Bridges; G. P. Sheldon, Jr., vs. B. C. Wright.

First Round—J. A. Allen vs. W. H. Mundy; Holcombe Ward vs. C. R. Budlong; S. A. Freshman vs. Alfred Codman; Norman McLeod vs. L. E. Ware; M. G. Chase vs. J. P. Paret; W. A. Larned vs. H. E. Avery; H. W. Stines vs. winner of Miller-Stevens match; winner of Huntington-Little match vs. winner of R. P. Huntington-McKittrick match; winner of Bond-Clothier match vs. winner of Whitney-Bridges match; winner of Sheldon-Wright match vs. L. J. Grant; Beard vs. D. S. Rickers; D. F. Davis vs. H. G. Whitehead; G. L. Wrenn, Jr., vs. E. P. Fischer; J. S. Taylor vs. R. L. Willing; Thomas Sturgis, Jr., vs. Kreigh Collings; W. C. Grant vs. Ewing Stille.

THE SORRENTO TENNIS GAMES.

Paret Wins the Maine Championship and To-day Plays Hackett.

Special to The New York Times.

SORRENTO, Me., Aug. 11.—The final match in the Maine State championship lawn tennis tournament drew an enthusiastic crowd of spectators here to-day, and they were well repaid for coming, for Paret and Fischer, the two New York experts, played an exciting match of five sets. The speed and accuracy of the players kept the crowd in a state of constant excitement and the applause was kept up until the last stroke had been played.

Paret got the first by winning three straight games when the score had reached 4 to 3 against him. In the second, Fischer increased his speed somewhat, and his spurt lasted through the third set, which he also won. In the fourth Paret's play improved materially, and he kept a safe lead up to the end, winning by 6 to 3.

An exciting finish was looked for when the fifth set began, but Paret outplayed the metropolitan champion. He was constantly at net, and his smashing won him many points. In two or three of the games Fischer held a good lead, but each time Paret pulled out, and he finally won the last set by 6 to love. To-morrow Paret will meet Hackett, the Yale player, who won the State championship, in the challenge round for the cup. The day's scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—J. P. Paret beat E. P. Fischer, 6—4, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3, 6—0.
Championship Doubles.—Final Round—E. P. Fischer and W. S. Bond beat J. P. Paret and C. C. Davidson, 8—1, 6—2, 10—8.
Consolation Singles.—Final Round—E. G. Thatcher beat E. E. Capelle, Jr., 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.
Consolation Doubles.—Semi-final Round—E. G. Thatcher and A. R. Thatcher beat J. W. Rodgers and A. A. Capelle, Jr., 6—3, 6—3.
Final Round—E. G. Thatcher and A. R. Thatcher beat G. A. Cochrane and P. W. Whittemore, 6—0, 8—6.

Tennis Tournament at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 11.—The Atlanta Athletic Club has secured a sanction from the National Lawn Tennis Association to hold Aug. 23, 24, 25, and 26 a Southern inter-State championship. Trophies will be given to the winners of the singles and doubles.

SANTRY-DIXON FIGHT A DRAW.

Chicago Man Gave the Colored Boxer All He Could Do and the Decision Was Loudly Hissed.

George Dixon, the "colored wonder," who once ranked as the foremost featherweight of the world, had all he could do last night to stave off defeat at the hands of "Eddie" Santry of Chicago. The men met at the Broadway Athletic Club, managed by Tom O'Rourke, one of whose protegés is Dixon, and the decision was a draw. But there did not appear to be a man among the spectators who did not feel that Santry should have been declared the winner, and hundreds of them put their opinions into vigorous language.

The house was a good one, and a number of past and present pugilistic stars were among those who watched the fights. The preliminary bout was a red-hot one and produced nearly as much enthusiasm as the main attraction of the evening. It brought together "Tommy" Sullivan of Brooklyn and "Jimmy" Divver of Manhattan to fight for twenty rounds for the featherweight championship of Greater New York. The men weighed in at about 120 pounds. Sullivan was the stronger and forced the fighting. He cut Divver's left eye badly early in the fight, and at the fourth round many were predicting that Divver would last only a little while longer. But by a fine show of grit he hung on to the limit, making Sullivan work hard to beat him, and was more generously cheered than the victor.

Dixon and Santry met at 125 pounds for twenty rounds. They had met twice before, the first time Dixon getting the decision, the second occasion being a six-round draw which, it is said, showed Santry in the better light. Last night's fight was advertised to be twenty-five rounds, and the crowd hissed roundly when they learned that five rounds had been taken off. The popular impression seemed to be that the shorter fight favored the colored boy, and that the public had been "faked" to help him out.

While both men were in their corners the announcer took the opportunity to get Terry McGovern and Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," into the ring, and each was fittingly greeted. Gardner, it was announced, wanted to meet the winner of the coming bout. Then he called for John L. Sullivan, who sat in a box at the ringside, and the house shook with applause as the grizzled veteran bruiser clambered through the ropes and displayed a paunch which eloquently declared that he had turned his back on "the boxing business."

He has just opened an up-town saloon, and this was too good a chance to advertise it to be missed. "Gentleman," said he, "when I was in the boxing business I tried to do the best I could. However, I'm in a new business, and I've quit the arena, and if you'll come up to my place and drink some of the booze I sell there, I'll guarantee it'll knock yer clean out." This announcement was uproariously received, and was followed by a speech from "Jim" Corbett and one from Sharkey, who was seconding Dixon, and announced that he had "come here to fight for the championship."

Dixon started in in the first round with a rush, and found that Santry blocked him beautifully. From the first two or three rounds Santry had all the honors. Dixon's vicious left swings either missed entirely or overshot their mark, his arm curling harmlessly round the Chicago man's neck, and Santry smashed him repeatedly in the face, ribs, and stomach. Dixon landed some good blows, however, and went at his work eagerly to the end.

It was a fine exhibition of clever boxing, with Santry the better at the game, and Dixon did not mark him a particle. On the other hand the colored boy's left eye was badly cut in the fourth, and afterward Santry repeatedly landed on the injured member. Santry's blocking and leg work were hard to beat.

At the opening of the last round Dixon started in desperately to retrieve himself, and give "Johnny" White, the referee, a fair chance to call it a draw. The men mixed savagely, but Santry still had the better of it, and blocked Dixon's rushes and smashed him hard in the ribs. When a draw was announced, groans and hisses resounded all over the house, and shouts of "Robber! Robber!" freely arose.

PRINCETON FOOTBALL SCHEDULE.

Games with Carlisle Indians and Columbia Will Be Played Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 11.—The football schedule for games that the Tigers will play this Fall was completed to-day. One of the great disappointments that will be felt by the students is that so few games will be played on the home grounds, but if the out-of-town games tend to make the team stronger and more able to defeat the Yale eleven in the final contest they will feel amply repaid for having to witness most of the games away from the university. Following is the schedule:

Oct. 6, Maryland Athletic Club, at Baltimore; Oct. 7, United States Naval Academy, at Baltimore; Oct. 11, Lafayette College, at Princeton; Oct. 14, Columbia University, at New York; Oct. 18, Pennsylvania State College, at Princeton; Oct. 21, United States Military Academy, at West Point; Oct. 25, Lehigh University, at Princeton; Oct. 28, Cornell University, at Ithaca; Nov. 4, Brown University, at Princeton; Nov. 8, North Carolina University, at Princeton; Nov. 11, Carlisle Indians, at New York; Nov. 18, Washington and Jefferson College, at Princeton; Nov. 25, Yale University, at New Haven.

It will be seen that the games with the Carlisle Indians and Columbia will be played in New York. After the Yale game in New York in 1896 the Faculty made a rule that no more games should be played in the metropolis, because so many young fellows wearing Princeton colors, and who were not Princeton men, were arrested. The rule will now be broken.

There seems to be very little hope of a suspension of the rule on athletic relations with the University of Pennsylvania, and this has caused great dissatisfaction among a number of the undergraduates who are desirous of having the two teams together again. It is hoped, however, that by next year a game with Pennsylvania will be scheduled.

MONTREAL BICYCLE RACES.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—Indications of rain kept down the attendance at the bicycle races to-day. In the first heat of the five-mile professional handicap Nat Butler made a world's competition record. Before the start in the second heat some one stuck a pin in the front tire of Major Taylor's wheel, and, although it was discovered, he started on the wheel; but had to quit after going a couple of miles. Summary:

Five-Mile Handicap; Amateur—Final heat won by Ben Goodson, Sydney, Australia, (scratch;) J. Caldow, Glasgow, Scotland, (scratch,) second; A. J. Sherritt, Brantford, Ontario, (75 yards,) third; C. P. Boisvert, Montreal, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—13:33 1-5. The first heat in this race was won by Leister Wilson, Pittsburg, (50 yards,) in 11:16. J. F. Ingraham, Lynnfield, Mass., (50 yards,) took the second heat in 13:07 3-5, and Caldow won the third from scratch in 12:29 3-5.

Five-Mile Handicap; Professional—First five men to qualify in final to be run to-morrow.—First heat—Frank Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (100 yards,) won; Nat. Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (scratch,) second; John J. Colgan, Trenton, N. J., (125 yards,) third; T. B. McCarthy, Toronto, (350 yards,) fourth; R. O Blaney, Brantford, Ontario, fifth. Time—10:44. Nat Butler's time, 10:44 2-5, (world's handicap competition record.) Second Heat—Alf Boake, Toronto, (375 yards,) won; Watson Coleman, Boston, (225 yards,) second; Harry Gibson, Cincinnati, (325 yards,) third; Hugh McLean, Chelsea, Mass., (425 yards,) fourth; Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass., (25 yards,) fifth. Time—11:07 1-5.

One-Third Mile Amateur—Final heat won by J. Caldow, Glasgow; C. P. Boisvert, Montreal, second; Ben Goodson, Australia, third. Time—0:42 3-5. Among the other starters were A. E. George, South Africa; A. Taillandier, France; Earl Peabody, Chicago, and Nat McDougall, Milwaukee.

One-Mile Amateur Record Trial—Paced by motor to beat world's amateur record, 1:39—J. Drury, Montreal, 1:43 4-5. (Beats Canadian amateur record of 1:54.)

The features of the card to-morrow are the 100-kilometer professional championship of the world, the two-mile professional, the final of the five-mile professional, and the championship match between Summersgill of England, the mile amateur champion, and Major Taylor, the mile professional champion.

WILL UPHOLD BICYCLE PRICES.

It is expected that the bicycle combination known as the American Bicycle Company, recently organized with a capital of $40,000,000, will cause a change in the prices of wheels next year. One of the objects of the combination is to maintain a standard price for good bicycles. Dealers claim that the present season's bicycles have been sold at "ridiculously low prices," and they say that the market has been demoralized. None of the men interested in the company will speak of prices for next season. It is intimated, however, that there will be no reduction. At present the so-called "high-grade" bicycles are selling for $50 and $60. Two years ago the price demanded for these wheels was $75 and $100.

Officers for the company will be chosen next month. A. G. Spalding, who really founded the combination, is still slated for President. Col. Albert A. Pope announced last week that he will not accept the office of President, maintaining that A. G. Spalding is entitled to it. The options which A. G. Spalding secured on the different plants were extended until October.

Westchester Sidepath Commission.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Upon the petition of fifty resident wheelmen of Westchester County, Judge Smith Lent has appointed the following Board of Sidepath Commissioners of Westchester County: Stephen H. Sarles, Edward F. Hill, George H. Mairs, John Walker, S. Olin Washburne, William Porter Allen, and William P. Maynard. It will be one of the duties of these Commissioners to provide bicycle sidepaths where they may be needed, and the wheelmen of Westchester County have hopes now of great improvements in the facilities for bicycling about the county.

BEST BALL FOURSOME MATCH.

A "best ball" foursome that has attracted wide attention was decided yesterday on the Baltusrol Golf Club links. The contestants were Henry P. Toler, the champion amateur of the Baltusrol Club, and Willie Anderson, the club's professional, against Howard A. Colby, Captain of the Essex County Country Club, and John Park, the Essex professional. Park is a younger brother of Willie Park, Jr., the famous Scotch golfer, and, except for his having secured third place in a professional tournament at Carnoustie last year, yesterday's game was his first public appearance. He is under twenty years of age, and, judging from the skill he showed yesterday, young Park may yet be as distinguished in the game as his brother and father, both of whom have twice won the open championship abroad.

At the end of the morning play Colby and Park were three up, but at the twenty-seventh hole the match was all square. On the next green, Tolen and Anderson were for the time being in the lead, but Colby and Park finally won out by 2 up and 1 to play. The best ball score was:

Colby and Park	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	3—38
Toler and Anderson	6	5	4	4	4	3	5	3	—38
Colby and Park	4	3	4	5	4	5	6	3	4—38—76
Toler and Anderson	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	4—41—79
Colby and Park	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—36
Toler and Anderson	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4—36
Colby and Park	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	4—39—78—154
Toler and Anderson	4	4	4	5	5	6	5	5	4—41—77—156

The individual cards were:

MORNING.

Toler, out	7	5	4	5	7	4	3	5	3—43
Anderson, out	6	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—41
Colby, out	5	6	4	4	8	5	5	6	3—46
Park, out	6	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	3—39
Toler, in	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	4	4—46—89
Anderson, in	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	4	4—41—82
Colby, in	4	6	4	5	4	6	6	3	5—43—89
Park, in	4	3	4	5	4	5	6	4	4—39—78

AFTERNOON.

Toler, out	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	—38
Anderson, out	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4—41
Colby, out	8	5	4	4	5	5	4	6	4—45
Park, out	6	6	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
Toler, in	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	4	4—47—85
Anderson, in	3	4	4	5	5	7	5	5	4—42—83
Colby, in	6	5	3	6	5	7	6	6	*5—49—94
Park, in	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—41—82

*Approximated.

The grand totals were: Park, 160; Anderson, 165; Toler, 174; Colby, 183.

The second match will be played at the Essex County links a week from to-day.

Dates of Fall Golf Tournaments.

The following preliminary announcement of dates for tournaments in the Fall was made yesterday by the Metropolitan Golf Association: Sept. 21, 22, and 23, Westbrook Golf Club, open tournament; Sept. 28, 29, and 30, Tuxedo Club, invitation tournament; Oct. 5, 6, and 7, Nassau Country Club, open tournament; Oct. 12, 13, and 14, Ardsley Club, invitation men's foursome tournament; Oct. 19, 20, and 21, Wee Burn Golf Club, invitation tournament.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The track was sloppy to-day as a result of the heavy rains, and the going was bad. Only one long shot won, Decimal in the first race, and in the fourth Ryan, on Lady Lindsay, foiled Flon d'Or and was set back, giving Donald Bain the race. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Decimal, 112 pounds, (J. Slack,) 12 to 1, won; Little Veronica, 107, (Turner,) 15 to 1, second; The Corinthian, 115, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:04¾. Long Isle, La Vega, Herbert, Handicapper, Gratia, Golden Rattle, and Knight Banneret also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles. Dan Rice, 108 pounds, (Maher,) 2½ to 1, won; Meadowthorpe, 108, (Turner,) even, second; Strangest, 98, (R. Lewis,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:50¾. Hanwell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Jinks, 107 pounds, (Turner,) 4 to 5, won; Diminutive, 107, (Ciawson,) 3 to 1, second; Caoutchouc, 107, (Maher,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Sparrow Wing, Oleska, and Queen Isle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Donald Bain, 108 pounds, (W. Martin,) 2½ to 1, won; Flion d'Or, 106, (Spencer,) 1 to 2, second. Time—1:45. Lady Lindsay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One and a half miles, over six hurdles. Premier, 159 pounds, (Hogan,) even, won; Julius Caesar, 148, (Sprague,) 3 to 1, second; Article, 133, (McInnery,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:57. Becky Rolfe and Sanger also ran.

To-day's Entries at Saratoga.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Gonfalon, 114 pounds; Eloim, 110; Precursor, Waring, His Excellency, Sakhrat, 107; Barney F., Pirate J., Orest, and The Corinthian, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Sir Christopher, 116 pounds; Utopia, Jerry Hunt, Nicholas, Red Spider, 111; Lightning Express, Hampden, Chappaqua, 109; Precursor, Passe Partout, 106; Cathedral, 104; Innovator, 103; Vendig, 87; Aibonita, 85.

THIRD RACE.—The Saratoga Grand Prize, ($5,000.) One mile and a furlong. Banastar, 132 pounds; Ethelbert, 122; Tragedian, Don de Oro and Previous, 121, Azucena, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Flamora, 105 pounds; Lady Massey, 102; Dear Heart and Miss Dede, 100; Doctress, 98; Little Veronica, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Full course. Doctor Catlett, 157 pounds, Wild Heather II. and Merlin, 155.

DEVON TEAM WINS AT POLO.

NEWPORT, Aug. 11.—The polo season opened here this afternoon, the attendance being small on account of heavy mist and rain. The contest was between Devon of Philadelphia and Point Judith of Narragansett Pier for the Newport cups. Devon won by single goal in the last period. The game was a tie at the end of eight minutes in the last period, and after fourteen minutes of desperate playing Stevenson made the winning goal.

DEVON.		POINT JUDITH.	
1. Maxwell Stevenson	3	1. H. A. Hazard	4
2. J. B. Eustis, Jr	5	2. W. C. Eustis	6
3. C. G. Wheeler	6	3. G. P. Eustis	5
Back. G. McFadden	5	Back. P. F. Collier	3
Total	19	Total	19

FIRST PERIOD.

Team.	Made By.	Time.
Devon	Stevenson	3:00
Devon	Stevenson	5:00
Devon	Stevenson	5:10

SECOND PERIOD.

Point Judith	Collier	3:30
Point Judith	G. P. Eustis	2:30
Devon	Stevenson	2:30
Devon	Wheeler	4:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Devon, J. B. Eustis		5:00
Point Judith, W. C. Eustis		5:30
Point Judith, W. C. Eustis		8:30
Point Judith, G. P. Eustis		1:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

Point Judith, W. C. Eustis		8:30
Devon, Stevenson		14:00

Goals—Devon, 7; Point Judith, 6. Umpire—J. E. Cowdin. Referee—R. McCreery.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold to Operators—Other Dealings at Private Contract.

Sonn Brothers have bought from the Carns estate the plot at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 130 by 200. Application has been made for the opening of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street at this point, which will necessitate the acquisition of a thirty-foot strip by the city, leaving a plot 100 by 200. Application has also been made for the opening of Washington Bridge Avenue along the rear of this plot.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of Charles E. Tilford to an investor the front and rear five-story buildings 28 Greenwich Avenue, 25.7 by 211.8 by 34.5 by 191.

M. E. Hewitt & Co. have sold for Edward Bloch for $18,000, the three-story dwelling 138 West Ninety-seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. have sold to Myer Hellman the plot northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 by 86.6.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from D. Levy the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 243 East Thirteenth Street, 22.6 by 60 by 103.3.

C. Gunther Miller has sold the twenty-foot five-story American basement dwelling 316 West One Hundred and Second Street for James Baird, to Henry O. Du Bois, at $35,000.

Herman Rosenblum has sold the five-story double flat 514 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, to Mrs. Kate Johnson, who gives in part payment the three-story dwelling 948 Second Avenue, 20 by 70. John Peters was the broker.

Martin Metzger has sold to Thomas J. Jenkins the plot, 44 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 215 feet east of Park Avenue.

L. Schoenberger has sold for T. Schaeffler to Emanuel and George Doctor, for $11,700, 312 East Eighty-fourth Street; also, for L. Polaschek, for $18,250, the five-story flat, with stores, 427 East Seventy-first Street.

Birrill Brothers of Brooklyn report the following sales in that borough: For Walter L. Johnson, for $9,500, the three-story brick house 435 First Street; also, for the same seller, a frame dwelling on Eighty-third Street, near Thirteenth Avenue, Dyker Heights, for $8,500.

The University Real Estate Company transferred yesterday to Thomas Berkeley, for a consideration of $500, the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, 200.10 by 53. The buyer mortgaged the property to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for one year in the sum of $60,000.

There were no sales in the auction room yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 28 by 87.6; Hewlett & Baker, premises, owners; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $11,000.

No. 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 20.1 by 98.5; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 211 West Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-story brick electric light station, 25 by 98; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner and architect; cost, $24,000.

Eagle Avenue, south side, 525 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame stable, 27.6 by 32, and a two-story dwelling, 20 by 52; John Werle of 62 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $16,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 37 by 80; Luther S. Horne of 1,783 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southwest corner of Stebbins Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, with stores, 36 and 19 by 32 and 40; Luther S. Horne of 1,783 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 85 feet east of Prospect Avenue, for five three-story frame flats, 18.3 by 63; Luther S. Horne, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

No. 1,358 Broadway and 619 Sixth Avenue, to a two-story brick store and offices; E. H. Van Ingen of 9 East Seventy-first Street, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $900.

No. 342 Sixth Street, to a five-story brick store and tenement; George Steiner, premises, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $450.

No. 58 and 60 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, to a two and one story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $2,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; Mary Loughman, premises, owner; Charles St. Clark, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, to a two and three story frame store; August Kuhn of 141 Broadway, owner; Harry T. Howell, architect; cost, $400.

No. 180 Cherry Street, to a two-story brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 245 Broadway, to a seven-story brick and iron store and lofts; E. O. Thompson & Co., lessees, premises; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $2,500.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, to a two-story brick factory; Hockman estate of Red Bank, N. J., owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,000.

HOTEL FOR FAR ROCKAWAY.

May Be Built by a Syndicate, Including Messrs. Carroll and Guggenheimer.

Negotiations are in progress which may terminate in the building of an immense hotel, casino, and bathhouse at Far Rockaway. John F. Carroll and Randolph Guggenheimer are said to be interested in the project, and will spend half a million dollars.

Real Estate Agent A. McTague of Far Rockaway, acting for a syndicate, has options on the following pieces of property along the beach: The United States Hotel and its shore front property, at $200,000; Caffery's Hotel and shore front, at $175,000; Simms's Hotel and shore rights, at $150,000; Lawrence outer beach, at $40,000; Bishop & Cronin's beach, at $40,000. It is believed that all this property will be purchased within a few weeks, and that the erection of a large resort will follow.

Controller Coler was also said to be interested in the project, but when seen at Far Rockaway last night relative to the report denied that he was in the deal. "There have been quite a few proposals made to me relative to purchasing property," he said, "but they had nothing to do with this Far Rockaway deal, which is all news to me. I have not any share in Far Rockaway property whatever."

At the completion of the proposed improvements in the Long Island Railroad system the site will be within half an hour's ride of the City Hall.

New Custom House Site Rentals.

John N. Golding, who was recently appointed as the Government's agent in looking after the Bowling Green Custom House site, has virtually become the lessee of that property. He has made an agreement with Collector Bidwell by which the Government will receive 90 per cent. of the rentals from the buildings. This arrangement holds only from month to month. The work of razing the buildings will be begun early next year.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 11.

PELL, ST, 20, 22, and 24, n s; Obed H. Sanderson to Robert Kerr..... 23,500
BROOK AV, e s, 118 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John B. Pine, referee, to John Toelberg..... 5,000
BROOK AV, e s, 184.8 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John B. Pine, referee, to John Toelberg..... 5,000
BROOK AV, e s, 151.4 ft s of 169th St, 16.8x100.6; John B. Pine, referee, to John Toelberg..... 5,000
CLASSON AV, w s, 126.6 ft s of Beacon St, 26.6x102.11x43.6x104.6; Mary B. Briggs to Frank and Epher Consel..... 2,550
EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w corner Pelham Bay Park lands, 16x385.6x irregular; Bronx and Pelham Parkway, or Fordham and Pelham Av, n w corner Pelham Bay Park lands, 402.1x149x irregular; also plot in Centre Ditch, 1,104.8 ft n e of s w corner Bronx and Pelham Parkway, adjoining creek; Joseph Bird, trustee, to F. J. Southwell..... 38,528
LEXINGTON AV, 1,747, 20x68; Jane H. Wood o Emma M. Wood..... 1
PARK AV, w s, extending from 49th to 50th St, 200.10x53; University Real Estate Company to Thomsar Berkeley..... 100
PITT ST, 15, 20x100; Abraham Erdenberg to Joseph Sperber and another..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, 197, 29.7x79.6x25.8x64; Louis B. Van Gassbeek, referee, to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 1,000
TOPPING ST, or Av, w s, 142.6 ft n of 174th St,

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY — MAMMOTH

IRON STEAMER, and STEAMER,

REPUBLIC the COLUMBIA

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry.)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M., So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 2.00, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 23d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M., 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 9:40, 10:40, 11:40, 12:40, 1:40 P. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M., and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 8:40, and *10:20 P. M. Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:50 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROOKLYN FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION ELEVATED R'D. Week days leave Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:37 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

Iron Steamboat Co.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot West 22d St., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier (new) No. 1, N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

Leave (new) Iron Pier, Coney Island, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

New Route to Rockaway Beach from BROOKLYN BRIDGE SUNDAYS.

Express trains between Brooklyn Bridge and Rockaway Beach via Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad and L. I. R. R. from Flatbush Av.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge, 10:10 A. M. and every half hour up to 10:10 P. M. Returning leave Rockaway Park at 11:37 A. M. and every half hour up to 11:37 P. M. Trains stop at Johnson St., Bridge St., Fulton St. and Flatbush Av. elevated stations. Exc. fare from Brooklyn 30c. From New York, 85c.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 129th St. Pier..9:00 "

Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

MANHATTAN BEACH.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

KINGS CO. L. L. BRIGHTON & L. I. R. R. From MANHATTAN BEACH 9:30, 10:30 A. M. and Half Hourly throughout entire Day until 12:00 o'clock midnight.

From BROOKLYN BRIDGE 7:45 A. M. and Half Hourly uptil 11:15 P. M.

Trains Stop Only at CITY HALL, FRANKLIN AV. CLARKSON ST. & SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

FARE 15 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 1:35 P. M. Christopher St. 8:55 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

Week days, M., 1:35 P. M. Round Trip 40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9.20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

BOARD WANTED.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT; ROOMS, BOARD, gentleman, wife, young lady daughter, in a new house, second floor, private bath, upper west side; small family preferred; references required and cheerfully given. Room 522, Murray Hill Hotel.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ASHER LEWINE, Bankrupt. No. 874.

Notice is hereby given that Asher Lewine, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 19th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY T. THOMAS COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry T. Thomas Company of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry T. Thomas Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., City of New York, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRIEDMAN and MORRIS DEUTSCH, individually and as partners of the firm known as FRIEDMAN & DEUTSCH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,829.

To the creditors of Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 5, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY BAMMAN and LOUIS WOHLTMAN, doing business as Bamman & Wohltman, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Bamman and Louis Wohltman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Bamman and Louis Wohltman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FOWLER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,297.

To the creditors of Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 7th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRIEDMAN and MORRIS DEUTSCH, individually and as partners of the firm known as FRIEDMAN & DEUTSCH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,829.

To the creditors of Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY BAMMAN and LOUIS WOHLTMAN, doing business as Bamman & Wohltman, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Bamman and Louis Wohltman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Bamman and Louis Wohltman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FOWLER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,297.

To the creditors of Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 7th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS FRIEDMAN and MORRIS DEUTSCH, individually and as partners of the firm known as FRIEDMAN & DEUTSCH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,829.

To the creditors of Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Friedman and Morris Deutsch, individually and as partners of the firm known as Friedman & Deutsch, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY BAMMAN and LOUIS WOHLTMAN, doing business as Bamman & Wohltman, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Bamman and Louis Wohltman of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Bamman and Louis Wohltman were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FOWLER, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,297.

To the creditors of Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Robert A. Fowler, individually and as partner of the firm known as Benedict & Fowler, of the City, County, and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, August 7th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS MELAMED, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Melamed, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH SACK and NATHAN SACK, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Sack and Nathan Sack, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 29 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. TAYLOR and HOMER E. ELDERKIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. TAYLOR & CO., bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,326.

To the creditors of George H. Taylor and Homer E. Elderkin, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. Taylor & Co., bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said George H. Taylor and Homer E. Elderkin, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. Taylor & Co. of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 115 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES ROSENTHAL and SIMON ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Rosenthal and Simon Rothschild of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Moses Rosenthal and Simon Rothschild were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH SACK and NATHAN SACK, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Sack and Nathan Sack, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 29 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 30th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE H. TAYLOR and HOMER E. ELDERKIN, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. TAYLOR & Co., bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1899, the said George H. Taylor and Homer E. Elderkin, individually and as partners of the firm known as G. H. Taylor & Co. of New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES ROSENTHAL and SIMON ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Rosenthal and Simon Rothschild of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Moses Rosenthal and Simon Rothschild were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York City, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIUS MELAMED, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Julius Melamed, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 1st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 23d, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY T. THOMAS COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry T. Thomas Company of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1899, the said Henry T. Thomas Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., City of New York, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

August 11, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED in the County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Harriet B. Lane, plaintiff, against MARY H. ASHER, Louis Lane and Sarah Lane, his wife; William Prager and Zipporah Prager, his wife; Aaron E. Harrison, Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; Marion L. Kelley, and the New York Security and Trust Company, as substituted Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Mary F. Stoughton, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 7, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendant Mary F. Stoughton, as sole surviving executrix of the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, and the said Mary F. Stoughton, as Trustee under the last will and testament of Edwin W. Stoughton, deceased, for Susan M. Fitch; and to John Fiske, as committee of all of the property of the said Mary F. Stoughton within the State of New York:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of publication made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1899, and this day filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the said County of New York.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & STURGIS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 111 Broadway, New York City.

au12-1aw7wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—DANIEL C. POTTER, plaintiff, against THE MORNING JOURNAL ASSOCIATION, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Action to recover damages for libel.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 22, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 45 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, The Morning Journal Association, The New York Evening Journal Publishing Company, The Star Company, William R. Hearst, and Charles M. Palmer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county on the same day.—Dated July 28, 1899.

BENJAMIN SCHARPS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

jy29-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THE TWELFTH WARD BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against JAMES F. DOLAN, Elizabeth A. Dolan, his wife; Louis Hannemann, as receiver of James F. Dolan; Lillian E. Bates, First National Bank of Rondout, Nineteenth Ward Bank, Maurice Untermyer, Bernard Mahon, the Fitchburg Railroad Company, John J. Hopper, Union Paper Company, John Gallagher, Martin J. Barry and William A. Prendergast, as executor of the estate of Lawrence E. Prendergast, deceased, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 12, 1899. Trial desired in New York County.

CHARLES DAYTON,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Lillian E. Bates, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Justice Leonard A. Giegerich, dated the 21st day of July, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated July 21st, 1899.

Yours, etc., CHARLES W. DAYTON,
jy22-1aw7wS Attorney for Plaintiff.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York: To all persons interested in the estates of JULES J. DE NEUFVILLE and AUGUST DE NEUFVILLE, individually and as copartners under the firm name of de Neufville and Company, assigned to Emily Fluhr for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court to be holden in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of September, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, there and then to show cause why a settlement of the account of the proceedings of Philip Fluhr, as assignee of Jules J. de Neufville and August de Neufville, Insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the settlement of such account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Martin [Seal.] L. Stover, one of the Justices of said court, this 18th day of July, 1899.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.

FREDERIC G. DOW, Attorney for Assignee, 192 Broadway, New York City.

jy22-1aw6w&s2

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BURR, AARON H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AARON H. BURR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, No. 30 West 129th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1899. WALLACE S. JOHNSON, LIZZIE M. SAYRE, Executors. DAYTON & SWIFT, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

CLINTON, HENRY L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Lauren Clinton Brown, George A. Bevins, Le Grand Bevins, Ann Carpenter, and Jane Bowen, the heirs and next of kin of HENRY L. CLINTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Elizabeth S. Clinton of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Henry L. Clinton, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy1-1aw6wSa

BYRNE, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1899, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. BYRNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of April, 1899. WILLIAM G. BYRNE, Executor. MOSS & FEINER, Attorneys for Executor, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

GEBHARDT, JOHANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to August Blesker, Carl Bolder, Konrad Bolder, Franz Bolder, and Sophia Grunewald, the heirs and next of kin of JOHANNA GEBHARDT, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Edward B. Amend of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last Will and Testament of Johanna Gebhardt, late of the County of New York, deceased, Therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last Will and Testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surro- [L. S.] gate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILLIAM J. AMEND, Attorney for Petitioner, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au5-1aw6wSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 18th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy8-1aw6mSa

ENSIGN, HERMON L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMON L. ENSIGN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, 96 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the 15th day of April, 1899. ABRAM KLING, LEWIS M. SEAVER, Executors. CHARLES H. DANIELS, Attorney for Executors, 95 Nassau St., New York City.

ap15-1aw6mS

EVANS

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Mr. Kearny Tells of Street Railway Electrical Conduits.

R. T. ROKEBY AND MOSS CLASH

Italian Says He Paid $320 to a Politician for a Fruit Stand Permit—Recess Until Next Month.

The Mazet Investigating Committee took a recess yesterday until Sept. 12. This was done over the protest of Assemblyman Hoffman, the Tammany member, who insisted that the committee should remain in session continuously until its work was completed. The inquiry into the letting of contracts and the purchase of supplies by the various departments will, it is understood, be resumed when the committee meets again.

The testimony taken yesterday included Commissioner Kearny's explanation of why he allowed the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Railway Companies to lay so many electrical conduits for their change of motive power, a sharp passage between Counsel Moss and President Rokeby of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, and the story of an Italian fruit dealer, who claimed to have paid a Tammany politician $320 for a permit to run a stand on the new Harlem River Bridge.

Supplementing the evidence heard on Thursday of lax discipline in the police force, Mr. Moss offered a summary from the department records, showing, since Jan. 1, 1898, eighty-six policemen found guilty of intoxication, fifty-one cases of abuse of citizens, and twenty-nine cases of insubordination, where the delinquents had not been dismissed from the force. Between June 1, 1898, and July 31, 1899, there were 220 cases of policemen found off duty in the early morning hours or drinking in saloons in which the fines aggregated 560 days' pay.

Mr. Moss directed attention to the fact that the opium den raided by the police on Wednesday night was officially marked closed on the Chief's book of suspicious places, and that Patrolmen Sheehy and Patrick Keenan had been dismissed since the exposure of their records before the committee.

CITY STATIONERY SUPPLIES.

William A. Butler, Supervisor of The City Record, told of the purchase of stationery and blank books for the various departments. The contract for printing The City Record was let publicly, he said, to the Martin B. Brown Company as the lowest bidder. The contract for stationery supplies for all the city departments, except the Police Board, Board of Education, and Aqueduct Board, had been let on public bidding to the United States Trading Company and the L. W. Ahrents Company, but the Trading Company had afterward thrown up its share of the contract.

Supervisor Butler testified that, except where purchases were made by contract, he distributed the business among a number of firms. Under the Strong administration, he said, 90 per cent. of it went to one firm. He declined to name the firm at first, but finally admitted that it was the Martin B. Brown Company, which has done a great deal of city printing for twenty-five years.

Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, was asked about the purchase of book typewriters for the Register's office. He had bought sixteen from Elliott & Hatch, he said, at $175 each. It was a special invention for entering records, and the Register had asked for that particular machine.

"Did you give the Metropolitan Street Railway Company a permit to lay ducts alongside their tracks?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I did."

"How many?"

"I should say thirty-six on each side."

"Was that number necessary for the running of the road?"

"They said so. I believe so."

Mr. Kearny said that from five to ten wires might be placed in each duct. Similar permission to lay seventy-two conduits had been given the Third Avenue Company.

"Are you aware that these companies are preparing to sell surplus electricity to private persons?"

"No. I have seen such statements in the papers."

"Didn't you know that they were laying more ducts than they needed for railroad purposes?"

"It looked to me as if seventy-two ducts was excessive—about 50 per cent. in excess—but in my work as a Subway Commissioner I always made it a rule to put down 50 per cent. more than existing needs seemed to demand."

"Don't you realize that, by allowing a private company to lay 50 per cent. more ducts than they need, you were giving away a valuable franchise?"

AS TO EXTRA CONDUITS.

"No. As I looked on it, all the space taken up by these conduits was under their tracks. Nobody else could go there. If there were one or two too few ducts, it might prove a great inconvenience, while a few too many could do no harm. The space under the tracks might as well be filled with conduits as anything else. Nobody can say they don't need every duct they put in. I didn't want ever to have Broadway torn up again.

"The company having obtained the franchise to occupy the streets, I had no right to cut down the number of conduits, since they did not propose to occupy any space they hadn't a right to. If they had said they needed 100, 200, 500 ducts, I would have allowed them. I would have drawn the line only at the space they control under their tracks.

"I should say the Metropolitan will eventually double its capacity. I don't think the capacity of the Broadway line has been reached. I believe if they would turn the wagons off Broadway at certain hours the Metropolitan could run twice as many cars as they do now and run double-deckers."

Commissioner Kearny disagreed with Mr. Moss that the laying of extra ducts conferred a practical franchise. The companies could not sell electricity to private consumers, he said, and the illegal act would commence only when they undertook to do so. He would depend on "the opposition" and his Inspectors to know when the law was being violated. He said he had submitted the matter to several electrical experts before issuing the permit, and they had told him he would not be justified in assuming that seventy-two ducts were not needed for motive power purposes.

The Commissioner said his department had been paralyzed for months by the refusal of the Municipal Assembly to approve the rules and regulations prepared by him and the contracts for gas and electric lighting.

"What are you paying for gas now?"

"Nothing."

"What are you going to pay?"

"I don't know that we are going to pay anything. The old contract has expired, and we can't close a new one."

Officer Edward F. Kealey was put on the stand to tell about a conversation he was alleged to have had with Frank Farrell, in which he was said to have rebuked Farrell for having him taken from a clerical job at Headquarters and put on post. He admitted being a friend of Farrell and of Senator "Tim" Sullivan, but denied the reported conversation flatly. His testimony concluded the morning session.

MR. ROKEBY'S TESTIMONY.

In the afternoon R. T. Rokeby, President of the Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company, was the first witness. His company was organized a year ago, absorbing the Litho-Carbon Rubber Company of Uvalde, Texas. Their asphalt comes from Cline, Texas. They had some $70,800 worth of asphalting for the Dock Department to date. He denied that ex-Senator Murphy was a stockholder in the company, and, after a protest, he read a list of the stockholders, among which the names of no politicians appeared.

Asked by Mr. Moss to tell how his company had come to get all the asphalt work for the Dock Department, Mr. Rokeby said that in 1892 he had come to New York and tried to interest Mr. Brookfield, then Commissioner of Public Works, in their asphalt. Mr. Brookfield had referred him to Chief Engineer North.

Mr. Brookfield told them he would give them a show if they would do the work for nothing. They offered to lay from one to five blocks free of cost to the city in order to introduce the material. He became convinced, he said, that Mr. North was not disposed to treat them fairly. When Gen. Collis became Commissioner, he said things were worse than ever. They were refused any chance to lay sample paving at all.

"Now, let me contrast that with the conduct of Mr. Keating—" Mr. Rokeby was saying, when Counsel Moss peremptorily stopped him. This seemed to annoy Mr. Rokeby.

"I am going to talk," shouted the witness. "You cannot put words into my mouth. You would put me in a wrong position in five minutes."

"Hold on!" shouted Mr. Moss.

"No, I won't. You have the reputation of browbeating witnesses, Mr. Moss, but you can't browbeat me. You are seeking—"

MR. MOSS APPEALS TO MR. MAZET.

"Mr. Chairman, will you stop the witness?" appealed Mr. Moss. Chairman Mazet told Mr. Rokeby that he would have a chance to say all he wanted to say, which assurance was reiterated by Mr. Moss. Mr. Rokeby insisted that he should be allowed to tell his story in his own way, and he objected to having words put into his mouth by the committee's counsel.

"As I take it," said Mr. Rokeby, "this committee is seeking to discredit the Tammany administration"—

Here he again was interrupted by the Chairman and the counsel, and cautioned to refrain from making speeches.

Mr. Moss asked a series of questions of the witness, intended to show that his company had never done any asphalt paving in any other city, that they did not own a plant, and that the paving they had put down for the Dock Department was already marked with the print of wheels.

At this point, a man sitting near Mr. Moss arose, and, stating that he was counsel for the asphalt company, protested against that line of questioning on the ground that it was intended to injure their business.

Mr. Rokeby said that while under the former administration they couldn't even get a chance to lay pavement for the city free, when he went to Commissioner Keating, that official had told him by all means to submit bids, since his only object was to get the best work at the lowest price.

Matthew H. Moore, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of the Bronx, testified to the fact that Thomas F. Kennedy had been Superintendent of Bridges in that borough under a temporary appointment up to July 10. He had appointed Kennedy because he "had a good head on him," though he had no special knowledge of bridges. He knew that Kennedy had been in the liquor business, but did not know that he was the man who used to run "The Ship," and who now has a saloon at 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

$320 FOR A FRUIT STAND PERMIT.

Elia Nucci, an Italian liquor dealer, took the stand. He told this story, in answer to questions by Mr. Moss:

"I wanted to start a fruit and flower stand on the new Harlem River Bridge. I see Mr. Hayes—Joseph Hayes, and ask him to see Mr. Kennedy about it. What business is he in? He say he in the politician business. He say I can get permit, but it cost me $1,500. I say that too much money. In about four or five weeks I see him again, and he say I can have the permit for $1,000. I say that too much. Then he tell me he will fix it up for me for $400. I went to work to have the stand built and I pay him $320.

"I met Mr. Hayes in Mr. Kennedy's saloon, the one with the poolroom upstairs. I give him check for $200 one time and $50 cash money another time. He took the money to Mr. Kennedy's saloon and give it to him. I ask him why I shall not make the check in Mr. Kennedy's name and he say it will be just the same in his. He told me that would give me the right to run the stand for four years and then if Tammany get in again for four years more.

"After I keep the stand three months, last September, October, and November, they close me up. Why? I do not know. I have paid $800 to build the stand."

Mr. Moss produced a brown paper slip purporting to be a permit signed by Isaac Hopper, the contractor for the Harlem Bridge, for the operating of the stand by Nucci and a letter on the official paper of the Department of Bridges, Borough of the Bronx, signed "Matthew F. Moore," saying that a permit to build and run such a stand had been issued to Joseph Hayes. Deputy Commissioner Matthew H. Moore went back on the stand and testified that the signature to the letter was not his, that he had never seen it before and that he had no authority over that bridge.

Nucci said that when he found the letter said that Hayes was to have the permit he asked Hayes why it was not in his (Nucci's) name. "He tell me," said Nucci, "that it will be better in his name, that he is a politician, while I am nobody, and he will take care of me."

WOULD RETURN THE MONEY.

A. D. Sugarman, Nucci's counsel, testified to receiving a call from Hayes, after having written to Kennedy, notifying him that action would be brought against them if the money paid was not returned. Hayes said Kennedy would be able to get a renewal of the permit, but that he couldn't return the $320.

The attorney said that he prepared affidavits and an order of arrest for Hayes and Kennedy, and submitted them to Justices Giegerich and Leventritt, both of whom refused to sign the order.

Commissioner of Highways Keating, who had been subpoenaed to produce a list of all contracts for over $1,000 let by his department after public advertisement, and of all contracts made without competition, appeared with half a dozen bulky tomes, which he said contained the records demanded. When Mr. Moss asked if he could supply a statement compiled from these books, Mr. Keating said: "You can send your clerks to the office to do that, Mr. Moss. The clerks' and my own salary; not the State. If this committee can afford to hire people to go out and get evidence about poolrooms, it can get its own evidence from these books."

Mr. Moss interrupted the witness here, and after further colloquy Mr. Keating agreed to supply the desired statement as soon as possible, though he said it would take one man a month to get it up.

James McKee Borden, Secretary of the Charities Board, said that it would be impossible to produce a list of all contracts let in that department, with all the bidders, the amounts of their bids, and the successful bidder, in less than three months. "Our force of clerks has been cut down to almost nothing by the new civil service law," he said.

All the departments have been called on for statements of this nature, indicating the line on which the committee expects to continue its work after the recess.

MR. YORK REPLIES TO MR. MOSS

Declares the Police Board Conducts Trials Better than Any That Has Preceded It.

President York of the Police Board yesterday had this to say in relation to the proceedings before the Mazet committee on Thursday, and the remarks made by Mr. Moss:

"Mr. Moss, before the Mazet committee at this session yesterday made a statement that he proposed to show that the demoralization of the Police Department was caused by the fault of the Commissioners in imposing lenient punishment on members of the force. For the purpose of, in part, proving this he summoned before the committee a large number of officers who, according to his statement, had previously been before the Commissioners to answer changes, and whose cases had been disposed of one way or another by the Commissioners.

"In this way he seeks to show that the Commissioners were lenient in their disposition of the cases. As well might he have summoned persons accused of offenses in any of the courts of the city and asked them what they thought of the Judges or jury who had heard their cases and inflicted a punishment upon them.

"From Mr. Moss's experience in the Police Department he knows as well as I that while a charge upon its face may appear to be serious in many cases, the evidence submitted in support of such charges changes very materially the seriousness of the offense, and while the charge against the officer may be that of intoxication, the evidence produced to sustain such charge may not be sufficient to justify the imposition of a dismissal from the force, in view of the decision of the court in cases of this kind.

"In December, 1897, Herman B. Gerow was tried before Commissioner Moss on two charges for intoxication, and the charges were dismissed. In September, 1898, Gerow was dismissed from the force by the present board on conviction of charges.

"The record of the trial room of the Police Department is open to the public, and the hearing and disposition of all cases are public and reported daily, and I think, without fear of contradiction, that the disposition of cases by the members of the present Board of Police will bear comparison to the advantage of the present board with any Board of Commissioners that preceded it.

"The Board of Commissioners that preceded us dismissed a large number of men from the force upon trivial charges, and the records in those cases show that there was no justification for the imposition of a sentence of dismissal, and this is verified by the subsequent action of the court in reinstating such persons. Twenty-four patrolmen who were dismissed from the force by the preceding Board of Commissioners were reinstated by the action of the court, and a large number of cases are still pending before the court, and judging from the action in the other cases it is safe to assume that most of these will be restored.

"Cases were very carelessly tried by the previous Commissioners. This statement is made from an examination of the record. I claim to be able to try and determine any case that may be brought before me just as well as any other gentleman in the City of New York, whether he is an ex-Commissioner of Police or not; and when I try a case I am as capable of determining what is the proper punishment to mete out on the facts proved as Mr. Moss.

"There is no demoralization in the police force. Its efficiency is as good to-day, if not better, than it has ever been, and its action within the past sixty days has proved its efficiency and ability to cope with any situation that can arise within the city.

"Mr. Moss calls attention to the fact of diamonds and expensive jewelry having been purchased by policemen, and that the Police Commissioners, on complaint made to them, would not compel such officers to pay the debts created by reason of such purchases. I want to state now that if any one chooses to sell a member of the Police Department diamonds or other expensive jewelry on the installment or trust plan he will not receive assistance from a Commissioner in compelling the officer to pay any such debt. He has no right to sell that kind of luxury to a policeman unless he is willing to take the chance of collecting his money, the same as any other business man."

NEWS OF ROBBERY SUPPRESSED.

Police Told Flatbush Residents to Say Nothing of Their Loss.

The charges before the Mazet committee to the effect that the police make a practice of suppressing the news of robberies caused comment in Brooklyn yesterday, when a midday burglary, committed in Flatbush on Sunday last, became public. It is asserted that the police were informed of the robbery immediately, and that they cautioned the victims to keep quiet.

The house robbed was that of Charles M. Abbott, on East Twenty-third Street, near Avenue C, in a choice residential part of Flatbush. Mr. Abbott is connected with the Chemical Bank in Manhattan Borough. He and Mrs. Abbott made a call at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They returned at 6 o'clock and found the house in disorder.

Thieves had forced an entrance through a rear door, and broken open bureau drawers, closets, a desk, and a sideboard in the dining room. They had removed all the silverware from the sideboard, but evidently had been frightened off while preparing to cart it away. A woman's gold watch and chain, a diamond ring, and some cash are said to be missing.

SHOT BY ENRAGED WOMAN.

Julius Siebert Narrowly Escapes Death at the Hands of Mrs. O'Donnell, Who Makes Charges.

A large, florid-faced woman of some thirty-eight Summers called twice yesterday at the office of General Manager Julius Siebert of the Westchester Land Improvement Company, at 146 Reade Street. The first time she was accompanied by her lawyer; the second time she came to look for her umbrella, and shot Mr. Siebert in the arm with a pistol. Later, after her arraignment in the Centre Street Police Court, where she gave her name as Mary H. R. O'Donnell of Bedford, Westchester County, she told Magistrate Brann that the trouble had been caused by misplaced love and confidence.

The woman had a bad cut and bruise over her eye, and other bruises on her head and body. The versions given by her and Siebert as to how she received the bruises and of the other troubles between them differed materially. She claimed that Siebert was engaged to her, while he grunted scornfully, remarking: "Look at me and look at her. Do you imagine I would get engaged to one like her? Ah, bosh!" Siebert is a tall, light-complexioned man of presentable appearance.

The charge was felonious assault, and the woman, who was greatly excited and almost hysterical, told Magistrate Brann that Siebert had recently called on her when she was living in Mount Vernon, and had become engaged to her. She loaned him $5,000, and he had given her the deed of a house in Bedford for security. She said there was a question now as to whether she really had the deed of the house. She claimed that she had many witnesses to corroborate the statement, and that her lawyer, Judge Isaac N. Mills of the firm of Mills & Johnson of Mount Vernon, had all the papers in the case.

She went on to say that she had bought of Siebert on contract eighteen lots in Bedford, for which she had paid $3,750, and that she did not know whether she owned these lots or not. She and her lawyer called on Mr. Siebert to straighten matters out, and when she called the second time for her umbrella she was told to go into another room for it. As she was doing so, she said, Siebert rushed on her and beat and choked her, and finally she drew the pistol in self-defense.

Mr. Siebert denied the woman's statements, especially that he had been engaged to her or had ever made love to her. The $5,000 loan, he said, was pure fiction. He said that she bought some three or four lots of the company for $500, and succeeded in getting some of her friends to purchase additional property. She thus became acquainted with the officers, and was made caretaken on Drummond's Farm, a place in Bedford, where purchasers of property were entertained by the company.

"This was about a year ago or more," said Benjamin Franklin, counsel for Siebert. "No salary was fixed, and later there was some difficulty about it. She wrote the company saying that she would call to-day, and came accompanied by Mr. Johnson and also by Mr. Adams, her other lawyer."

Here Mr. Siebert took up the thread of the story. "Fifteen minutes later," he said, "she came in again for her umbrella, that she had left behind. I went into the adjoining room to fetch it, she following. Suddenly she shot me right here," and he showed the two holes made by the bullet in his sleeve. "I wheeled round just in time to prevent her putting a second bullet into me by seizing her hand. She is a very powerful woman, and fought like a tigress, and in the struggle she fell and struck her brow against the doorjamb."

The bullet from the woman's pistol had gone through the fleshy part of Siebert's arm, a little above the elbow. Magistrate Brann held her for examination until Monday, when she said her counsel, Judge Mills, would be on hand.

MISHAP ON BROOKLYN ELEVATED

Derailed Car at Bridge Terminal Loop Blocks Traffic for Two Hours.

Traffic was suspended for about two hours on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad yesterday morning during the rush time, as the result of a peculiar accident. A train was rounding the loop at the bridge terminal, at Sands and High Streets, when the third car struck the point of a switch and was thrown from the rails. The derailed car was dragged about seventy feet before the train was stopped.

The forward wheels of the car had rolled over the outer, or guard, rail, and the car was partly forced off the structure, the fore part hanging suspended over the street. A wrecking crew hurried to the scene, and after two hours of hard work succeeded in replacing the car on the rails.

The accident, happening at the end of the bridge loop, where the trains of the Fifth Avenue, East New York, and Ridgewood lines enter the terminal, traffic on these three lines was completely blocked, and thousands of people on their way to business in Manhattan were greatly delayed and inconvenienced. No one was injured in the accident, and the damage done was slight.

JOHN MEYERS AGAIN AT LARGE.

Reward Offered for Apprehension of Insane Brooklyn Lawyer.

For the second time within a week John Meyers, a Brooklyn lawyer, whose mind is said to be deranged, has escaped from the custody of those charged with his keeping, and a reward has been offered for his apprehension. Mr. Meyers made his home with his stepbrother, a Mr. Frazer, at 152 Halsey Street. His mind, it is said, has been unbalanced for several years.

Some time ago he was taken to an asylum in New Jersey. Last week he escaped from the institution, and a reward of $500 was offered for his apprehension. After being at large for four days, roaming about the country, he was picked up by several farmers, and was brought to Brooklyn by Mr. Frazer. On Wednesday last he escaped from the Halsey Street house, and a second reward of $300 has been offered for him.

It is thought that Mr. Meyers overheard his stepbrother talking over plans with the nurse for sending him to another asylum, and so fled from the house. He went away in his shirt sleeves, and was without a hat. Mr. Meyers is forty-six years old, and has long gray hair, which he wears parted in the middle.

Bad colds are often mistaken for Consumption, when they are in reality caused by Bronchitis. This disease, in its early stages, can always be cured with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum?

Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M. D., University of Penn.: "Al the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly jurious."

Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can derange the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder."

Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles."

Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health."

In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food.

Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ARREST OF A FINANCIER

Charles B. Whitehead Accuses E. L. Packer of Swindling.

HAS LOST THOUSANDS, HE SAYS

Packer Closed Coney Island Bank—Connected, as Alleged with E. S. Dean Company.

Eugene L. Packer, a financiar, who is said to have been engaged in many enterprises, the latest being a banking business at Coney Island, is a prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, by virtue of an order of arrest issued in a civil action brought by Charles Benton Whitehead. The plaintiff, who is a stock and bond broker of Denver, Col., accuses Packer of swindling him out of upward of $16,000 in July of the present year.

Whitehead recently brought a suit against Packer for the recovery of $16,120, with interest from July 8. Pierre M. Brown of 192 Broadway, attorney for Whitehead, then applied to Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court for an order of arrest. Robert A. Ammon of 90 Nassau Street appeared for Packer and opposed the application, but the order was issued, and on Tuesday evening Packer was taken into custody at his cottage, at Sea Gate, Coney Island, and lodged in Raymond Street Jail.

In his affidavit upon which the order of arrest was issued Whitehead alleges that Packer was introduced to him in Denver on July 5 as Edward Patton of Detroit, a Director of the Second National Bank of that city. Packer, according to the affidavit, told Whitehead that he was traveling for his health, and that he would want to buy and sell some stock occasionally. It is alleged that Packer then requested Whitehead to purchase for his account 100 shares of the stock of the New York Electric Brake and Coupler Company. Whitehead's affidavit continues:

I had never heard of said company and its stock could not be purchased in Denver, or, so far as I could learn, anywhere except in New York, and from a man named Weir, who, as I afterward learned, was an associate of defendant. I bought the stock and paid $6,800 for it, defendant depositing $1,000 as margin, and the difference being advanced and paid by me.

On July 7, 1899, under the same circumstances, I bought 100 shares more of said stock for $6,950, and on July 8, 1899, another 100 shares for $6,800, making a total paid by me of $20,650, and of which I received of defendant $3,000 and afterward the sum of $1,423.54 more. Defendant agreed with me that he would repay my advances on demand. I still hold said stock, and the same is of absolutely no value.

When defendant was introduced to me he told me that he was a wealthy resident of Detroit, and had lived there some years, and was a Director of the Second National Bank of that city. Immediately after I bought the stock I learned that the same was worthless, and called upon defendant to redeem his promise to take up the stock. He said he would go to Chicago and fix the matter up there.

Whitehead alleges that he went to Chicago with Packer, and spent some time negotiating with him there, and that the latter disappeared after promising to produce the money, leaving his baggage and papers behind. From an inspection of the latter, it is alleged, Packer's real name and address were learned. In conclusion Whitehead's affidavit says:

From the affidavits attached herewith I am informed and believe that the said defendant has been in New York for over a year at least and has been connected with the following so-called firms: E. S. Dean & Co., who were indicted by the Federal authorities for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with stock transactions; McMillan & Co., at Lord's Court Exchange Building, and Stewart & Paddock, 60 Broadway.

Lawyer Ammon, who represents Packer in the case, declared yesterday that there was no truth in Whitehead's charges, and said that the statement about Packer's connection with the E. S. Dean Company, which was the correct title of the concern which got into trouble in this city, was false. He said he expected bail would be furnished for Packer yesterday afternoon. It was not, however, and Packer was still in jail last evening.

Mr. Packer is short and thick-set, about fifty years old. He rented a pretty ten-room cottage at Sea Gate, near the house of the Atlantic Yacht Club, early in the year, moving in the middle of March. He has improved the grounds about the house since then. The rent of $700 a year he has paid in monthly payments promptly. The house is the property of Frederick Below, a Surf Avenue butcher. Mr. Below seemed much shocked when he heard of Mr. Packer's plight, and said that he had been a good tenant and prompt paying customer of his.

Mr. Packer opened a banking business on Thompson's Walk, Coney Island, between Surf Avenue and the Bowery, in the beginning of April. It was continued only three months, the business being dissolved in a perfectly regular way, and accounts closed with full settlements to all customers. The place occupied by the bank has been since tenanted by a druggist. The impression prevailed among dealers in the neighborhood that Mr. Packer had business interests in the city, and started the bank as an experimental side issue, and finding small custom had decided to wind up its affairs.

Mr. Packer's family consists of his wife and an infant child. His wife is much younger than he, and they have been married less than two years. Mrs. Packer, when seen at their home last evening, said that she could say nothing regarding her husband's affairs.

COST OF KEEPING A HORSE.

Hoboken's Mayor Thinks $100 a Month for Five of Them Too Much.

Mayor Fagan of Hoboken is trying to find out how much it costs to feed a horse. The city has five horses which are used in the Street Department. The bills for their feed are $100 a month, an average of $20 for each horse, which Mayor Fagan considers altogether too much. He refuses to audit the bills until he has thoroughly investigated the matter.

The city does not own the horses. They were loaned to the Street Department by men who had no immediate use for them, and who were willing to lend the animals to the city in order to save the expense of keeping them.

Mayor Fagan said yesterday that the horses used by the Fire Department are fed at a cost of $7 a month, and he could not see why there should be a difference of $13 a month between the two departments. The Mayor said he was a little more extravagant than the Fire Department, as his horses cost him $10 a month each for feed.

FAITHFUL DOG DIES OF GRIEF.

Starved Himself to Death After His Master Had Been Killed.

"Ted" was only a dog. But he was a faithful and affectionate animal, and he is believed to have died of grief for the death of his owner, John Gorman of West Hoboken. Gorman worked at the Weehawken coal docks. When Gorman went home at night there was always a race between Gorman's four children and "Ted" to see which should be the first to greet him. One day about two weeks ago Gorman met with an accident. He was crushed between two coal cars, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where he died.

When the body was taken home "Ted" sat at the head of the coffin, and refused to be driven away. When the body was taken to the church, "Ted" followed the funeral procession, waiting patiently outside the church. Then he followed his master to the cemetery. He remained there when the family went home, but returned to the house shortly after sundown.

Then he took the place he had occupied while he sat beside the coffin. The children, whose grief was no keener than his, tried to induce him to play, but he would not leave the place he had selected. He also refused to eat. Various kinds of meat were set before him, and he was also tempted with saucers of milk, but he would neither eat nor drink. On Thursday night he died, and Mrs. Gorman says he deliberately starved himself to death through grief for the death of his master.

Yesterday the four little Gorman children placed "Ted's" body in a box, and buried it in the garden under a tree.

HIS HONEYMOON IN JAIL.

Bridegroom Held for Stealing a Wedding Ring—The Bride Released.

There was a dramatic scene in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when a bride of a month and her husband were arraigned before Magistrate Kramer on a charge of stealing a wedding ring from the jewelry store of Samuel Ginsburg, at 51 Grand Street. The wife was discharged, but she pleaded to be allowed to go to jail with her husband, and had to be led from the court room, weeping bitterly.

The prisoners were John Nowe, twenty years old, of 934 Flushing Avenue, and his wife, who is of about the same age. The pair entered Ginsburg's store on Thursday night, and asked to see some wedding rings. Ginsburg placed a tray full of rings on the counter, but the Nowes failed to select one, and left the store.

After the pair had left the jeweler claims to have discovered that a brass ring had been substituted for one of the gold ones on the tray. He gave chase to the Nowes and caught them a block away. The young couple, however, broke away from him and ran down Grand Street. They were finally captured by Policeman Connors and locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station.

In court both prisoners denied having stolen the ring. Mrs. Nowe said that they had been married only a month, and that they had entered the store to purchase a ring for her to wear. Magistrate Kramer held the husband to await the action of the Court of Special Sessions.

GIRLS BAFFLE A BURGLAR.

Little Reine Nathan and Other Costumer's Assistants, with Needles for Weapons, Capture "Bill" Elliott.

When "Big Bill" Elliott goes on an expedition to rob again—if, indeed, his certain long term in Sing Sing doesn't cure him of the habit—he will use more discrimination in picking places to enter than he did yesterday afternoon.

Elliott, whose last place of abode was 98 Bowery, "panhandled" for an hour yesterday afternoon in West Thirty-sixth Street. He got so little that he decided to make a house-to-house appeal for alms. Inasmuch as "Bill" is six feet two in his stockings, brawny, and obviously able to work, his pathetic appeals were almost futile. As he wandered from door to door "Bill" kept his eagle eye open for any chance stroke of fortune, and he found it when he saw that the door leading from the area into the basement of 67 West Thirty-sixth Street was open.

"Bill" at once entered, and, making a hasty survey of the contents of the room, decided to take for his portion a handsome onyx clock that stood on a mantel.

The house is occupied by Mrs. Kate Sheppard, who conducts a high-class dressmaking establishment there. Mrs. Sheppard employs a score or more of pretty young women and two or three small girls to run errands. Everybody was upstairs attending to the needs of several patrons when the burglar got into the place.

Unfortunately for "Bill," a woman who happened to be on the other side of the street saw what he was up to, and she crossed quickly and gave the alarm. The effect was much the same as when one inadvertently strikes a nest of hornets.

Reine Nathan, fifteen years old, saw the thief emerging with her mistress's clock, and, with a piercing scream, she clung to his coat tails. The other girls came down the stairs much as if the house were on fire. Each had a needle or a pair of scissors, or some other weapon equally effective in an angry woman's hands, and one had a hatpin, almost as deadly as a stiletto. Commanded by Mrs. Sheppard, the young women deployed to right and left and quickly encircled the now thoroughly alarmed William.

"Lemme go," he cried to plucky little Reine, but she hung on with all her power. He finally got loose from the child, and, dropping the cloak, he started to run. He went up against the girl with the hatpin.

"No, you don't!" she screamed. "Take that! And that!" and she gave the thief at least an inch of her steel weapon.

"Ouch! Ouch!" groaned the burglar, and then turned to go in the other direction.

"Take that!" cried a woman with a jab of her scissors.

"Yes, you brute, take that!" cried several others as one by one they darted at that side which was unprotected and gave "Bill" a prod with a needle.

The big fellow was utterly cowed by the fierceness of his captors, and fearing to run the gantlet he submitted until some actors from the Lambs Club appeared and took him into custody until a policeman arrived.

Mrs. Sheppard declared her girls were just too brave for anything, and an hour later a well-known caterer's wagon drove up and unloaded a quantity of ice cream sufficient for twice as many girls.

While the young women feasted, luckless "Bill" pined in a West Thirtieth Street Station cell, and speculated as to what length of term he will get for the charge of burglary, which is entered on the blotter against him.

"I'd sooner let de cops club me than go up against a game like that," said "Bill" at the station house. "Youse won't know what it is until youse goes up against it. Live honest, that's my advice!"

Gypsy Queen a Bride.

Jennie Brewer, who claimed to be a gypsy queen, and Alfred Brewer, who said he was not related to the bride, were married by Justice Seymour of Hoboken on Tuesday night. They went to the Parker Hotel, where they remained until yesterday, when they departed for Cincinnati. It was not until just before their departure that Mrs. Brewer announced that she was a gypsy queen, but even then she refused to say where her tribe was located, why she had left them, or when she expected to rejoin her people. Her father, she said, was Timothy Brewer, an English gypsy, while her mother was Ellen Kelly, an Irish gypsy. Brewer said he was a son of Elias Brewer and Mary Worton, two well-known English gypsies. Further than that they would give no particulars.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow will be an especially attractive number. Among the interesting features will be a full-page portrait of Justice George C. Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, and a page of photographs illustrating the visit of President McKinley to Lake Champlain.—Adv.

Open till 12 o'clock.
All sorts of tid-bits in every kind of wearables for man and boy.

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569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
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and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

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HIGH-CLASS CONCERTS, SQUADRON A BAND

Baseball, Polo Grds, To-day. 2 Games. 1 adm. 1:30 & 3:30 P.M. Cleveland vs. New York.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN.—Harry Cohn was committed by a City Magistrate, nearly two years ago, to the House of Refuge as a disorderly child, on complaint of his father, the object being to bring about by discipline and moral instruction a reformation of his habits of life. Recently Harry's parents applied to the Supreme Court for his release, it being claimed that they were entitled to terminate the imprisonment on proof that they deemed the boy sufficiently reformed. Justice McAdam has refused the application. "The purpose of the incarceration," the Court said, "being to reform young Cohn, it had to be left to a responsible body of men to determine when he had sufficiently reformed to justify his restoration to society without doing damage to it, and this duty was reposed in the Board of Managers of the institution to which he was committed, and, presumably, at least, the discretion will not be abused, but will be exercised as the interests of those concerned and the public good require. He was committed during his minority, and the court can increase the term of detention or shorten it. To permit parents to complain of their children, incarcerate them, and take them out at will would be destructful to all reformatory discipline of control and seriously interfere with, if not defeat, the beneficent purpose of the statute and the policy of the State in its laudable endeavor to make good men and worthy citizens of disorderly and incorrigible children."

***

HORSES LEFT UNATTENDED.—Edward Williams, a boy seven years old, was standing at the edge of a sidewalk in Brooklyn, by the side of a coal box looking at other boys playing in the street. There was a push cart in the carriage way, immediately in front. The driver of one of H. Koehler & Co.'s beer trucks left the truck and team standing unattended in the street, in front of a saloon near by, while he went to see a sick friend. In his absence the horses started, but after going a few yards, were stopped by a stranger, who, in attempting to drive them back to the place where the driver had left them, drove the truck against the push cart, which, being overturned, threw the boy against the coal box, causing personal injuries, in a suit to recover for which, the boy got a verdict for $1,000. The Second Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed the judgment, holding, by Justice Cullen, that the driver's deviation from the direct route to the brewery constituted misconduct in his employment, and not an abandonment of it, and that it did not relieve the brewing company from liability for his negligence in leaving the horses unattended in the street. The Court held that the brewing company was responsible for the act of the stranger in driving the horses, as the driver's neg

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

It may be recalled that last Winter Charles Scribner's Sons brought out a volume of short stories by an author who wrote under the pseudonym of "Zack." The longest story, which gave the title to the book, "Life is Life," attracted considerable attention. These publishers now announce a complete novel by the same author, whose real name is Miss Keats. This will be called "On Trial." It is said to possess strong dramatic qualities and is a psychological study of moral cowardice. An unusual feature in Miss Keats is that she, a woman, occupies herself with depicting chiefly the actions and passions of men. She has been called an "inverted Richardson," for, just as Richardson is old-maidish and even more feminine than Miss Austen, so "Zack" is aggressively masculine.

Dodd, Mead & Co. will begin the publication of an important series on Sept. 15, in conjunction with William Blackwood & Sons of London. This will be called "Modern English Writers," or, in England, "Modern English Worthies." The first volume to appear will be on "Matthew Arnold," by Prof. Saintsbury. Possibly "Stevenson," by L. Cope Cornford, will be presented at the same time. The series is one of literary monographs, biographical and critical. Among other volumes arranged for early publication are "Tennyson," by Andrew Lang; "George Eliot," by Sidney Lee; "Froude," by John Oliver Hobbes; "Dickens," by W. E. Henley; "Ruskin," by Mrs. Meynell; "Huxley," by Edward Clodd; "Thackeray," by Charles Whibley, and "Browning," by Augustine Birrell.

Rudyard Kipling's "Stalky & Co.," which has been running in McClure's Magazine, will be presented in book form early in September by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The explanation of this story has been given by Mr. Kipling. The author would show the formative influences which have shaped the strong, resourceful men upon whose shoulders rest the present political burdens of the empire; in other words, the bearers of "The White Man's Burden." The same publishers also have in preparation an illustrated edition of Mr. Kipling's "The Brushwood Boy." The pictures are made by Mr. Orson Lowell. It is said that the artist has been surprisingly successful in embodying in his work the elusive suggestiveness of the story.

M. Emile Zola has just read the last proofs of his "Fécondité," which will be brought out in America, probably next month, by The Macmillan Company, under the title of "Fruitfulness." He now turns his mind to casting his coming novel on the Dreyfus case, but he is also said to have in hand a novel on English life and character, the material of which was recently collected during his exile in London, which has been so well set forth by his English Boswell, Mr. Vizetelly, in "With Zola in England." So the great expounder of the Dreyfus case seems to have plenty of work on hand, and he is quite sure to give the lie to the adage about being an unsuccessful prophet in one's own country when the Dreyfus case shall be finally over and he assumes his position as a popular idol.

Attention has been called before in these columns to the revival of stories of Irish life and character. Mr. Seumas MacManus in his charming magazine stories has lent impetus to the movement that his volume, "Through the Turf Smoke," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, did a great deal to bring about. The same publishers will shortly present "The Barrys," by Shan F. Bullock. This is a charming novel of Irish life by a young author of great promise, who is already known to certain readers through his tales of country life in Ireland. Nan, the heroine, is a figure whose strong and wholesome character presents at least one reason for the revival of Irish fiction. It may be remarked, by the way, that the tales by Mr. MacManus which are now appearing in various periodicals, together with other tales, will ultimately appear in book form from the press of the above-named publishers. The volume will be entitled "In Chimney Corners."

The tempest that Mr. Stephen Gwynn recently stirred up in London by his tirade upon Jane Austen goes merrily on. In The New Cornhill Mr. Gwynn replies to Messrs. Lang and Walkley. Incidentally Mr. Gwynn repeats the wish that he may not meet Miss Austen in Paradise. The audience is divided as to whether this is a neat score off Mr. Gwynn's critics or a sorry joke on himself. He writes, however:

Mr. Walkley bids me beware of meeting her in Elysium, for in the next world she will still be formidable. I am sure that she would pass me with the calmest indifference, but I am not sure that Mr. Walkley would get off so lightly. I said she was unlovable; but I did not call her Jane, much less "the gentle Jane." I picture to myself Mr. Walkley presenting himself to her with this paragraph from his panegyric as a credential: "In an age of sensational headlines, cinematographs, motor-cars, and boomsters, we could do with a gentle Jane or two." In such an event the state of Miss Austen's panegyrist would probably be worse than that of her detractor.

"Les Romanesques," one of the earliest plays by Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," has been translated by Miss Mary Hendee for the Doubleday & McClure Company, and will be published under the title of "The Romancers," Sept. 6. It is an artistic little comedy, and an intimation of its nature may be gained from a phrase in the stage directions which reads, "The scene may be laid anywhere provided the costumes are pretty." Its movement and verse are of graceful delicacy and lightness. Its publication in America is with M. Rostand's sanction.

Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation for early publication an important work by Cosmo Monkhouse. It is to be entitled "British Contemporary Artists," with many reproductions of famous paintings, portraits, and studies. The work will include material of the higest critical and descriptive value on Burne-Jones, Watts, Alma Tadema, Millais, Leighton, Orchardson, Poynter, and others. On its pictorial side every endeavor is being made to present the most sumptuous art work of the season.

"Maximilian in Mexico," by Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson, will be presented in September from the press of The Century Company. Of course the work is not entirely unknown to the readers of The Century Magazine, but the material for the book has been carefully revised and is said to be presented in a thoroughly artistic manner. Mrs. Stevenson spent several years in contact with the Imperial Court in Mexico when Napoleon III. was trying the disastrous experiment of establishing a European government on American soil. The story is absolutely true, and yet no piece of fiction of international romance can be said to surpass it in color, movement, and effective contrasts.

AN AUTHOR NOT AT HOME.

Edwin Markham in the East—The Man and His Work Described.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

Col. Richard J. Hinton,

The Editor and Biograpner of Richard Realf.

I did not find Edwin Markham—by the way, there is a disused "Charles" in the name—in his own home. Though to me the land of the poppy and gold-hued fields is as familiar as the streets of New York, it has not been my fortune as yet to meet this poet and seer in his Oakland environment. Knowing the locality, I can appreciate it, however, for I see again the far-reaching stretches of the bay, with the Golden Gate beyond; the distant, though hazy, outlines of rugged Mount Diablo, and the nearby beauty of the clustering garden-embowered dwellings. But the surroundings and the soul of the house wherein we did meet were both genial and befitting. In that Brooklyn home the memories of a great poet are found on all sides, for Walt Whitman was the household's genius and the long-time personal friend of the family. Portraits of the "good gray poet" are on all sides. Pictures, books, all evidences of taste and knowledge abound. The spiritualized face of the "Little Mother" bestows on you a blessing, and the cheery, human kindliness of the "Paters," welcome and speeding, too, were a fitting prelude to the greeting of this attractive guest. Days that followed have been filled with the music of song, "blown far—a thousand leagues"—as another and younger singer writes me, out of the arid browns and grays of Arizona land, where the pine and the cactus mingle. But that's another legend that will bear telling; not to be mingled with this one.

Edwin Markham has a friendly hand; you feel that at once. The clear, deep gray-brown eyes—they change in mood and tone—emphasize this, as they have looked at and into mine; clear, simple, steadfast, and serene in expression and aspect. It is a striking face you see; gentle, but with a touch of ruggedness. The glance is not inquisitive, curious, or absorbent, but sees clearly and gives you welcome. "I am glad to meet you, on equal terms." There is the "password primeval" in them. Comradeship! Nearly a week of days deepened intensely this first impression. His own quatrain fits:

I built a chimney for a comrade old,
I did the service not for hope or hire;
And then I traveled on in Winter's cold,
Yet all the day I glowed before the fire.

Mr. Markham is a teacher. And he reminded me of what an old acquaintance—a rugged civil engineer, not given to sentiment, said of an old college President we both knew: "Well, it must have been good to have been at college under him." I found in his personality, as well as in his poems, the genuine fraternal spirit. A contributor to THE SATURDAY REVIEW has already pointed that out as to the verse. Edwin Markham is in the early midsummer of life. His years have reached one-third of the passing forty-eighth. National and wider human recognition have come laggardly perhaps, but the acclaim is well laden and full. There must have been a "long foreground somewhere" to have all at once reached in the general mind the Parnassian heights. He is a poet's Poet beyond question. Stedman's ample recognition establishes that. The man himself is of sturdy, well-knit appearance and frame; in stature about 5 feet 9 inches; a good athlete, I guess. He has an easy pose and shows an out-o'-door grip. That he lives near to Nature, and enjoys it, is seen in his poems. But always there is the deep spiritual undertone; in outward joy, the sense of the "Cosmic Love." He tells of "Infinite Depths" he finds in—

The little pool, in street or field apart,
Glasses the deep heavens and the rushing storm,
And into the silent depths of every heart
The Eternal throws its awful shadow-form.

But speaking of his physique, it is not so much possessed of muscular power as it is of the capacity for bearing fatigue. He knows how to tramp the foothills or wander over the wild Sierra benches—the bee range as well as of the sheep—"The Joys of the Hills" is a natural chant—

I ride on the mountain tops, I ride;
I have found my life and am satisfied.
* * * * * *
A bee booms out of the scented grass;
A jay laughs with me as I pass.

Is there not an echo here of Wordsworth—a fair intonation from "Leaves of Grass"? But, after all, it is Markham's own. The shoulders are square and fairly broad; his chest is deep; the limbs are strong, alert, active. A good mountain-climber he; certainly he mounted unwearily the steep east side staircases when we were looking up the dens of the Hebrew garment makers. He impresses one with ease of manner; a lounging grace of movement, which gives evidence of physical freshness at least. The head and face are long and so well rounded as to detract to the eye of the real breadth of the noble cranium. At first

glance one thinks him older than he is. The soft grayness of the wailing hair and beard gives that impression—a sort of Summery mistiness. A second glance corrects this. The short, full beard, and the hair which falls back from a fine forehead are fast losing the dark-brown color, which must have been the natural hue. The reach of forehead is nearly half the frontal length, and the depth between and above the ears is very notable. One can believe this man to be of the mystics. He shows the mixture of British, Celt, and Saxon, yet there is a remainder also of the "spareness" of build which is a growing characteristic of men who live in the tonic dryness of the California atmosphere. His features are regular and strong. Concentrativeness seems to lend the quiet "dour" look, as a Scotchman would say, that is so much a part of Mr. Markham's expression. And yet there is a reaching-up look in the brows—a keen, clear gaze, that seems to penetrate beyond the nearby surroundings. His perceptives are full; eyes large, but deep set. The nose is masterful, strong at the base, and broad at the nostrils. Under the beard one sees the full, kindly, and warm-hued lips; the large, human, jocund mouth, that could be very grave when needed. The professor is not a precise dresser. He has the Western touch in his garb, but not one thought of the pedagogue goes with it. "Ah," an observant stranger would say, "An editor or lawyer—who is he?" This, too, with a rising inflection. The ensemble is picturesque and unconventional, healthy, human, and that of a gentleman; attractive and artistic in the better sense. Edwin Markham, known or unknown, is always a man to be noted; one the passer-by looks after.

Nothing has surprised the poet more than the widespread assumption that his famous poem, "The Man with the Hoe," was primarily designed as a sociological utterance, a plea for "discontent." It came on the deepest as well as the clearest of artistic lines, for it is the soul-song that recognizes a world type; a symbol of civilization—terrible, if you will, but true nevertheless. And that other puerility, that he intended as a picture of farm life, seems hardly worthy of a refuting note. He is by no means indifferent, however, to the fact that the assumption that his work was polemic, is, after all, one of the most marked of tributes to the depth and truth of the chords he struck and of the vibrations that answered. It is my recollection that Mr. Markham had never attended even a meeting of the "Society of Discontent" till after his poem had appeared, now some months since. Yet the Californian is certainly a Christian Socialist of advanced and convicted type. He is not, however, a seeker for public power or a platform debater, nor will he range himself with any school. He is, however, so much in earnest as to be wholly unlikely to avoid any responsibility that may await a plunge into this maelstrom. George D. Herron of Iowa, the Christian Socialist, comes the nearest to him, in all probability, of living advocates, and he himself draws nearest to the "Apostate" of Joseph Mazzini on the issues involved than to any other of the intellectual leaders of opposition to the competitive order. Mr. Markham says: "I believe profoundly in religion, though doubtful sometimes of religions." In the discussion between "individualism" and "collective" or "co-operative" organization, the California poet would probably define himself as "an Opportunist, seeking always a coign of vantage," from which to move forward peacefully. He writes of the "Fraternal State." The words are often on his lips, always in his mind. He pleads for "social justice," demands the broadening ways and the spirit of "brotherhood," declaring that

——till it come, we men are slaves, and travel downward to the dust of graves.

He is affected to denial by the sight of "fraters" only in the hall, and "toilers" only in the field, that

So, with us, the sons of Time,
Labor is a kind of crime.

On nearly every page he is haunted by these problems, and is always urging that the way to joy and peace lies through the gates of social justice and by the path of fraternal life. There are two poems which most clearly, to my mind, express Edwin Markham to himself as well as to those who read him. He did not question this when they were named to him. One is the superb chant of reverential aspiration he terms "The Desire of Nations," and wherein the singer choruses the new advent of the Christ, as he sees Him—

Not as in that elder day
Comes now the King upon the human way.
He comes with power: His white! unfearing face
Shines through the Social Passion of the race.
He comes to frame the freedom of the Law,
To touch these men of earth with a feeling of Life's oneness and its worth,
A feeling of its mystery and its awe.

The other is the mystic poem, perfectly a-tremble with its rhythmical music and the fervor of its spiritual ecstasy and passion, the "Song to the Divine Mother." In no other expression does Mr. Markham rise to such Hebraic grandeur of expression.

Yet listen, Mighty Mother, to the child
Who has no voice but song to tell his grief—
Nothing but tears and broken numbers wild,
Nothing but woodland music for relief.

His song is but a little broken cry,
Less than the whisper of a river reed;
Yet thou canst hear it in the souls that die—
Feel in its pain the vastness of our need.

I would not break the mouth of song to tell
My life's long passion and my heart's long grief;
But thou canst hear the ocean in one shell
And see the whole world's Winter in one leaf.

How far all this is from the mere ecstasy of resistance at the "Martyrdom of Humanity" may be apprehended on reading the sad yet noble sonnet to "Louise Michel," (page 65,) or that wherein he declares that—

—All the world will know that Love is Fate—
That somehow he is greater than Heaven,
That in the cosmic council he is God.

The thin little volume of 134 pages,* and containing seventy-four poems, of which fifteen are sonnets of exquisite form and melody, is now in its fourth edition, and that promises an early exhaustion also. It is the predecessor of one, "In Earth's Shadow," that will, I believe, soon be published, and it will soon be followed, Mr. Markham tells me, by one that may more fully set forth his demands for "social justice." The "epic" upon which he has long been working will wait upon a fairer "fullness of time" before his public may possess it. In the present or next number of McClure's the poet presents his view of "Dreyfus" in a few brief and striking numbers. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Markham's voice is always heard on "Mount Pisgah," for the poet's genius touches many chords and evokes many notes—human and woodland, of the bird and the mountain, as well as of the high or mystic aspiration of the spirit and the deep feelings of the soul. It is hard to quote from the "Lyric of the Dawn," (pp. 71-79,) but to me this excerpt breathes the freedom and the joy of the open in the rarest fashion—

Hark—
That rapture in the leafy dark!
Who is it that shouts upon the bough aswing,
Waking the upland and the valley under?
What carols, like the blazon of a King,
Fill all the dawn with wonder?
Oh, hush,
It is the thrush,
In the deep and woody glen!
Ah, thus the gladness of the gods was sung,
When the old Earth was young,
That raptures rang,
When the first morning on the mountain sprang;
And now he shouts, and the world is young again.

Or this from the "Song of the Followers of Pan," (p. 22)—

We break in music on the morns—
Sing of the flower to stirring roots;
Apollo's cry is in the horns,
And Herme's whisper in the flutes.

Read "The Wharf of Dreams," "A Prayer," the "Whirlwind Road," where he sings that—

The dead doors of my being broke apart;
A wind of rapture blew across my heart;

Or, as to the poet's inspiration, that—

Comes like the hush and beauty of the night,
And sees too deep for laughter;
Her touch is a vibration and a light,
From worlds before and after.

And then write or talk of this sonorous, full-throated, deep-souled, and well-freighted singer from the shores of the Pacific as merely an "agitator." He walks serene on the heights, singing

The perilous music that he hears from the vortices of the spheres.

That Edwin Markham is a poet no one qualified to give an opinion will deny, unless it be the dilettante, who are always annoyed when their smirk ego is disturbed. He touches with a sure hand the living harp-strings, and gives, though always in the deeper cadences, of his sincere thinking, in many keys, of the spirit of life. Here is one under the title of "A Meeting," which illustrates the fact that a great singer is in the land—

Softly she came one twilight from the dead,
And in the passionate silence of her look
Was more than man has writ in any book;
And now my thoughts are restless, and a dread
Calls them to the Dim Land discomfited;
For down the leafy ways her white feet took,
Lightly the newly broken roses shook.
Was it the wind disturbed each rosy head?

God! was it joy or sorrow in her face—
That quiet face? Had it grown old or young?
Was it sweet memory or sad that stung
Her voiceless soul to wander from its peace?
What do the dead find in the silence—grace?
Or endless grief for which there is no tongue?

"The Man with the Hoe" is to the poet's mind—as he now talks of the poem—the embodiment of a terrible fact in civilization. The poem was long in gestation. Mr. Markham is mindful that the burdens remain on the toiler's back. No one can indicate that he is so narrow as not to widen the embracive range of the descriptive phrase. But Millet's "Man with the Hoe" and his own poem embodies a type that, in terrible actuality, though modified in exterior seeming, is in danger of being reproduced by "The Man with the Machine" in city sweatshop, on trolley car, or at the coal mine, competing with the electric cutter and the beetle-browed Slav. The struggle for subsistence, whereof he is reminded by the critics, does not, in nature's law, embody "the Masters" to him, and he answers the gibe that they did not produce the peasant by the historical Nemesis which has made Loubet, the peasant's son, President of the French Republic, and brought Galliffet, monarchical soldier and scion of slaveholders, to the service of its defense. He replies:

What remains of all your masterdom?
Only a cry of the crumbling mind.

No novice is this California singer, then—this American of the purest stock; nurtured on the Hebrew prophets, and filled with the philosophy of Plato, Hegel, Kant, and Swedenborg, the sociology of Mazzini and Herron, and breathing in an atmosphere all his own. We recall Wordsworth as we read, but it is only an echo. We are reminded of Whitman; still it is but the intonation of his nature-loving, out-of-door democracy. The fine melody of Tennyson is in these verses. The subtlety of Browning, without his cloudiness, are here also. The splendid music of the true sonneteer breaks through the few examples he has given us.

The Californian is a highly trained mental workman, even though he labored on a farm in his boyhood. He was graduated at a thorough country college, and carries the diploma of a State Normal School also. He has followed for a quarter of a century the arduous occupation of a teacher, along somewhat of high and original paths. The poet is a well-read lawyer and a competent professor of physical science. The school of which he is the head master bears a name that indicates somewhat its special place, "The Tompkins Observation School." It is connected directly with the State University of California, which is now being so splendidly endowed and thus equipped also for the great place it must occupy on the shores of the larger world's new Mediterranean—the Pacific Ocean—by Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the widow of the whole-hearted Senator of that name. Mr. Markham brings to his profession, as to his poetic vocation, such sense of its range of service as elevates and ennobles. He would make education into a science of observation. He would teach therein the religion of service, the philosophy of citizenship. In his eyes every child belongs to a greater republic even than this, one that embodies the human race. He should be taught not to desire that for himself or for his country which he would not have others share and all enjoy according to capacity. He demands the largest of opportunity, and does not believe the fullest of education unfits any one for the obligations of labor. He says, "Money is made for man; not man for money." Security in life he assumes to be the basic law of order. In his reading he follows his own law. The Oakland home is rich in books. "Yes, I have a library; it is all my fortune," said the poet. "I buy books for the reading, not for their scarcity. I am a student; not a bibliophile. Yet I love fine, clear type, clean paper, good margins, and fair bindings. But my books are for use, not show. Some day I hope you will come and do as I do—browse among them."

So, as I last saw him and hear the echoes still of his clear, melodious voice, I fancy it may yet be appropriate to apply to the poet who has written "The Man with the Hoe," the ringing quotation which he has himself addressed to William Watson, after reading "The Purple East"—

That hour you put the wreath of England by,
To shake her guilty heart with song sublime,
The mighty Muse that watches from the sky
Laid on your head the larger wreath of Time.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Shore Road, Brooklyn.

*THE MAN WITH THE HOE, and Other Poems. By Edwin Markham. New York: Doubleday & McClure. $1.00.

"COLLECTORS AND DEPARTMENT STORE BOOKS."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having been on both sides of a book counter at large department stores, I can write from personal knowledge on that subject. Many amusing mistakes do occur. For instance—this is from my own knowledge: A customer asks, "Have you a 'Bow of Orange Ribbon'?" "Oh, no! You'll get that at the ribbon counter. We only sell books here." A friend went to a large store, asked to see a certain book, but, finding it too high-priced, said, "Have you this novel in pamphlet form?" "I don't know," replied the saleswoman "how would it be bound?"

The writer some years ago asked for Rosa Nouchette Carey's latest work. "Oh, yes, we have it. One moment, please." The girl went away, and after a short delay she returned with two books in her arms. Pleasantly she said: "Not knowing which was the latest, I brought two," exhibiting "Poems by Phoebe and Alice Cary."

Now here is where the fault lies: Every book department in a large store has two heads who understand the business. So far all is well; but both of these are allowed to be away at the same time, thus leaving customers to be waited on by willing but inexperienced salespeople. A book department is to be opened in the Fall in one of our largest dry goods houses, the Superintendent of which is a man who will have none in that department who is not familiar to some extent with authors and their works, thus securing as far as possible competent salespeople, and so making contented customers.

ANNA L. WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Aug. 8, 1899.

AN APPARENT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I return in September to Montclair, N. J., my home, where the rising of the sun and the arrival of THE NEW YORK TIMES are a synonymous occurrence—both equally valued, except on Saturday morning, when I am not sure but what I could do without the sun better than without THE TIMES. Very truly, W. S.

Fort Griswold House, Eastern Point, Conn., Aug. 8, 1899.

Edwin Markham is still in New York. He may remain a considerable time, if not permanently, as a field of literary activity is opening before him.

According to our friend The Bookman, "An unconscious humor crept into a recent advertisement of two books published by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, through the misplacing of the comments attached to each book. Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was made to declare that the Hooligan Nights is 'one of the most important books on music that has yet been published.'" We fear that the editor of The Bookman looked at the advertisement through borrowed spectacles. Mr. Henderson's dictum referred of course to M. Lavignac's "Music and Musicians." What the printers call a "three-em dash" separated the two items.

THE NEAR EAST.

William Miller's Volume Dealing with Politics as Well as Travel.*

William Miller has embodied in his volume entitled "Travels and Politics in the Near East" the observations of four trips to the Balkan Peninsula in the years 1894, 1896, 1897, and 1898. He is a keen observer, and, having thoroughly studied the Eastern question, is well qualified to select features which are of interest in a subject which has been the study of diplomats and authors for centuries. His contribution to the "Story of the Nations" series, entitled "The Balkan States," showed that he had an excellent understanding of the history and peculiarities of the remarkable people that comprise the population of that comparatively unknown section of Europe. To the average American, whether he be stay-at-home or tourist, the Balkan States are as little known as many parts of Africa. The stay-at-home is more excusable for his ignorance than the tourist, as the literature of travel in that section is comparatively limited, while the accessibility and the attractiveness of the peninsula should induce more travelers to investigate the interesting features of the Balkan States.

After a brief glance at the beautiful natural scenery of Istria and Dalmatia, their population, their politics, and interesting costumes and dress, the author passes to Montenegro. One of the most scholarly and admittedly the ablest of the Balkan sovereigns is Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, whose daughter, Princess Helena, a few years ago married the Prince of Naples, the future King of Italy. Until the Prince wooed and wed the beautiful Princess, Montenegro, despite her past glories and her almost unique form of government, was left to blush unseen save by a handful of travelers and diplomats. The Highland Principality has for five centuries maintained its independence against the Turks. While an eminently practical ruler, the Prince indulges in the old dream of the restoration of the ancient Servian Empire, which rose with Dusan and fell, undoubtedly forever, at the fatal field of Kossovo, five centuries ago. The occupation of the former Turkish province, Herzegovina, in 1878, by Austria-Hungary, practically put an end to the realization of such a dream, as the forces of that great power surround Montenegro on three sides, and their influence is so great with the Albanians on the other side, that Montenegro may be said to be pocketed by these rival neighbors, and could be starved out at will. The principality is a wild, mountainous region, and up to three years ago had no public conveyances of any sort, but, through Austria-Hungary paying a subsidy, a diligence is run daily between Cattaro and Cettinje.

Montenegro has a population of less than 300,000; its soil is barren, so barren, indeed, that an old Serb maxim says, "When God made the world, the bag which contained the stones burst, and the stones all fell upon Montenegro," and its products are so limited that practically no manufactured goods are sent out of the country. Yet it is a powerful State, and when Balkan political plans are under consideration, Montenegro is always consulted. But what will happen when the absolute Government, which Prince Nicholas has skillfully conducted for forty years, comes to an end, no one can say.

The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, by a provision of the Berlin Congress passed under the control of Austria-Hungary. These provinces have a population of over 1,500,000, about one-third being Mussulmans. The new Government has given the country better roads, excellent schools, an improved land system, a more equitable system of taxation, and scores of improvements over the conditions which existed under the Turkish misrule. The author calls it "the model Balkan State," and says, "For my part, I am convinced that the only form of government suited to an Oriental people, lately emancipated from centuries of Turkish misrule, is a benevolent autocracy. Of all forms of political folly the worst is to bestow full representative government upon an Eastern nation before it has had any chance of obtaining a training in public affairs. Disastrous as such a procedure has proved in Greece, in Servia, and to a less degree in hard-headed Bulgaria, it would be worse in Bosnia, because of the mixture of creeds in the latter country." The Austria-Hungary military forces are also, through the terms of the Berlin treaty, in possession of several strategic points in the Sandsak of Novi-Bazar, a district of European Turkey situated between Bosnia, Servia, and Montenegro. The presence of an Austrian military force in a country under Turkish civil government is anomalous, but it is a most beneficial thing for the peace of Europe, as the adjacent countries are all in a humor to extend their dominions. This peculiar condition of affairs is likely to continue until the next great rearrangement of the boundaries of the countries comprised in the Balkan Peninsula.

Albania is one of the Balkan Provinces over which the Turkish Government has merely nominal authority. It is a splendid country, with good harbors, and under an enlightened Government might become one of the most prosperous of the Balkan States. As things are, it is the most uncivilized portion of Southeastern Europe. Its people are probably the oldest inhabitants of the peninsula and have even been identified by some with the ancient Pelasgi. Travelers who enter the country take their lives in their hands, as about all Albanians carry a quantity of bullets and use them freely. Human life is of absolutely no value whatever, and will continue valueless until this province becomes an independent State or passes under the control of a civilizing power. The Albanians make good soldiers, and when found in other countries are industrious and reliable. At home they are practically under no governmental restraint except that exercised by local chiefs, whose word is about the only law in the country. In strong contrast to Albania is Corfu, of which the author says, "Of all the islands that swim in the blue Ionian Sea Corfu is by far the most delightful." The island was made forever celebrated by those two great bards, Homer and Horace. The island was for fifty years prior to 1864 under a British protectorate, and was handed over in that year with the remaining seven islands to the Hellenic Kingdom. The island has not been benefited by its change from British to Grecian control, and the inhabitants, while gratified by a realization of "the great Greek idea," have due reason, the author believes, to long for a renewal of the material blessings which followed in the train of Western rule. Of the other Ionian Islands but little is to be said. Lying to the west of Greece, they partake more of the influences of the mainland than do Samos and the island near the Syrian coast.

Greece and Turkey, their people and their condition, were the leading features in the latest great drama in the Near East, and naturally are leading topics for consideration in Mr. Miller's volume. In the chapter devoted to Greek politics he discusses lucidly and thoroughly the condition of society, the currency, the political leaders, the Government, and the monarch. After viewing Greece through the author's spectacles we confess that our enthusiasm for the Greek is greatly diminished. Of two evils, the rule says, choose the lesser, and while Greek currency is miserable, the condition of the people very unsatisfactory, and the form of government far from perfect, yet compared with the vile Turkish coinage system the odious misrule of the Sultan, which includes an entire absence of Parliamentary representation, and the condition of semi-slavery in which the Turkish people exist, Greek government is perfection itself. The author describes in a charming manner his visits to the old and new sections of Greece. We catch delightful glimpses of Olympia, Marathon, Athens, Piraeus, Delphi, Patros, Corinth, and Megaspelaion. In every line we note the work of a traveled student and a ripe scholar.

The Cretan question and the succeeding war are fresh in most minds, and are ably handled by Mr. Miller in an exhaustive chapter. In strong contrast to the anarchy and disorder prevalent in Crete, is the happy condition of affairs which prevails in a neighboring island of the Aegean—Samos. Since 1832 it has been an autonomous principality, under the guarantee of France, Great Britain, and Russia. Among other blessings the island possesses that unique one among all the principalities and powers of the world—the absence of a national debt. It pays the Sultan an annual tribute of about $25,000, and that being done, the Turkish Government has nothing further to say. It is well governed, the climate is remarkably salubrious, and its inhabitants contented. It has an excellent educational system and well-executed postal regulations. It may be truly said that autonomous Samos has been a complete success. Certainly the Samians have good cause to congratulate themselves on the happy position they occupy as a community.

Of Macedonia the author says: "All persons who have any knowledge of the Eastern question admit that, in spite of the recent success of the Turkish arms over a weak and ill-prepared antagonist, the rule of the Ottoman in Macedonia is drawing to a close. If any of the various competitors for 'the Sick Man's' Macedonian estate could make up their minds, his rule would be numbered by months rather than years." The ablest diplomats of Europe believe that at no distant date there will be a conflict in Macedonia between the rival nations of the Balkan Peninsula which may result in the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire in Europe. The result of such a conflict can easily be surmised. The Sultan would have to part with another section of his empire, as he was forced to part with Bulgaria, Roumania, Servia, and Bosnia and the Herzegovina, but the trouble will be to decide to whom Macedonia will be allotted. To Bulgarian, Serb, and Greek alike, Macedonia is "the promised land," and neither nationality will willingly waive its claims in favor of a rival. Roumania, Albania, and Austria-Hungary also loom up as possible contestants for the possession of the Macedonian territory. The Macedonian population is made up of so many different nationalities that it cannot be said to have a people of its own. Turkey could not, for this reason, cede the territory to Macedonians, and the chances are that it will fall to the lot of Austria or some strong outside power.

During his visits to Constantinople the author consorted with all sorts and conditions of men, and the universal verdict was that of all existing administrations the Turkish is the worst. One of the most odious features of the Sultan's rule is the horde of political spies which dogs the footsteps of all people of prominence; they are the enemies of every man. The newspapers of Constantinople, which the Turks are very fond of reading, cannot be said to attempt to give free expression of public opinion. We quote the following as a sample of rigorous censorship exercised over the Turkish press:

Before the journal appeared two copies of it had to be sent to the censor, who read it through, and marked in each copy what he considered as objectionable. He then retained one copy for future reference, and sent the other back to the editor, who was then forced to take out the offending matter, and substitute something else, filling the exact amount of vacant space. The revised copy was then compared by the censor with his copy, and if the two did not tally the paper was not allowed to be sold.

This is a sample of the numerous bad features of Turkish government. It is almost impossible to secure satisfactory postal or telegraphic service, the currency system is about the worst in the world, and bakshish, a miserable tax on the industry and occupations of a people, has to be paid for all privileges. What better can be expected in a country where the sovereign's authority is unlimited, and who has no Parliament to check his policy and no press worthy of the name to criticise his acts? Nevertheless this autocrat lives in fear and trembling, as the following passage evidences:

But nowadays the "Shadow of God" fears the hand of the assassin far more than the "pestilence that walketh in darkness." Electric lighting is almost entirely forbidden here because some one told the Sultan that a dynamo would be necessary for the purpose, and the timorous monarch mistook the word for "dynamite." Fear of dynamite, too, has led him to close to visitors the famous cistern of 1,001 columns which is one of the wonders of Stamboul. Every particle of food which he eats is first tasted by his tasters, and then inclosed in sealed vessels, which are opened in his presence. A whole army guards Yildiz Kiosk night and day, and when once a week at Friday's Selamlik the lord of the Ottoman Empire goes forth to his devotions, fifteen thousand soldiers are needed to protect him from his subjects as he traverses in his carriage the hundred yards which separate the gates of his grounds from the beautiful Hamidieh Mosque, which he now always selects as the nearest, and therefore the safest, place of worship in his capital. I saw him one day at this function, riding in his carriage with old Osman Pasha facing him—the latter cool and calm as in the shot-riven battlements of Plevna; the former white as ashes, his quivering lip and nervous face betraying the constant fear in which he passes his life. As he drove past the long line of soldiers, all of whom carry loaded rifles for fear of treachery, he glanced uneasily from side to side, as if to detect the presence of some possible assassin.

Bulgaria furnishes the best example of an emancipated State among all which have been freed from the Turkish yoke. The southern half of the principality is a rolling plain, dotted with picturesque, flourishing villages, while the northern half is a magnificent mountainous region which is known as the Bulgarian Switzerland. Sofia, the capital, is a modern, well-constructed city of 60,000 persons, and contains a superb new Sobranje, or Parliament House. Prince Ferdinand is decidedly unpopular with his subjects, this being largely due to his ridiculous Court etiquette. His ambition is to secure the title of King, so that he may be on a social equality with the rulers of Servia and Roumania. His people believe that he would willingly sacrifice the material advantages of the country to the empty dignity of a royal crown. His subjects, mostly peasant farmers, are bitterly opposed to his lavish expenditures in display and state festivities. But while Bulgaria is no Utopia, when compared with Greece and Servia, the principality has certainly accomplished wonders as an independent State. Servia, one of Bulgaria's nearest neighbors, is now on the verge of a revolution. Ex-King Milan, a man whom no man can respect, upon his return to the country, was appointed Commander in Chief of the army, an act which caused grave apprehension, and which the present inflammatory condition of affairs seems to fully warrant. It is generally believed that the artful Milan is anxious to depose his son and return to the throne. Balkan rulers rarely end their days in the peaceful possession of their thrones, and the chances are that King Alexander will, in the course of events, be forced off his, and Belgrade will witness another brief spell of peace.

Mr. Miller has discussed the general as well as the unique features of Balkan politics, as well as the attractive items of travel, in a masterly manner. The volume is one which is not to be read in a day, and a careful perusal of its interesting contents will afford more instruction and entertainment than any work which has attempted to treat the subject of Balkan politics and travel.

*TRAVELS AND POLITICS IN THE NEAR EAST. By William Miller. With map and illustrations. 8vo. 515 pages. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price $5.

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"Pansy" Loses Manuscripts.

A house in Sandisfield, Conn., was burned on Aug. 6 while the Rev. G. H. Alden of Philadelphia and his wife, who is known as "Pansy," were boarding with the family. They suffered severe losses, Mrs. Alden having manuscripts burned which she valued at about $2,000. The fire was started by a match which the eldest son of the family had lighted to look for his knife, which he had dropped behind the refrigerator.

STRAY TOPICS.

Middle Age the Period of Distinction in Writers of Fiction.

It is a very common mistake to think that the most successful writers in fiction have attained their highest distinction while in the first flush of youth, inspired by the glow of youthful romance and passion. If we look back over the lives of our greatest novelists we shall find that this was far from being the case.

Scott was forty-three before "Waverley" was given to the world. He had been known in the field of letters for years as a successful poet and writer for the reviews, but he did not turn to fiction until his light as a poet was beginning to be eclipsed by the more brilliant blaze of Byron's genius. He wished by the reputation of the "author of Waverley" to restore the waning prestige of Walter Scott as a poet, and we know that he met with success beyond his wildest dreams.

Thackeray had reached middle age before "Vanity Fair" established his reputation as the first novelist of his day. His matchless style was not a gift costing nothing to its creator, but it was the culmination and crown of long years of labor.

Charlotte Brontë was thirty-one when she wrote "Jane Eyre," the book that made her name famous. She had passed through varied and bitter experiences, and all through the pages of that wonderful book we can feel the heart throbs of her strong personality, stirred and quickened by her profound knowledge of life and its sorrows.

George Eliot had been known in the realm of letters for more than twelve years as editor, essayist, and translator, when, at the age of thirty-nine, by the publication of "Scenes from Clerical Life" and "Adam Bede" she became the founder of a new school in fiction, for she as truly created the psychological novel as Scott did the historical.

Charles Kingsley led the life of a busy rector in his parish of Eversly until he was forty-one, when, inspired by the deep sense of the social and political wrongs of his day, he penned "Alton Locke," the first of his strong and brilliant series of novels.

Anthony Trollope, after a youth of poverty, hardship, and failure, earned for himself in middle life an honored name in English literature. Mrs. Oliphant turned to literature as a means of support for an invalid husband, and later for her fatherless children. She has left the world as an added legacy to her many charming stories the history of one of the bravest and most unselfish struggles that was ever fought by a woman single-handed.

When we turn to our American writers of fiction we find the same story repeated. Hawthorne had played at communism at Brook Farm, drudged in the Boston Custom House and as Surveyor of the Port of Salem, and edited The American Magazine for some years, before, on the sunset side of forty, he gave to the world the "Scarlet Letter," probably the greatest of American novels.

Mrs. Stowe, like Charlotte Brontë, entered the literary arena at thirty-one, when, by the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she revolutionized a great Nation and loosened the shackles of America's slaves.

Holmes, the genial Autocrat, was a leader in his profession and had won a wide-spread fame as a poet and essayist before he wrote "Elsie Venner," at fifty-two. In connection with Holmes, we would mention Weir Mitchell, because there is a striking similarity in their histories. Mitchell, like Holmes, had won high distinction in the medical profession before turning to literature; he is, like Holmes, a poet; in his "Characteristics," one of his earlier prose efforts, he has followed very closely the style of the "Autocrat," and he, too, had reached middle life before "Hugh Wynne" gave him an assured place among the first novelists of his day.

Gen. Lew Wallace had spent nearly half a century in active military and diplomatic service before he took up his pen and gained a worldwide reputation by the production of "Ben Hur," proving certainly in his case that "the pen is mightier than the sword."

I could cite numberless instances along this line, but I think enough have been given to prove that the highest laurels in the realm of novel writing have not been lightly won, but that the great creators in fiction, like the great poets, "learned in suffering what they taught in song," and that

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

SALLIE McGAVOCK LACY.

Fredericksburg, Va., July 29, 1898.

Our Illustrated Magazines.

Looking over the English illustrated magazines, with the notable exception of The Pall Mall, no other can compare in an art sense with the American ones. Taking the issues for this month—August—and classing them in alphabetical order, as represented by The Century, Harper's, Leslie's, McClure's, and Scribner's, the amazing advance made in American illustrative art is conspicuous.

The Century, with a conservatism to be highly commended, still produces the choicest of woodcuts. In the number for August there is Mr. Timothy Cole's engraving of Cotman's "The Breakdown, Normandy." It is a scant plate, barely 7 by 5¼ inches, but it is as thoroughly effective as if it were four times that size. How perfectly the greatest of American wood engravers seizes on the bright clutter of the foliage in the foreground, and how gradually he manages the gloom of the distant wood. Delicate is the whole work, and judicious the change of color. It is a little masterpiece, subtle in charm. Because it is so perfectly natural to the eye you forget the arduous method of production. Then, as pièces de résistance, Mr. Henry Wolf has an engraving of Benjamin West, after a painting of the artist himself, and Mr. Wolf shows, too, Romney's portrait of Flaxman, and Mr. Peter Aitkin gives a print of Joseph Wright, from a painting of Wright. Differences as to treatment of particular subjects could not be better shown than by contrasting these two works. The methods of the graver are entirely apart, but adapted to the peculiar artistic idiosyncrasies of those who applied brush to canvas. Then Mr. Aitkin has engraved a portrait of that truly remarkable man Josiah Wedgwood just as Sir Joshua painted him.

We have before this noted how the process picture, the photogravure, has been embellished, its monotony lessened by means of the engraver's help, and the prints of Alexander and the Greek heroes in this number of The Century show the progress made.

In Harper's the artists are Messrs. W. T. Smedley, A. I. Keller, Howard Pyle, Lucius Hitchcock, Klepper, and last, but not least, Mr. Peter Newell. How thoroughly Mr. Smedley understands modern life at home, abroad, and what is good society. He draws for you well-bred men and women without stiffness or mannerism.

Mr. Keller takes a convivial party, who, seated at a well-garnished dinner table, are listening to an amusing story. This sketch is a real tour de force—the portraits of the raconteur and the listeners a thorough study. In his illustrations to a poem Mr. Howard Pyle occupies new ground, and his varied style is conspicuous in this work, which is allegorical. Mr. Lucius Hitchcock in his sketch of a father and his daughter and their last embrace shows true dignified sentiment without a trace of exaggeration. And is Mr. Peter Newell to be overlooked? A word has to be created as expressing the peculiarities of Mr. Newell's style. It is not caricature, for caricature is exaggeration. Mr. Newell makes the loony child, those dear little innocents, with all their natural simplicity, their awkwardness emphasized. Those two crying twins, which give exactness to Mr. Stephen Crane's story are inimitable. Mr. Peter Newell has established an original school and has no imitators.

In Scribner's there is a decidedly new departure. Mr. W. Glacken's sketches are presented in four colors. There is the slightly colored, faint fawn background, relieved by natural whites and blacks, and with occasional effects in a subdued red. In an Italian New York story, Mr. Glacken's work is excellent, and the dramatic incidents are thereby accentuated. It is an innovation, and as anything new should be, carried out, not in a tentative, but in a sober, manner.

In Richard Harding Davis's story Mr. Howard Chandler Christy shows distinction as an illustrator. Helen, the heroine, is a dainty lady, and the actress Marion a well-studied type. Mr. Walter Appleton Clark shows vigor and strength in his pictures to Mr. Henry Van Dyke's text. We call attention to these innumerable illustrations—all of particular excellence—because, let it be said with some degree of astonishment, too many readers of our leading magazines pass them over with a careless glance. This arises from want of proper discrimination, and it may be because prints are so innumerable to-day as simply to be glanced over and never studied. We dare hardly repeat "Pearls before swine." But discernment is often wanting. These American illustrated magazines, distributed by the million, are, however, the very best instructors of art. Their publishers spend enormous sums of money, are lavish in their outlays, and they must have found a demand for such excellent work or they would not supply it, and so it may be insisted upon that if in the past general art education was at a low ebb in the United States, it is fast rising to a higher level.

The public gallery of pictures is for the very few; the illustrated magazines for the million. They go to the almost unknown sections of this vast country; they never are destroyed, for they bring to the far-distant ones, burrowing through the snowdrifts of the Rockies, glimpses of that world of civilization these wanderers have left behind them—for they are read, and their pictures looked at, through the lights of flickering camp fires.

William White, Gambler and Collector.

Bret Harte has often been severely criticised for endowing that fascinating and famous character Jack Hamlin the gambler, with the polish, bearing, and refined tastes of a cultured gentleman. There is, in fact, no reason why a gambler should not possess all these qualities, and it is quite probable that he often does. At any rate, here comes a tale of real life—from London—which proves afresh the truth of that trite old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."

At the famous auction rooms of the Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge during seven days of the month of June there was a sale of books and manuscripts which attracted more attention and brought better prices than any other event of the kind since the dispersion of Lord Ashburnham's books about two years ago—the library of William White, who had spent twenty-five years in making his collection. A report of that sale was printed at the time in THE SATURDAY REVIEW. According to the correspondent of The Book Buyer, Mr. White was a gambler! Moreover, in making his purchases he displayed the proverbial gambler's nerve, for he declared that he was never frightened by the price put on any book, provided it was in immaculate condition. And what a magnificent collection he had!

The catalogue was divided into three sections. Ninety-two pages were devoted to books, ninety-one to autograph letters, and thirteen to portraits of dramatic and literary celebrities. The section devoted to autograph letters is of exceptional interest, for it contains the gist of the 400 letters offered for sale, 64 of which were written by David Garrick. Among other letters are those of Kitty Clive, Foote, Mrs. Siddons, Dr. Johnson, Richardson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Thackeray, Dickens, Hume, Smollett, Sterne, and two from Washington Irving.

The book section contained many unique items. Extra-illustrated volumes and first editions were important features of this department. There was a rare collection of the works of Charles Dickens, among which we notice presentation copies of "Pickwick Papers," as originally published in parts; "The Chimes," with the drawings by John Leech inserted, and the manuscript of "The Battle of Life." The latter brought £400, while the "Pickwicks" varied in price, the copy presented to Miss Mary Hogarth fetching £100. Forster's "Life of Dickens," three folio volumes, with inserted plates, autographs, &c., brought £500. Thackeray was well represented, among the many offerings being copies of "The Irish Sketch Book," London, 1843, "To Mrs. Carlyle, with Mr. Titmarsh's grateful regards"; "Vanity Fair," in the original parts, "The Snob," "The Gownsman," and the "Second Funeral of Napoleon."

We have not room for further enumeration of the gems of this remarkable collection, but the items cited will give a fair idea of the fine discrimination and the excellent taste displayed by this extraordinary combination of the spirit of the gambler and the taste of the book lover.

The Alfred the Great Jewel.

The thousandth anniversary of the death of Alfred the Great is awakening great enthusiasm in England, which is manifesting itself in various ways, one of the most noteworthy being Elliot Stock's reproduction of the celebrated Alfred Jewel, now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. This jewel is a very fine specimen of the artistic metal work of the Saxon period, and is of great value as a historical relic, although its chief interest lies in the fact that it once belonged to Alfred the Great, its identity being thought absolutely authentic. An account of the jewel will be found in Garham's "History of St. Neot," the following extract showing what is known of its history and preservation:

This jewel was found (1693) at Newton Park, some distance north of Athelney Abbey, in Somersetshire, near the junction of the Parrot and the Ihone. * * * It is now in the Ashmoelan Museum, Oxford. The form of this jewel is battledoor shape; the obverse is faced with an oval plate of rock crystal four-tenths of an inch thick; through this is seen the miniature, formed of enameled mosaic, the compartments being let into cells of gold. The figure is that of a man holding a fleur de lys in each hand. The reverse is a detached plate of gold, (lying immediately on the back of the miniature,) on which is elegantly traced a fleur de lys, branching into three stems. The edge is beveled toward the front, and contains, "Aelfred Mee He Ht Gewyrcan," (Aelfred me ordered to be wrought.) The gem terminates in a grotesque figure, representing on the obverse the head of some sea monster, probably (says Dr. Musgrave) a dolphin; on the reverse the lower jaw is wanting, its place being supplied by a scaly, flat surface. The mouth of this animal embraces a small tube traversed by a gold pin, apparently a rivet originally passed through some wooden stem to which it had been fixed, and which has perished.

The purpose for which the jewel was intended has been much discussed. Its appearance would at first suggest a pendant to a necklace or collar, but in that case the figure would be upside down. Others have suggested the jewel having been used at the head of a standard, and carried before Alfred's army in his Danish battles. The more probable suggestion, however, is that the jewel was the head of a sceptre or an ornament on the front of a helmet or other headdress, this later theory being supported by the presence of the rivet in the mouth of the dolphin; probably riveted to fasten it firmly to a staff or stem of wood or metal. Sir Francis Palgrave asserts that the mosaic enamel figure is much older than its setting, and was probably presented to King Alfred as a valuable relic by Pope Marinus or some other great personage of that day. The gold setting is undoubtedly Saxon work of a very high artistic order, but the mosaic, with its inlaid gold lines, indicates a very early period and is unlike Saxon work in its execution. St. Neot having been King Alfred's spiritual adviser, many think the figure may have been intended to represent that saint; others claim it to be St. Cuthbert, and still others, Christ, although the character of the ornament would seem to contradict the last theory.

It having been thought that many people would care to possess this jewel in fac simile, both as an artistic reproduction of an object of great historical interest and as a memento of the Alfred celebration, it is to be exactly copied in every way—archaic form, enameled figure, beautifully hammered pattern, and surrounding legend; each copy being made singly. The ornament could be used as a brooch or pendant, and will be reproduced in three metals, gold, silver gilt, and copper gilt—18 karat gold at £13 13s.; 15 karat gold at £10 10s.; 9 karat gold at £7 7s.; standard silver-gilt at £2 2s., and copper-gilt at £1 1s. Copies may be obtained from the publisher, Mr. Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row, London.

Mr. Stock also publishes another contribution to Alfred literature in the form of a book entitled "Alfred in the Chronicles," by the Rev. Edward Conybeare. The book will comprise the biography of Asser, the friend and contemporary of King Alfred, from whom much of our information regarding the latter has been gathered. It will also contain entries regarding the reign of Alfred the Great, drawn from the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, as well as from the leading mediaeval historians, Ethelwerd, William of Malmesbury, Florence of Worcester, Henry of Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, Matthew of Westminster, John of Brompton, &c. A few words of critical notice will be prefixed to each section; the information derived from the various sources combining to make an authentic picture of this great King. The book will also contain extracts from Alfred's various writings—his code of laws, and from the "Proverbs of Alfred," many of which are very beautiful. The book is to be had in cloth at 7s. 6d., in Roxburghe at 10s. 6d., and in large paper at £1 11s. 6d.

Robert Bonner's Unique Advertisement.

One of the most amusing incidents in the career of the late Robert Bonner was his experience as a country resident as told by himself in an advertisement published in The New York Sun of Sept. 18, 1877, offering his suburban residence for sale. The humor of Mr. Bonner's announcement appealed so strongly to the editor of that paper that he printed this notice in conjunction with the advertisement: "We usually charge a pretty handsome price for the insertion of advertisements, but if Mr. Bonner has any more like this we will agree to pay full Ledger rates for the privilege of publishing them." Following is the language in which The Ledger publisher rehearsed his experience as a resident of Westchester County:

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

A Country Seat for Sale Where There Is Fever and Ague.—I hereby offer for sale my country residence at West Morrisania, near Melrose Station, where I have lived for the past three Summers, but do not think I could live much longer. I have heard that people looking for a place to purchase could never find one where they have chills and fever—they always have it about a mile, a mile and a half, or two miles off, but never right there, at the place for sale. Now I offer for sale a curiosity, something rare, the precise, exact spot where the fever and ague is. I will warrant it to be there. Three of my children have it; my gardener has it; my groom has the sure premonitory symptoms, and I have a sufficient inkling of it myself. Any doctor with a large family who has a specific for fever and ague would find this a most eligible situation. The neighborhood is full of the disease, and if he could keep it out of his own family it would give him a reputation which would insure his fortune. Besides the fever and ague, the estate consists of a fine double house with all modern conveniences and improvements, such as hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., and about two acres of land, with a pretty fair barn and some good box stalls for horses. It is really a beautiful place. The grounds are handsomely laid out and covered with trees and shrubbery of the choicest kind. These trees afford not only a delightful shade, but a nice harbor for mosquitoes. The mosquitoes thus far have not been so much affected by the fever and ague as to prevent their biting. In fact, it is a good place for mosquitoes. I bought it to please my wife, and shall leave it to please my whole family. Terms cash. I am afraid any security on it would get the fever and ague and become shaky. Those wishing to purchase will please apply immediately. I want to get away from it as fast as Dexter can carry me. ROBERT BONNER.

Ledger Office, 90 Beekman Street, Sept. 18, 1877.

P. S.—The town authorities have begun to make alterations in the street adjoining, and if they drain the place as well as they do the pockets of the landholders it may become healthy.

An Episode of War.

The following episode, taken from "The Story of the Rough Riders," by Edward Marshall, who himself displayed a most heroic fidelity to duty when severely wounded at Las Guasimas, is a fine example of the spirit of self-sacrifice, which, strange to say, the horror and the "hellishness" of war seem unable to destroy. Moreover, this selection is a good specimen of the quality of Mr. Marshall's narrative. The book

(Continued on Page 533.)

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Have just received a collection of Posters of Lamson, Wolffe & Co.'s Books, (mostly of Ethel Reed.)

ISAAC BENDOSA,
17 Ann Street, New York.

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WANTED—Blackwood's Mag., May, 1880; editions of Burns and books relating to Burns. Address, with price, BARNES'S BOOK CO., 156 Canal St., New York, N. Y.

STRAY TOPICS.

(Continued from Page 532.)

abounds with anecdotes and characteristic descriptions of the officers and men—containing many incidents which Col. Roosevelt's modesty compelled him to suppress in his story of the famous regiment—and is, in fact, one of the most interesting of the many books which have been written on the recent war between Spain and the United States:

I had gone down to the left with Col. Wood and F and D Troops. The first wounded officer I saw was Capt. James H. McClintock of B Troop. He was leaning, propped up, against the tree on the backbone of the hill, which was clearly defined and bare as the buttress of a cathedral. Two bullets had met in his lower left leg, and I have never seen a man suffer such pain as he did. Months afterward I saw him, the day after he was discharged from the hospital and from the army with a record of "half total ability." He seemed to be very cheerful that day at Las Guasimas, and was carefully explaining to Lieut. Nicholls that the place was altogether too hot for any man to stay in who was not obliged to. I shook hands with him and got his name and address, as I did those of the other wounded, and asked him if there was anything that I could do for him.

"Not a d—d thing," said McClintock, "except get out."

Since then he has told me about one of his troopers, who, after McClintock had been forced to lie down by exhaustion, came and lay close beside him. He talked cheerfully to him and tried to keep his spirits up.

"You'd better get out of this," said McClintock. "It's too hot."

"Don't worry, Captain," the man replied, "I'm between you and the firing line."

McClintock, touched as he was by this exhibition of the man's devotion, still wanted him to get away. He urged him to leave him. The trooper refused. Finally, McClintock said:

"I am your Captain and I order you to go; you are doing no good to any one but me, here; this is no place for a well man. I order you to go."

Then the man had to tell.

"I ain't no well man," he slowly admitted. "I'm shot."

"Where?" asked McClintock.

"Oh, it's only a scratch."

They lay there in silence for a long time. The fire began to come from the left. The soldier worked his painful way around until he was again between McClintock and the line of fire. McClintock was too weak from the loss of blood even to speak. Then a hospital man came and lifted McClintock to carry him back.

"Take him, too," McClintock managed to articulate.

"No use," said the hospital man, "he's dead."

The Possible Ophir.

The discoveries made in July last by Dr. Karl Peters of ancient ruins in a valley through which runs a branch of the Zambesi may be summarized as follows: Near the ruins rises the Fura Mountain, which is in Portuguese territory. Whether the cyclopean walls which encircle a hill were used for a building erected for metallurgical, commercial, or religious purposes, Dr. Peters has not yet determined. The walls are, however, of a distinctly Semitic character.

The evidences are that, whoever built these edifices, gold was the main attraction. It might be that the name Fura is the same as the Hebrew Ophir, the resemblance in sound being fairly close. Dr. Peters suggests, however, that Ophir means nothing but African gold. But how account for the entire dropping out of history of these gold mines, and the colonization of this African country? A clue, it is believed, is discoverable, accounting for this silence. If it were by the Phoenicians that these buildings were erected, they were built in order to keep the aboriginal races in subjection. When Phoenicia played no longer the role of a commercial people, and navigation was forgotten, the secret of the land of gold died out, for the knowledge of it had been carefully guarded and was never transmitted.

Up in Arms for Macaulay.

In The Atlantic Monthly Mr. H. D. Sedgwick sings a paean for Macaulay, and does it in clear, ringing tones. Where stand, he asks, Newman, Ruskin, Carlyle, Macaulay? "'Tract XC.' is already old with hoary age, 'Sartor Resartus' is powerless to arouse youth to-day, the period of Ruskin's tyranny is past, and still Macaulay's essays, although it is fifty years since they were first published, are read continually from London to Melbourne, from New York to Singapore." And what is the cause of this constant popularity? It is his "modesty, his honesty, his hate of sham, his carelessness of metaphysics, his positiveness," and positiveness is a sterling English trait, though Macaulay has been called "the cock-sure man."

Mr. Sedgwick tells us that Macaulay "is never afraid." He never says "perhaps," or "maybe," or "the facts are obscure," or "authorities differ." The "ifs," "buts," and "howevers" he eliminates as would be flats or sharps due to the uncertain fingerings of the instrument a musician uses.

Attack has been made on Macaulay on account of his prejudices. Heaven defend us from the skeptics who write history! Doubting everything, after all, faut de mieux, they fall back on their own ingenuity. Mr. Sedgwick tackles Froude, Morley, Leslie Stephen, and even doubts their absolute accuracy.

Is this a sentimental age, that Macaulay's lack of sensitiveness should be brought up against him? "There is one danger," writes Mr. Sedgwick, "into which Macaulay's critics often fall. In the picture of a man, in the narration of an episode, they find an error in fact, and conclude that the picture is unjust, that the episode is false." Shall no versemaker but Homer nod? May not the ablest of historians present a thing incorrectly? May he not even make a slip of his pen?

Recalling Sir George Trevelyan, he tells us of the time and trouble Macaulay took with his copy, the study of his punctuation, and yet he would put his foot into it occasionally. There was that heavy attack he made in The Edinburgh, battering Gleig's "Life of Warren Hastings," and Macaulay wrote this queer thing: "That it would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by 'The Vicar of Wakefield' or Scott by the 'Life of Napoleon.'" What did Macaulay mean? Certainly much of Goldsmith's fame rests on his "Vicar of Wakefield," and the poorest of Sir Walter Scott's works is his "Life of Napoleon." What Macaulay intended to write was Goldsmith's "History of Greece," a penny-a-line production. How that blunder, which had escaped his notice in the proof, worried Macaulay! When it was printed and he saw it, his trouble was great, for he had to pose before the world for three mortal months in the character of a critic who thought "The Vicar of Wakefield" a bad book. If he had had his own way, he would have had a new edition of The Edinburgh printed. As it was, consuming his soul, he had to wait three months before his correction appeared.

Perhaps Mr. Sedgwick's brilliant defense of Macaulay will exert its influence more abroad than at home, for in the United States are to be found the stanchest admirers of one of the greatest English historians of the Victorian age.

Two Magazine Stories—One Bad.

To comment rather on what is good than what is bad discoverable in current magazine fiction has been the inclination of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. An exception to what might be called a good-natured optimism on our part is to find fault with a story of Mr. Marion Crawford, published in one of the magazines for this month.

It may be a pot-boiler, but if so, the mess is garnished with the sickliest kind of death's head. A man is dying, when comes a "curiously yellow cloud," and "the Summer light turned lurid, as if it had been suddenly poisoned and polluted by the foul vapors of a plague." It is an uncommonly bad man who at his last gasp brings about this meteorological claptrap. Then, as a portion of the machinery, there is an old nurse, whose memory goes back a century or more, and she comes to the bed of the expiring man, and she ding-dongs into the ears of the moribund over and over again "Tell the truth."

Gabriel and Evelyn are betrothed and are to be married. In the finale Gabriel, juggling with his father's skull as if it were a ten-pin ball, finds out that the man whose headpiece he fumbles with was the wicked sire of his Gabriel's betrothed, after his father had broken the hearts of not less than two mothers.

The disagreeable, the unnatural, the unnecessary, are developed in this story to their finite degree. The topic selected—the possible union of a brother and a sister, though it may be as old as Greek tragedy, is revolting to-day. Granting that Mr. Marion Crawford is endowed with great literary skill, a story of this kind is nothing if not detrimental to his artistic reputation, for it is a vulgar horror.

In Lippincott's for August there is a short story, "The Illumination of Lee Moy," written by Dr. C. W. Doyle, the author of "The Taming of the Jungle." It is worthy of mention that there has been more than one error committed with the name of Doyle. If there is an English Doyle there is an American one. This short story, "The Illumination of Lee Moy," shows exceeding talent. It is wonderfully dramatic, with a strange tenderness, and has the unexpected element in it. The motherly devotion of Suey Hep to her child must touch every mother's heart. The conclusion is of the saddest. Are we to understand that between the yellow race and the white there is a gulf which never can be spanned? Is education to give the "heathen" but a gloss of civilization, the consciousness of an increased potentiality with the loss of his better inherent or instinctive qualities? That is, we think, the problem Dr. C. W. Doyle presents in this truly remarkable fiction.

A Provencal Festival.

Haste ye, jongleurs, troubadours, players of viol d'amor and mandolins, from the North, South, East, and West and strum your preludes and sing your songs at Béziers, in the Department of Herault, France, for there meets this month the congress of poets. It is true that Béziers is to-day a kind of small Manchester, manufacturing fine hose and choice dimity, but what of that? Once on a time such famous minstrels as Arnaut de Maruell, Rambaut de Vaqueiras, and Piere Raimon de Toulouse sang their choicest songs in old Béziers. The "art de trobar" (dare we translate it "the knack of finding?") flourished when these provencal poets lived. Béziers is the Parnassus of the Department of Herault, for it holds within its boundaries Montpellier, Cette, and Narbonne.

We are then to hear once more tenson, partiment, and sirventsec, and think of the fair ladies and chivalrous gentlemen who once with joy in their hearts listened to the songs only five or six hundred years ago. Oh! a jolly time was it, but, nay, much more than that, for, touched by these poets, ironclad men, bent on couching spears and hewing with battle axes, gave over their carnage and had their first glimpses of peace. Do not laugh, for in a measure it was a renaissance.

An American public has to thank Mr. Janvier most for having introduced what is provencal past and present to us. So let us trust that there will be a pleasing holiday at Béziers, and that troubled France may find peace and recreation there. This portion of France is famous for its nougat, and besides that there are its wines, which are so good and luscious, and for its cookery if only there was a trifle less of garlic in it; but those who know best say that you may not sing the true "Flors del Gay Saber" unless you have consumed force, saffron, and garlic.

Leave the French to get up a grand entertainment. Béziers is to put on the airs of its glorious past with the old costumes as Gustave Doré drew them and theatrical tailors will cut and garnish them. There are to be actors and actresses from the Odéon who will declaim. And may we not quote a stave from Mr. Edmund Gosse's sestine?

"In fair Provence, the land of lute and rose,
Arnaut, great master of the lore of love,
First wrought sestines, to win his lady's heart;
For she was deaf when simpler staves he sang,
And for her sake he broke the bonds of rhyme
And in this subtler measure hid his woe."

The "Lingua Anglica."

"Volapük!" Just as likely as not that sad name proposed for universal language killed it. The absurdity of trying to create a new language seems to be self-evident. As The Spectator has it, "The instrument for expressing thought must vary with the character, history, and mental range of those who have thoughts to express, and if all men spoke alike, 99 per cent. of them would speak stiffly—not using, that is, a natural and self-developed vehicle of expression."

Nevertheless, discarding Volapük, why should there not be something like the "Lingua Franca of the Levant"? Prof. Diels has been lecturing before the University of Berlin, showing the necessity for such a language, and, strange to say, for a learned German talking to an educated German audience, he advocates English. "Including, as it does, Latin and Teutonic words," it represents "two civilizations." But then, above all, English has "the widest diffusion."

Nearly 150,000,000 men talk English, and 400,000,000 more, black or yellow men, shape their speech in what they believe is English, and not an hour passes that there are not new business communications between the English-speaking white men and the men of color.

There are the Jews, a practical people, and the Russian, with his "Yiddish," expresses his wishes to his German co-religionist in New York. "The ruling classes in India, who are more separated by language than their rivals in Europe, talk and write to one another in Persian." The dullest African possesses a smatter of Arabic. It is perfectly possible for a man to talk in two languages, for are there not innumerable Canadians who are just as much at home in English as they are in French? Will not, in process of time, Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands, and even the Philippines acquire English?

The most absurd thing we Americans could do would be to issue a ukase requiring the inhabitants of our newly acquired countries to drop their lingo and talk English only. But we are introducing English to these new infant classes of ours, which is a measure, insidious or not, which takes advantage of the situation. The process of Anglification will always be a slow one—not to be hurried.

Prof. Diels may be, then, somewhat before his time, but he certainly anticipates what is to take place in a century from to-day—a short period, certainly, when the everlasting and apparent persistency of a language is considered. It will take long wrenching before the roots of any language are disturbed. Nevertheless, a newer top growth is possible.

Among the Folk-Lorists.

The Folk-Lore Society gave a dinner in London to Prof. Frederick Starr of the University of Chicago, and, led by Mr. Andrew Lang, the folk-lorists in general had a most jolly time. In fact, discussions on folk-lore do lead to an unquenchable thirst—say, for knowledge. The Queen and the President of the United States were toasted, and then Mr. Andrew Lang followed with a clever speech. Mr. Lang said he had drunk the two previous toasts with such enthusiasm that he feared his remarks would be somewhat incoherent. Prof. Starr had penetrated into the heart of Mexico, and that presumably threw some light on the picture on the menu. That picture seemed to show some connection between the art of heathen Mexico and the art of the Lowther Arcade, for the creature represented powerfully suggested the familiar woolly lamb, though the wheels were omitted. Perhaps he would be better acquainted with the works of Prof. Starr if he did not spend so much time at St. Andrews, a city which was associated with a saint who used to live in a hut exposed to the northeast wind, and which was founded in the interests of what was called "golf" or religion. Chicago, whence the professor came, had undertaken, when it took up culture, to make things hum. Chicago, by the way, had never had a saint, Mr. Stead's stay there having been merely a temporary one. However, St. Andrews, unlike Chicago, had not a professor of archaeology. He was in favor of international amity and regretted that there was trouble with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries. As a solution he would suggest that all the Newfoundland fishermen should use the fly. From America there came more knowledge concerning the human race than we received from India, the moon, or anywhere. Prof. Starr had come among them at a time of crisis. Members of the society were all at sixes and sevens. There were hardly two who agreed. Personally, he agreed with no one, unless perhaps it was Mr. Nutt; and he would urge the professor to agree with no one save the humble individual then addressing him. Then they would be all united.

WINCHESTER.

The History of That Great English Public School.*

This book, a history of Winchester College, is by Mr. Arthur F. Leach, late a Fellow of All Souls', Oxford, who was formerly a Winchester boy. In his preface, Mr. Leach states that it is a first attempt at a connected history of Winchester College and School "from the earliest times to the present day." Winchester being regarded as the origin and fountain head of the great system of public school education in England. As Mr. Leach says, "it is a hard task to compress the history of five hundred years into five hundred small pages." It is, perhaps, quite as difficult to do the book justice in the compass allowed by a short review. Perhaps the very fact that Mr. Leach was cramped for space is the reason that his book, while full of important facts and interesting stories as to Winchester, its history, past and present condition, and its influence on other schools, yet does not, at least from the present writer's experience, leave a clear impression on the mind.

The history of Winchester College is that of an institution that for five hundred years has occupied an eminent position. Mr. Leach says that Winchester has always been taken for a model for new school foundations. "In the fifteenth century it was the mother of Eton College, and the model for a goodly bevy of college schools like Higham Ferrars, Rotherham, and Acaster. In the sixteenth century it was the pattern after which Henry VIII. erected the new cathedral grammar schools, of which the King's School, Canterbury, and Westminster may be taken as the principle examples. It is said to have been usual when schools were replaced or restored in the days of Edward and Elizabeth, and for a time later on, to direct that the master should be a Winchester or a Westminster man, or that the teaching should be done in the Winchester or Eton manner.

Part of the seventeenth and all of the eighteenth centuries was a period of depression among public schools throughout all England, but "when the revival began, in the early part of the present century, its great development is coupled in popular reports with the names of Rugby and of Arnold, the inspired head master. But Arnold drew his inspiration from William of Wykeham and Dr. Goddard, and consciously and avowedly reformed Rugby after the fashion of Winchester."

Mr. Leach says the prosperity of Marlborough College dates only from the introduction of Cotton from Rugby—a Westminster boy, but one of Arnold's favorite masters and also a confessed Wykehamite. He also traces the present successful condition of Bedford School and Bradfield College to the adoption of the ideas and methods of Winchester College. Mr. Leach also points with evident pride to the fact which he claims to be characteristically English, that the oldest of the public schools, and the one in which the public school spirit was first to develop, should still retain its old supremacy, both in its success as a school and also in the more modern test of the cricket field.

Mr. Leach next undertakes to accurately define the term "public school," which is used so differently in England and America. After citing several commonly received definitions, which in their application exclude well-known schools, he finally decides that a public school "is an ancient endowed grammar school, mainly for boarders, and is of national celebrity," and further, "that it is an aristocratic or plutocratic school, wholly or almost wholly a boarding school; is under some form of more or less public control. * * * In other words, a public school is a 'boarding academy for young gentlemen,' which draws its pupils from all parts of the country."

The Venerable Bede writes that St. Augustine was the originator of grammar schools in England, one being well established in Canterbury before the year 631. About a century later Alcuin describes a celebrated cathedral grammar school at York, where he was educated, and where he afterward taught in the year 780. In 1137 there were three flourishing grammar schools in London, one of which—the Cathedral Grammar School—is still in existence and in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Leach thinks there was a good public school at Winchester as early as the year 673 a tenth century manuscript representing Alfred the Great as educating one of his sons at this Winchester Grammar School.

A public grammar school was an essential portion of every cathedral foundation; the schoolmaster—his later title being Chancellor—remaining one of its four principal officers. Mr. Leach takes up one by one and minutely describes the old school authorities, their duties and their compensation, the hours, the studies, the manners, and the general course of life in such institutions in those early days.

Mr. Leach also describes with considerable detail the events of William of Wykeham's varied career. As early as September, 1371, Wykeham, then Bishop of Winchester, was maintaining a school at that city, and in October, 1382, a foundation deed was executed at Southwark, at that time the town house of the See of Winchester, which is, in part, as follows:

"Lately erected and founded a perpetual college of seventy poor scholars, clerks, to study theology, canon and civil law, and arts in the University of Oxford." Wykeham next erects "a college of poor scholars, clerks, near the City of Winchester," which shall also consist of "seventy poor and needy scholars, clerks, living collegewise in the same, studying and becoming proficient in grammaticals, or the art and science of grammar." The corporate name of the latter to be "Saints Marie College of Winchester," the deed directing that the "Warden and scholars and their successors shall, in the same college, live together as collegiate persons," granting them property "to hold and possess commonwise and in common, in pure and perpetual alms, from him and his successors, Bishops of Winchester," reserving, too, the right of making statutes and "rules directive of the school life and the school arts."

The revised statutes issued in the year 1400 provided for a Warden, ten Fellows, three Chaplains, ushers, serving scholars, three chapel clerks, sixteen choristers, besides a large staff of servants. Wykeham says:

Our two colleges aforesaid, though situate in different places, issue from one stem, and flow from one spring, and differ not in substance, having no diverse effect. They are next of kin and are called by one name.

Mr. Leach adds to the above:

It is difficult or impossible to say which was the object Wykeham had most at heart, to benefit Winchester school by sending its boys on to become Oxford scholars, or to benefit Oxford University by sending it Winchester school boys.

The account of these two closely related colleges during all the years which have elapsed since the end of the fourteenth century; the buildings which have been erected; the manners and customs of the two institutions and the accounts of the celebrated men connected with both, are, on the whole, most interesting reading. Underneath Hall, at Winchester, now called Seventh Chamber, is the only ancient school building of the fourteenth century still in existence. Both Winchester College and New College, Oxford, show the great scale on which Wykeham's plans were laid—but it is only when compared with other buildings of the same age that this becomes fully apparent.

It is impossible even to glance at Winchester and its progress during the years of its existence, its constantly changing customs, and its celebrated masters and scholars. Its buildings, old and new, are many of them exceedingly beautiful. For accounts of all these things our readers are referred to the book itself. Of the present Winchester school Mr. Leach says:

"It is a well-known peculiarity of Winchester that whether or no it is, according to a clever definition of a university, a place where some men learn everything, it is, at all events, a place where all men learn something. Every one is expected to do some work, or he is liable to find himself relegated to less pleasant haunts of the Muses. The standard of attainment is not, indeed, alarmingly high, and character is taken into account. Nowhere in all the world can boyhood be passed under happier auspices than at Winchester to-day. For a scholar in college merely to live in those antique chambers, to dine in that lofty hall, to walk in that picturesque court, steeped in the subtile influences of 500 years of continuous school life, with the proud consciousness that here alone can such privileges be enjoyed—is no small part of a liberal education. Commoners in Houses share in a scarcely less degree the charm of a historic past and a delightful present. In chapel and school, in meads and hills, in the visits, now much rarer than those of their predecessors, but not perhaps therefore less impressive, to the mighty Minister, full of the memory of the common founder, they equally fall under the spell of the genius loci, and feel its power. Our predecessors felt unmeasured devotion to Our Lady of Winchester, although her service was not without hardships. Life at Winchester now is the most comfortable as well as the freest of all school lives; passed in the most strenuous variety of work and play, amid the most charming surroundings of nature and art."

The book is well and fully illustrated with pictures of the old and modern buildings, most of which are of the greatest artistic beauty—as well as of historic interest, bits of the scenery; old portraits of the boys in the dress of the different periods, and charmingly executed interior views. Being the history of the oldest, as well as of one of the most important of the English public schools, it is also in great measure a history of England's progress in education, and, therefore, a distinctly valuable book. As has been said, Mr. Leach's style is not altogether attractive; his book being too much a collection of facts, instead of the coherent, picturesque whole it might so easily have been made.

*A HISTORY OF WINCHESTER COLLEGE. By Arthur F. Leach, M. A., F. S. A., formerly Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, importers. 1899. $1.50.

A New Stevenson Reprint.*

In exceedingly attractive form Stevenson's "Morality of the Profession of Letters" comes to us from "The Brothers of the Book." The essay originally appeared in The Fortnightly Review for April, 1881; has since been included in both the Edinburgh and Thistle editions of Stevenson's works, but has never before been issued as a separate reprint.

This essay has the true Stevenson flavor to an unusual extent, having been called forth by a discussion of "the profession of letters" which was at that time going on in the public press, "debated, to put the matter mildly, from a point of view that was calculated to surprise high-minded men, and bring a general contempt on books and reading."

Stevenson, as would be expected, takes up and vigorously defends the dignity of literature, presenting his case in a sane and impressive manner. The little book should be exceedingly interesting, both to the general reader and to the young writer, being full of the best possible advice to the latter:

"There are two just reasons for the choice of any way of life. The first is inbred taste in the chooser; the second, some high utility in the industry selected. Literature, like any other art, is singularly interesting to the artist, and in a degree peculiar to itself among the arts; it is useful to mankind. * * * I shall not say much about the wages. A writer can live by his writing. If not so luxuriously as by other trades, then less luxuriously. The nature of the work he does all day will more affect his happiness than the quality of his dinner at night."

Mr. Stevenson next expatiates upon the great importance of the daily press, its influence upon all people, but especially upon the young, and its great influence in forming public opinion. Therefore he tries to impress upon writers two great principles of all good writing, the first of which is truth to the fact, combined with the cultivation of as good a style as is possible. "In every department of literature, though so low as hardly to deserve the name, truth of the fact is of importance to the education and comfort of mankind, and so hard to preserve that the faithful trying to do so will lend some dignity to the man who tries it."

The second duty Mr. Stevenson emphasises is a moral one, and much harder to define—a kind of broad-minded sympathy for all that is good. He evidences Swinburne's attitude toward all good work as an illustration: "The admirable example set before all young writers in the width of literary sympathy displayed by Mr. Swinburne. He runs forth to welcome merit, whether in Dickens or Trollope, whether in Villon, Milton, or Pope. This is in criticism the attitude we should all seek to preserve—not only in that, but in every branch of literary work."

Mr. Stevenson reminds us, too, that every bit of published writing passes, however swiftly, through the minds of some portion of the public, and, no matter how transiently, colors their thoughts to a greater or less extent. Therefore, he tells us, one "must express himself and his own views and preferences; for to do anything else is to do a far more perilous thing than to risk being immoral; it is to be sure of being untrue."

It would seem that all Stevensonians who are not subscribers to the English or American complete editions of his works will gladly welcome this little volume, which is by far the most important publication issued by the "Brothers of the Book."

The edition consists of 299 numbered copies, printed from type at the Adirondack Press. The book is extremely well printed, well paged, attractively bound in blue buckram, and altogether reflects great credit on its makers.

*THE MORALITY OF THE PROFESSION OF LETTERS. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Gouverneur, New York: The Brothers of the Book, 1899. $1.

Bernard Capes's "At a Winter's Fire."

Under this cozy title have been collected eleven of Bernard Capes's short stories, including among them "Jack and Jill," "A Lazy Romance," "Dark Dignum," and "A Voice from the Pit." All of the contents of the volume, with the exception of three articles, have been published in either The Cornhill, Macmillan's, Pearson's, or Sketch Magazine. The stories are varied in theme, the treatment, however, being quite similar. Not dependent upon the old story of love for their interest, they furnish a pleasing variety for the reader. What is weird and fantastic finds a place here. The descriptions of scenes and persons are excellent.

"The Moon Stricken" is the introductory tale. It deals with the loss of memory and derangement of the mind occasioned by witnessing some most extraordinary phenomena in nature, and the remarkable restoration of both upon rewitnessing the same phenomena. This subject has been so ably handled by numerous other writers, many of them celebrated, that this story is not of so much interest as are some of those which follow it.

"The Black Venn" is the talisman which decided the fate of two lovers. It was "a great mound of lias rolled up and inland, in the far sweep of the bay, from the giddy margin of the lower ruin of cliffs. These, mere compressed mountains of mud, blown by the winds and battered by the sea, were in a constant state of yawn and collapse," and "all along the middle slope of Black Venn itself a wide, deep fissure, dark and impenetrable, had stretched from ages unrecorded." Many years ago an iron box, the credited receptacle of great valuables, was lost in this fissure of the Black Venn. When later pretty Plancine de Jussac wished to marry, her father placed the conditions of the marriage upon the recovery of the lost box. Fate waved her hand in the young people's favor; the big mound cracked and fell, leaving a cliff some thirty feet to its base with a billowing mass of sand below. In this was discovered the long-lost box, disappointing in its contents, but sealing the possibility of the maiden's marriage, which soon was celebrated modestly, with the parent's consent and blessing.

"The Black Reaper" is a peculiar stroke of the imagination, and by far the best selection in the book. It purports to be a memorandum taken from an old register describing an occurrence in the year 1665, the year of the Great Plague, and is written in the style of old records. In brief, the story pictures the wickedness of mankind at that period and the sudden appearance of the pestilence, here described as an old reaper with his scythe. He mowed steadily, cutting down all who stood in his way, a vast number, till the people in their terror devised the plan of placing a line of children across the scourger's path. The scheme proved most efficacious. When the reaper came upon "the tender array, his scythe stopped and trailed in his hand, and for a full moment he stood like a figure of stone. Then thrice he walked slowly backward and forward along the line, seeking for an interval whereby he might pass, and the children laughed at him like silver bells, showing no fear, and perchance meeting that of love in his eyes that was hidden from us.

"Then of a sudden he came to before the midmost of the line, and while we drew our breath like dying souls, stooped and snapped his blade across his knee, and, holding the two parts in his hand, turned and strode back into the shadow of the dripping well. There arrived, he paused once more, and, twisting himself about, waved his hand once to us and vanished into blackness. But there were those who affirmed that in that instant of his turning his face was revealed, and that it was a face radiant and beautiful as an angel's." The verses which precede the "Black Reaper" are unique in sentiment and interesting. They form a fitting proem to the story and bear the title of "Heaven's Nursery." They are as follows:

"'Sinner, sinner, whence do you come?'
'From the bitter earth they call my home.'

"'Sinner, sinner, why do you wait?'
'I fear to knock at the golden gate;

"'My crimes were heavy; my doom is sure,
And I dread the anguish I must endure.'

"'Had you ever a child down there?'
'One—but it died, and I learnt despair.'

"'Here you will find it, behind the gate.'
'God forbid! for I felt my hate—

"'Shrunk in the frost of my cruelties.
More than the Judge's I fear its eyes.'

"'Hist! At the keyhole place your ear,
Sinner, what is the sound you hear?

"'Is it ten thousand babes at play?
Heaven's nursery lies that way.

"'Through it to judgment all must fare,
It was God's pity placed it there.'

"The gate swung open; the sinner past;
Little hands caught and held him fast.

"'While you wait the call of the Nameless One,
There's time for a game at "Touch and Run"!'

"He played with them there in the shining place,
With the hot tears scorching his furrowed face—

"Played till the voice rang dread and clear:
'Where is the sinner? I wait him here!'

"Then, shouting with laughter one and all,
They pushed him on to the Judgment Hall;

"Stood by him, swarmed to the dais steps,
A jumble of gleeful eyes and lips.

"The Judge leaned stern from his judgment throne:
'I gave thee—where is thy little one?'

"Wildly the culprit caught his breath:
'Lord, I have sinned. My doom be death.'

"He hung his head with a broken sob.
There sprang a child from the rosy mob.

"'Daddy!' it cried, with joyful shriek;
Leapt to his arms and kissed his cheek.

"But he put it from him with bursting sighs
And looked on the Judge with swimming eyes;

"Stood abashed in his bitter shame,
Waiting the sentence that never came.

"From the Throne spoke out the thundered Word:
'This be thy doom!' No more he heard,

"For a chime of laughter from baby throats
Took up those crashing organ notes,

"Mixed with, silenced them, made them void—
And the children's laughter was unalloyed.

"'This be thy doom,' came a little squeak,
'To play with us at "hide-and-seek"!'

"Thrice did the Judge essay to frown;
Thrice did the children laugh Him down—

"Till at last He caught and kissed
The maddest of all and the merriest,

"Turned to the sinner with smiling face:
'They render futile the judgment place.

"'Sunniest rascals, imp and elf,
Who think they can better the Judge Himself.

"'Sinner—whatever thy sins may be,
Theirs is the sentence—Go from Me!'"

ALLISON.

*AT A WINTER'S FIRE. By Bernard Capes. Author of "The Lake of Wine," &c. 12mo. 303 pages. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.25.

Early English Book Sales.*

The interest now taken by collectors in the history of book gathering, which has long centred about the auction room, has led to the writing of the latest volume in the series known as "The Book Lover's Library." In "Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century," John Lawler, the compiler of the catalogues of the famous Sunderland and Ashburnham sales, has produced a readable little book which possesses much bibliographical interest. The average cataloguer of books is usually very much of a bore when he ventures into literature, but Mr. Lawler is both entertaining and instructive, and one wishes that he had made a larger volume and given us an account of the English book sales of the eighteenth century.

Book auctions were first introduced into Europe by the Elzevirs at Leyden and Amsterdam, and there is a record of a sale held by them as early as 1004—that of the libraries of George and John Donsa. It was not, however, until Oct. 31, 1676, that the first English book auction took place, William Cooper, who then began to disperse the library of Dr. Lazarus Seaman at the divine's house in Warwick Court, in Warwick Lane, London, prefacing the catalogue with this statement:

It hath not been usual here in England to make sale of books by way of auction, or who will give most for them, but it having been practised in other countreys to the advantage both of buyers and sellers, it was therefore conceived, (for the encouragement of learning,) to publish the sale of these books this manner of way.

There were 5,639 lots in the Seaman catalogue, only 1,247 of which were English. The sale, beginning Oct. 31, ended on Nov. 8, 1676, and the total realized was about £3,000. The collection was, of course, that of a learned theologian, and the two books most important, in a modern sense, were the Homer of 1488, which sold for 9 shillings, and Eliot's Indian Bible of 1663, which fetched 19 shillings.

Mr. Lawler notes that this method of selling books so commended itself to collectors

*BOOK AUCTIONS IN ENGLAND in the Seventeenth Century (1676-1700)." by John Lawler. N. Y. A. C. Armstrong & Son. London: Elliot Stock.

and persons desiring to dispose of their libraries that from 1676 to 1700 over 100 auctions were held, thus bringing into the book market about 350,000 works, a total of £250,000 being realized, or about $750,000 in money of the present time. Successful in London, the book auction system soon spread into the provinces, into such cathedral cities as Oxford, Durham, and Norwich, libraries of country clergymen were sold at their houses or at inns, and auctions were held in booths at country fairs. The first Scottish book auction was held by Andrew Anderson in Edinburgh on Nov. 12, 1688, and on July 7, 1698, the first Irish book sale occurred in Dublin, the eccentric bookseller, John Dunton, being the auctioneer. Not all the English book sales were those of collectors; frequently dealers in books took advantage of the auction method to dispose of their superfluous stocks.

It was soon evident, indeed, as Mr. Lawler points out, that the introduction of book auctions into England had given a great and important impetus to the spread of literature, and the increase of book buyers and of publications. With these facts Macaulay does not seem to have been familiar, and Mr. Lawler's exhaustive examination of the subject proves how ignorant he was of book auctions as a means of disseminating literature.

Though William Cooper, bookseller and publisher at the Sign of the Pelican, in Little Britain, London, was the first English book auctioneer, and occupied a prominent position from 1676 to 1688, the most eminent of those who sold books publicly was Edward Millington, who seems to have begun selling in 1680, his last sale being that of Dr. William Leving's library, dispersed in Oxford, June, 1698. Millington, who did more for the diffusion of literature than any other man of his time, introduced book auctions into the provinces, and traveled from town to town with books. John Dunton called him "a man of remarkable elocution, wit, sense, and modesty," and said that there was as much comedy in his "Once, Twice, Thrice," as in a modern play. Milton, it is said, lodged at Millington's house about 1670, and the auctioneer used to accompany the poet when he "went abroad." Oxford, Cambridge, Norwich, Stourbridge, and St. Edmundsbury fairs, St. Albans, Chelmsford, Abingdon, Hatfield, Tunbridge Wells, and other cities and towns were visited by Millington with consignments, and he must have disseminated in London and the provinces vast quantities of books. He was well known and well esteemed, and when he died Tom Brown wrote "An Elegy on the Death of Mr. Edward Millington, the Famous Auctioneer."

Mr. Lawler gives a chronological list of book sales in England in the seventeenth century, which will be found of value, and his descriptions of the libraries of Thomas Manton, William Castell, Francis Bernard, Richard Smyth, the Earl of Anglesey, Richard Maitland, fourth Earl of Lauderdale, Sir Kenelm Digby, William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and of Sir Edward Bysshe are most interesting. There is a good index, compiled by the author's son, A. J. Lawler.

Rhoda Broughton's Clever Story.*

"The Game and the Candle." Simply an astonishing performance, and just such as Rhoda Broughton is alone capable of producing. The morality of it? Ahem! Why did Jane, when she was barely seventeen, marry superannuated Henry Etheridge, and the man not alone famed in science and literature, but possessed of large estates? For seven or eight years Jane had lived with this old husband, and he not overparticular. But she had loved another. When the husband was dying he exacted of his wife that she should not marry John Miles. She might take any other man for her husband, but never this John Miles. At his last gasp Etheridge insisted on this. Did she refuse, he would leave his fortune to his sister.

Imagine a woman who declined assenting. And die he did, and Jane was turned out into the world, not quite penniless, for she had some small means of her own, just sufficient to live with in genteel penury. She rather gloried in her decision.

Then, after a year, comes back to England the man she had loved. He had been wandering over the world. He was handsomer than ever. Then she studied him. Irresistibly she discovered many minor, some major, failings in him. He was wanting in intellectuality. She would have been obliged to come down to his level and never read a book again, but what was terrible, and she had the ocular proof of that, he had a tendency toward indiscriminate kissing. Her idol was shattered. She finds "that the egoism of her own passion has scorched her," that she has been mad on account "of 6 feet stature, a fine set of muscles, and a pair of blue eyes."

Then came the "black crisis." Miss Rhoda always keeps well in hand the situation. Her heroines never swoon or go off into hysterics. Of course, Mrs. Jane moistens many a cushion or pillow with her tears, but, as the author coolly remarks, "The girl who in five minutes will have fallen on the rocks beneath is picking daisies on its edge. The pointsman who is going to be run over by the express has enjoyed his dinner more than usual." So while it lasted Jane has had a fairly amusing time of it.

Oh, but—but—why did not William Clarendon, her husband's secretary, the scholarly man, who had stood up so bravely for Jane—he who had really saved her from sin—disgrace—who believed in her—who had loyally kept her secret—he who had dared to love her, though he never as much as whispered it—and she touched by his devotion—he in every way John Miles's superior—why, oh, why, for pity's sake, is he left out of the plot at the conclusion?

Just here comes in Rhoda Broughton's fine art. The unfinished modulation the clever musician leaves to your imagination, and so in "The Game and the Candle" you may work out your own conclusion, as you please.

Those most important personages in a Rhoda Broughton romance—the dogs—the lady does not neglect. What a snob is Mouffion, the poodle, and what a spitfire is the Spitz, Elsa! There is good reason to admire Miss Broughton. Maybe it is because she never drones, but is always active, quick, and apt. Pathos! bah! that is not a quality this author cares a snap of her fingers for. But she can be impressive all the same, as she draws the comedy of human errors. Nobody writing to-day has what the French call "le mot juste" more at her command than has this clever writer.

American Village Life.*

Ward & Drummond have just published for George W. F. Birch, D. D., LL. D., a well-known New York pastor, a volume of a historical character. It will be welcomed among the increasing number of valuable contributions to local history from which the future student and historian will draw ample data for his twentieth century work. In this book Dr. Birch gives a picture of the church and social life in Western Pennsylvania in the forties and fifties. In the chapter on "Our Village Home" he grows eloquent over the rural life of the Keystone State. Claysville, named after the great orator from Kentucky, is situated on the Old National Road, which that statesman did so much to create. It was the highway over the mountains and into Ohio, and that mere wagon track, fringed with green, was once pulsing with the life of the Nation on its march westward.

When the doctor was a boy he saw day by day this mighty panorama streaming by his father's house and shook hands with statesmen and Presidents as they paused in their journey to and from the National capital to receive the greetings of the village. The author even "accommodates" the muse to do honor to the old road:

Where did it come from and where did it go?
That was the question that puzzled us so,
As we waded the dust of the highway that flowed
By the town like a river—the Old National Road.

Many a quaint description, rare anecdote, and twicetold tale that fell from the lips of the gossips in the village "store" finds an appropriate place in the book, and as a study and faithful portrait of American life it will interest many a reader.

The volume will find its way into our libraries and be a welcome guest in many a household.

The book also contains a history of the Claysville Presbyterian Church, and a number of interesting biographical sketches the subjects of which belong to that class in which a certain denizen of Plymouth, Mass., included his family. He was recounting the great ones of the town and their deeds, and the listener asked, "What have your people done?"

"We! Oh, we are just folks."

A Beautiful Story.*

Would you sip hydromel in the printed line and feel no cloying? Betake you, then, to that story of Mr. Marriott Watson's, "The Heart of Miranda," the first in his volume. Through it all pervades the faint perfume of the honeysuckle, it is warmed with the blush of the rose, and the ear in rapture hears the gurgle of the nightingale. Is it prose or poetry? Mr. Marriott Watson has made the very prettiest of love idyls.

It were a shame to dissect it, only to note that Miranda wanders fancy free through her garden, and wonders what it is to love; and she meets many and diverse kinds of men, as the fool, the popinjay, the gushing swain. Finally, of course, she stumbles across her fate. And how delightfully the author shows the obscurity of it all, that first faint glimmer of love, and how quickly it flares up and is all-consuming. Then there is, too, the true hypnotic idiocy of it, the absolute uncertainties as to the most positive of facts, brought about by mental aberration. "My wits have wandered. But is it Tuesday, or, surely, Wednesday to-day?" he vaguely asked. Miranda reflected. "It was Monday yesterday," she answered, thoughtfully. "Ah then," said he, eagerly, "it is Tuesday to day, and it will be Wednesday to-morrow." A daintier love episode it were difficult to write, and in this story, an allegory of life, Mr. Marriott Watson is at his very best. It is pure Elizabethan in its simplicity, and a model of English style at its prime.

But if in "The Heart of Miranda" there is honey, good, wholesome honey, in "The Dead Wall," "The Stone Chamber," "Zoraka en Route," "A Resurrection," there is verjuice, and your teeth are set on edge. Personages take poison, or try to blow their brains out, and do all kinds of uncomfortable things. The "Castle of Otranto" business is repeated. There is the old haunted house, and the ghosts are on the rampage and turn the brains of a recent occupant. Going to the East Mr. Marriott Watson writes of the enraged and jealous Turk, and then follows the regulation eunuch and the injudicious Circassian sewed in a sack, with the Bosphorous drowsing. In the last story a photograph quite unsettles the lives of a man and his wife.

Giving Mr. Watson a distinguished place as a romance maker, this question arises: Does he write creepy stories because there is a craving for such productions? Possibly there is, or he would not write them. Is the shudder under cultivation in England? We may tell our cousins across the water, despite Poe and even Hawthorne, that we are quite over the shiver and the shakes, and have become stolidly indifferent to such old inventions.

Return we then, with happiness to that most exquisite "Miranda," and as we read it over we ask whether "it is Tuesday to-day and it will be Wednesday to-morrow," and dwelling on Miranda's lisping lips we await her sweet, hesitating reply, and we would like to have her words set to music.

Southern Recollections.*

Mr. Powers tells in prose and verse the incidents of Virginia life, and it is Uncle Isaac, the faithful old man, who is the poet. The devotion of these old servants is barely expressible in words. It was a part of their lives. The honor of the white family they upheld. In quaint language they kept up the family traditions and imparted these to the white children. As the late historian of South Carolina tells us, the old butler was the Mentor, as far as manners were concerned, and the much-beloved mammy exercised the same cautionary ways. Listen to the dear old woman who chides her young mistress for some trivial fault:

"I cuarn't bar to see you stickin' yo' fingers in dat jar of 'sarves, Miss Kate. I'm so sorry I'm mos' 'estressed dat I cotched you. Lordy, Lordy, dat a chile ob yo' Mar should do such a thing. How cum you chilluns cuarn't larn de fashionables' manners what nat'rally belong to you?"

The effects of such a tirade, gravely imparted, never failed in correcting manners. The affection of the black mammy for her white "chile" had no limitation, and it was honestly reciprocated.

Uncle Isaac gives his recollections of the past and of the present, and tells of Christmas in the old time:

"Unk Jule would git a kercheefer, an' Andrew'd git a hat;
Ole Nancy'd git a apron, and dar was sump'n too fer Nat.
Unk Cæsar'd hav' a pair of boots, an' Sis would git a dollar,
An' dem black folks would get so glad dey couldn't help but holler.

Then would come the dance. "Dar warn't no planners," but "music from de banjo an' a'jinin' to de fiddle."

"Ole John would sing 'O dearest May,' hum, hum, 'wid eyes so bright.'
'Now balance all. Salute yo' partners.' Pang, pang. 'Ladies right.'
How dat ole banjo'd pink and pling, and how dat fiddle'd sing."

Old Isaac sings many a touching song, and lastly comes the lament of some one for their long-lost mammy, and very tender and sweet are those simple lines, for if there is a blessed rest for these faithful ones, Paradise is now their home. Mr. William Dudley Powers's "Uncle Isaac" is singular for its pathos.

Clever Scoundrels.*

Major Arthur Griffiths and M. Goron, authorities on English and French criminology, furnish us with what are the actual facts relating to thieves, bandits, and swindlers in business, as has Prof. Lombroso given us what are possibly their psychological or anthropological conditions. During the last five years the perfect rascal is occupying the attention of the maker of fiction, and we are largely increasing our stock of picaresque literature.

Mr. David Christie Murray's "A Rogue's Conscience" is another contribution to the "Rogues' Gallery," and the portraits of James Mortimer, Alexander Ross, and Daly, all thorough-paced scoundrels, are cleverly filled in. If there are the least traces of a generous feeling in the first two personages, Daly is a brute, and feels no compunction of conscience.

Mr. David Christie Murray is clever in the descriptions of the methods employed by his principals in their make-up. They are capable of all the changes, are protean artists in their way. At will James Mortimer becomes a French gentleman of the old régime or an officer in the English service. The author would have you believe that Mortimer has forged notes on the Bank of England merely for the fun of the thing. Mortimer is the Don Quixote of swindlers, and Ross is his Sancho Panza. With wonderful sharpness Mortimer eludes the detectives, though Daly, the American thief, has betrayed him.

Leaving England with a heavy swag, the two rascals come to the gold region of Northern Canada. At Gwyllim City, a little mining town, lives a Mr. Macquoid and his daughter Mary. It was Macquoid who had been ruined by their forgeries, and he is trying to rebuild his fortunes in Gwyllim City. As Mr. Murray assures us, the forgers were sorry for Macquoid. Anyhow, they enter into a legitimate business under the guidance of a strong-minded and honest Englishman—John Beech. Their business is to advance funds and subsistence to adventurous miners. If there are any profits arising from claims, all are sharers in the property.

There is an amusing Irishman, Mike, with "a brogue so thick and rich that it might have been spread with a trowel." He is sent into the wilderness to hunt for gold, backed by Ross, Mortimer, and Beech. He finds a huge nugget and is hastening to Gwyllim City to report, when he comes across a stranger, sore, worn out, and perishing with hunger. Mike nurses him, gives him food and drink, and imparts his secret to him. The sorry stranger is the thief Daly. Daly determines to take advantage of the situation. He would murder Mike if he could, but he is not strong enough. Then Mike meets with an accident. He falls into a deep hole and Daly leaves him there to die. Then Mike, struggling for life with a broken leg, sets the woods afire, and is nearly burned to death. Daly comes to Gwyllim City and puts in his claim. But the sharp Mortimer recognizes Daly at once. John Beech rescues Mike when he is almost singed. Then Daly has a taste of lynch law—a decidedly strong one, for he is hanged; not so much because he tried to steal the claim, but because he had left his pard Mike in the lurch. John Beech loves Mary Macquoid. She tells the two rascals how her father has suffered. Mortimer is touched. He shows contrition by stealing all the money his partner Ross possessed. His idea is that that is the only method by means of which he can reform Ross. "If you want to enlighten a rogue's conscience, serve him as he served other people—rob him." Mortimer does, however, make restoration. He can afford it, since by his mining ventures he becomes a millionaire. Mr. David Christie Murray's story is specious to a degree, abounding with paradoxes, but is highly entertaining.

Poker Stories.*

The poker stories assembled by Mr. Curtis under the title of "Queer Luck" have the genuine flavor of the National game. They take the reader into a variety of fields where the game flourishes, from under the rude glare of the dripping lamps in the cabins of the West, through the primitive saloons of the great ranching sections, to the high-stake game which is so often found in the Middle West and on the Mississippi, and finally to the clubs and other scenes of poker play in the East. Here are related experiences in various phases of life, in which the extremes of society take hands or are persons in the drama. We hear all the familiar slang of the game; we see games with 25 cents limit and others without limit; we see jack-pots opened which finally lead to shooting and often to death; we behold all sorts of stakes wagered, from a seat in the Senate to a wife, and all of these stories are told in such an artless, yet realistic manner that the reader's interest never flags from the introductory tale, which tells "Why He Quit the Game," to the thirteenth and last, which depicts the stirring scenes which took place in "The Club's Last Game."

There are many devotees of the green table, who, as Balzac says, are "imperturbable as diplomatists, those plaster-cast faces of theirs betokened blunted sensibilities, and hearts which had long forgotten how to throb, even when a woman's dowry was the stake." In many details this will apply to expert poker players, but poker is the game of gentlemen as well as "cross-road" gamblers, and even many of the fairer sex find a wonderful fascination in it. It is the game of games with all who want to indulge in a game of chance which is not dealt or run by a professional, as are faro, rouge et noir, or trente et quarante.

Mr. Curtis's stories were popular when they appeared in newspaper form, and in their present attractive dress they should be most welcome to hundreds who want something of genuine diversion, something that smacks of excitement, and which might serve to tempt an anchorite from the practice of his devotions to seek a view of life as portrayed in the game of poker.

Cy Warman's Stories.*

The skill, the courage, the coolness, the endurance, the nerve required of the railroad engineer and, to a scarcely less extent, of his fireman have been the theme of so many of Mr. Warman's contributions to periodicals that he may almost be regarded as their apologist, if not their eulogist. How accurate he may be in details and how much coloring he may give to his pictures only the practical railroad man can judge, but he certainly impresses the general reader as one who knows his subject and who seeks to present it truthfully.

"Snow on the Headlight" is a story of the strike on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1888, and the effort is fairly made to do justice to both parties in the contest—the management of the company and the employes who went out. The grievances of each are told at length and the reasons for their failure to reach an agreement that would have averted the calamity. Throughout the book full credit is accorded the officials for their forbearance and even generosity to those who had left their service, as well as for the wise generalship that finally won for them the victory. The story, however, as a story, deals mainly with the fortunes of a few of the strikers. Its thread is slight—just sufficient to hold together the experiences of various types, such as are probably to be found in all similar movements embracing large bodies of men. The drunkard, the improvident, the slouch, the demagogue are portrayed not less faithfully than those illustrating opposite characteristics. The violent death from recklessness or ignorance and the suicide from despair following extreme privation are vividly depicted, and the still sadder picture is shown of the misery which inevitably comes in such a struggle to the innocent and helpless women and children. That, indeed, is the principal criticism to be made of the book—the lack of any pronounced cheerful element. While a strike itself is not cheering and those directly involved cannot well be expected for the time being to look very hopefully upon life, the brighter side can be introduced in characters not immediately concerned in the struggle, and the gloom of the story so lightened.

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*THE GAME AND THE CANDLE. By Rhoda Broughton. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

*OUR CHURCH AND OUR VILLAGE. By George W. F. Birch, D. D., LL. D. New York: Ward & Drummond. $1.50.

*THE HEART OF MIRANDA, AND OTHER STORIES. Some Stories Within Tales. By J. B. Marriott Watson. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

*UNCLE ISAAC: OR, OLD DAYS IN THE SOUTH. By William Dudley Powers. Illustrated. Richmond: B. F. Johnson Publishing Company.

*A ROGUE'S CONSCIENCE. By David Christie Murray. New York: F. M. Buckler & Co. $1.

*QUEER LUCK. Poker Stories from The New York Sun. By David A. Curtis. 12mo. 250 pages. New York: Brentano's.

*SNOW ON THE HEADLIGHT. A Story of the Great Burlington Strike. By Cy Warman, Author of "The Story of the Railroad," "The Express Messenger," "Tales of an Engineer," "Frontier Stories," &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899. $1.25.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1899.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS.

Reading the other day a book by a well-known English author, and one, too, who has written much about books and love of them, and whose reputation as a book lover is high, fancy the surprise with which the following paragraph was read:

> The literary man even at his desk, with text book from which he is quoting, though it be a passage of only a dozen lines, will find it far cheaper to sacrifice the printed book, cut out the bit and paste it in, than to spend a quarter of an hour in writing it out.

Think of a man who professes to be a book lover, and who frequently writes on bookish subjects, having so little regard for the sacredness of books as to treat them in such barbarous fashion; and, what is far worse, advises others to do the same. Further on in the same book this author (for it will not be necessary to mention his name) discourses charmingly about his own library, describes it in considerable detail, and tells us how he loves to watch, at the twilight hour, the play of the firelight on the books in his open shelves, and to dream over the contents of the many books standing there, waiting to be taken down at his own sweet will. Let us hope he does not practice what he preaches, and that few, if any, of his seemingly cherished volumes have been mutilated.

Surely, if so treated—the pages cut to save a few minutes of time—that man can have small understanding of the true friendship of books; nor can this feeling be thoroughly known to any save those who really love their treasures. The man who is simply fond of reading will never share those far higher pleasures enjoyed by the one who really makes friends of books.

All literature is full of the sayings of the book lover, which mean so much to those who can enter into the feeling and the mood the writer is expressing, sayings which sound so foolishly enthusiastic to others. The man who is able to follow Ben Jonson's precept: "In making thy friends books, and books thy friends," can thoroughly understand, and he only, the story Leigh Hunt tells of Lamb: "How natural it was in Charles Lamb to give a kiss to an old folio, as I once saw him do to Chapman's 'Homer'!" Hunt has, perhaps, written more than any other one man about the love of books. No one made friends of books more thoroughly than did Hunt, and it would be hard to find one who has written more charmingly about them. What could be more delightful than the whole introduction to his "Book for a Corner"? How well, too, what he has written of others applies to himself: "How pleasant it is to reflect that the greatest lovers of books have themselves become books! What better metamorphosis could Pythagoras have desired!" One could quote so many delightful bits from Hunt, because he dwells so constantly upon the friendliness of his beloved volumes. None but a true book lover could have written the following: "I like a small study where I am almost in contact with my books. I like to feel them about me. * * * When I think of being in contact with my books—I mean it literally—I like to be able to lean my head against them." Then, too, it is only one's own books which eventually become one's friends. One could never have that feeling for the volumes to be found in great public libraries; nor in reading books lent. These books are tools only, or, in the case of a rare edition, a curiosity—to be looked at and left; or, at most, they serve to pass a pleasant hour or two. But one's own books, be they few or many, come to have a special interest. They become one's best friends, and one gets to love certain books in a particular edition, as one never could a much better copy, did it belong to some one else. As Bronson Alcott so well says: "My favorite books have a personality and complexion as distinctly drawn as if the author's portrait were framed into the paragraphs and smiled upon me as I read his illustrated pages. Nor could I spare these volumes from my table or shelves, though I should not open them for a twelvemonth."

Henry Ward Beecher has written much and lovingly of books, and yet in all his writing has said nothing which appeals more strongly to us than this: "Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house." Boswell's story of Dr. Johnson's fondness for looking at the backs of books is well known, and probably the true book lover never fails to follow his example, finding, like Hazlitt, that "the sight of an old volume of these good old English authors on a stall, or the name lettered on the back among others on the shelves of a library, answers the purpose, revives a whole train of ideas, and sets the puppets dallying."

A book can never become one's real friend, in the full sense of the word, until it has been read and reread, loved and read again, and its contents so thoroughly mastered that it becomes a part of one's very nature, and the passages you want can be found without a moment's hesitation. True friendship for one's books, too, involves his being so well acquainted with the book's outward appearance that one can go in the dark and lay one's hand upon a desired volume without trouble.

Ruskin says: "A curious book will often afford you much amusement, but it is only a noble book which will give you dear friends." Dr. Johnson is said to have called books dull friends, but one would rather agree with the man who, commenting on this statement, adds: "But they are glorious companions," or as Stoddard puts it:

> "There are three over jolly companions,
> Men, women, and books."

The young man or woman who gathers together, for the love of the books themselves, a little collection quite his or her own—one, too, that probably no one else would have made of quite the same books, will be richly rewarded by the growing friendliness those volumes will develop. Launcelot Cross says: "The truest owner of a library is he who has bought each book for the love he bears it; who is happy and content to say: 'Here are my jewels; my choicest material possessions.'"

There is surely more beauty than sadness in the story of the last days of Southey, who, after a long life passed among his books, of which, although never a rich man, he had gathered together a goodly collection, came in time to lose his mind so thoroughly that he no longer had the power to read. Yet through it all he never lost his love for books, and spent his days wandering about his library, rearranging and handling his books, and even laying his head against them. Leigh Hunt, too, sums up his love of books and his realization of their friendliness in the following beautiful words: "I can keep the appreciation of them while I live, and love them till I die. * * * I may chance some quiet day to lay my overbeating temples on a book, and so have the death I most envy."

LITERATURE WHEN MEANEST.

Another writer has reached that pinnacle of popularity which involves the saddest of all penalties. Prof. Edward Markham pays the price of writing a real poem in seeing it parodied. "The Man with the Hoe" has been forced out of his niche in the newspapers by "The Man with the 'Load,'" "The Man with the Lawnmower," "The Woman Under the Heel of the Man with the Hoe," and by other literary burlesques.

At least the condition is indicative of intellectual facility. When anybody can write a parody in which the syllables shall flow as limpidly, the scansion be as perfect, the style as smooth or rugged, as in the lines that a poet has set unconsciously as model, there is no reason to despair of the common average of literary ability—no reason even to wonder at the magnitude of literary output and at the degree of its merit, judged from the standpoint only of workmanship. The parodies give the evidence that education is cheap, that people are grown bookish, and can write as well as read, and you feel that if, by chance, any one should have an idea he would not be hampered in giving it an irreproachable expression.

That is encouraging. But the parody is, of all things, concrete, and this has considered the device only in the abstract. Taken singly, the parody is a dreadful thing. It is irreverent, it is a literary wolf in sheep's clothing, and when it finds its subject in a fine, thoughtful, earnest bit of verse, such as "The Man with the Hoe," it must grate on every one who has sensibility, hurt the serious readers as if it had substituted diamonds of paste for real stones in their dearest treasure, or had given to them chromos of their favorite pictures. One can't think that a literary artist of any high ideal parodies a good thing, any more than a reliable jeweler will sell paste diamonds or a real artist stoop to chromos in his studio. The ideal remedy for the parody, then, would be the voluntary relinquishment of its manufacture, but as long as there is irreverence in the world and carelessness of another's feelings—think of a parodied author's sentiments!—the evil is one to be corrected by outside force.

Would it not be a good thing if a society of authors could secure legislation requiring that all parodies of copyrighted matter should be first submitted to the publisher of the subject parodied, his written permission being the essential preliminary to its publication? Then no newspaper would accept an unauthorized parody. We are not suggesting that authors be allowed to settle the fate of their own work's burlesque, for their opinions would be deficient in humor and not in prejudice. But the publisher could regard the matter in a more cold-blooded manner. If the parody, could be expected to prove a good advertisement—there are perpetrators of them who excuse their crime on that ground, just as one might think the victim's life insurance would pardon him in the dying eyes of the man he stabs—the publisher would see the advantage; if the parody were better than the original, a thing which has been known to happen, he would be apt to offer good terms for it himself; while if it were merely cheap wit, a heartless and inane production, he would withhold the authorization and we should all be spared some of the cruelest pains that readers have, our literature would be purged of its meanest ingredient.

THOMAS À KEMPIS.*

Despite the cramping effects of creed, the narrowing of that natural stream of love which should flow from a man's heart, there is one great book—the one Thomas à Kempis wrote—that neither Jew nor Gentile can read without the deepest reverence. Would you seek for rest, quiet, peace; it is here; you will find it.

Sir Francis Richard Cruise, in his volume "Who Was the Author of the 'Imitation of Christ'?" seems to settle this very much disputed problem. Claimants as to the nationality of Thomas à Kempis have been many. At times he has been represented as a Frenchman, an Italian, an Englishman. There have been even two rivals of Kempis presented. Sir Francis Cruise has devoted much of his life to the elucidation of the question, and has sifted all the evidence. There is no authority he has not studied. All the possible material facts he has weighed. The conclusion arrived at is that the author of the "Imitatio Christi" was "one Thomas à Kempis, German by birth and blood, Flemish by training and adoption, member of the 'Congregation of Common Life,' founded about the time of his birth, and under the spiritual direction of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine."

It were impossible that a volume of this character should be entirely restricted to the mere biographical details. No one may read this "Imitatio Christi" without expatiating on the grandeur of the text, for let it be said that the world in general has been appreciative of the book itself since it has been translated into all languages, even into Arabic, Armenian, and Japanese.

When Gordon knew that his days were numbered, he clung to his "Imitation," and this book of his is among the most sacred of his relics. Said Johnson: "Thomas à Kempis's must be a good book, as the world has opened its arms to receive it. It is said to have been printed in one language or another as many times as there have been months since it first came out." And there was Boswell, who spoke of "his favorite Thomas à Kempis," and he told how there was even in his time "sixty-three editions in the King's library." How thorough is George Eliot's appreciation of "The Imitation," for she says:

> I suppose that is the reason why the small, old-fashioned book, for which you need only pay sixpence at a book stall, works miracles at this day, turning bitter waters into sweetness; while expensive sermons and treatises newly issued leave all things as they were before. It was written down by a hand that waited for the heart's prompting; it is the chronicle of a solitary, hidden anguish, struggle, trust, and triumph—not written on velvet cushions—to teach endurance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones. And so it remains to all time a lasting record of human needs and human consolations, the voice of a brother, who ages ago felt and suffered and renounced in the cloister, with serge gown and tonsured head, with much chanting and long fasts, and with a fashion of speech different from ours, but under the same silent, far-off heavens, and with the same passionate desires, the same strivings, the same failures, the same weariness.

Mankind to-day, with its agnosticism, shuns the mystic, and is not in sympathy with mediæval ideals. But in Thomas à Kempis there is no mystic. His phrasing is clear, showing the intensity of his devotional feelings. What finer passage could there have ever been penned than this?

> Above all things and in all things, O my soul, thou shalt rest in the Lord always, for Himself is the everlasting Rest of Saints. Grant me, O sweetest and most loving Jesus, to rest in Thee above all creatures, above all health and beauty, above all glory and honor, above all power and dignity, above all knowledge and subtility, above all riches and arts, above all joy and gladness, above all fame and praise, above all sweetness and comfort, above all hope and promise, above all desert and desire: Above all gifts and favors that Thou canst give and grant to us, above all mirth and jubilation that the heart of man can receive and feel: Finally, above Angels and Archangels, and above all the Heavenly Host, above all things visible and invisible, and above all, O my God, that is not Thou!

Sometimes it has been urged that Thomas à Kempis did not write for the world at large, but for the sole edification of his fellow-clerics. This idea Matthew Arnold somewhat elaborates. Let this be as it may, the author of "The Imitation" only writ larger than he knew. If the grand book was appreciated in that narrow limit of time, included within much less than a century, for Thomas à Kempis, born supposedly in 1380, died in 1471. How wonderfully has the benign influence of the book spread since then. For so plain, so convincing are its pages that they fit the understanding of all humanity.

*WHO WAS THE AUTHOR OF "THE IMITATION OF CHRIST?" By Sir Francis Richard Cruise, D. L., M. D. London: Catholic Truth Society.

A NEW EDITOR OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Atlantic Monthly will soon have a new editor, Walter H. Page, who took charge of the magazine a few years ago, after editing The Forum for a number of years, having resigned. Mr. Page's successor is Bliss Perry, who for some time was Professor of Oratory and Aesthetic Culture in Princeton, and who has written "Salem Kittredge and Other Stories," "The Plated City," and "The Broughton House," and has edited selections from Burke and Scott.

Mr. Page's future sphere of usefulness is not yet definitely announced, but we have excellent authority for saying that he will return to New York. One of the current reports about him is that he will have charge of one of the publications of the allied houses of Harper & Brothers and McClure, and this we are assured is the case. Mr. Page's career in New York as editor of The Forum may properly be called memorable, and memorable, too, has been his more brief career in the editorial chair of The Atlantic, a periodical to which he has given new life and importance. Magazine literature in New York will be distinctly a gainer when Mr. Page once more is somewhere at the helm.

167 COPIES OUT OF 850.

Readers of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW scarcely need to be told that reviews of books are not printed in these columns for the purpose of making books sell. They are printed because THE SATURDAY REVIEW believes these notices are of genuine interest to its readers. But it must result that in consequence copies of the books will be sold; that is inevitable, and THE SATURDAY REVIEW is glad to know it, provided the book is a good one. The following letter to the editor from Mr. Elbert Hubbard of the Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, New York, illustrates to what extent THE SATURDAY REVIEW exerts this influence, an influence it has not made it its purpose to exert—one, so to speak, beyond its control:

Dear Mr. ——:

It may interest you to know that your mention of Irving Browne's "Ballads of a Book Worm" has brought us 167 separate orders up to last night. Sincerely yours,

ELBERT HUBBARD.

This notice was printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW on July 8, seventeen days before the date of Mr. Hubbard's note. The book is issued in an edition limited to 850 copies, and sells for $5.

Buffalo's Public Library.

Some months ago these columns noted the surprising growth of the Public Library in Buffalo, since it ceased to be half private and became truly public. Its advance in popularity, which has been not less remarkable relatively when compared to that of other similar institutions than it has been positively, has been accompanied by an increase in possessions that is extremely interesting when noted as that of an American municipal library of no pretense to special distinction and in a city of Buffalo's size. The latest important acquisition is that of 500 books to be added to the German section, in which there were already about 5,000 volumes. The invoice, which has been just received from Leipsic, gives a list of titles, some classic and some contemporaneous, that is of a high literary standard. The largest and most notable work is the Bücher Lexikon (Index to German Literature) of Kayser. It includes twenty-eight large volumes and an index of six volumes. The library's new collection includes, also, the literary work of Richard Wagner; and this generous development of a section of foreign literature is a pleasant and not very frequent spectacle. The latest circulation statistics from the institution are said to show a gain of 20 per cent. over what were considered the large figures of a year ago.

ELIHU BURRITT.

Love Letters He Wrote to an English Girl in 1855 Found in a Paper Mill.

The facts of a love romance in the life of Elihu Burritt, "the learned blacksmith," might have been lost permanently but for the chance recovery of a few letters, four in number, written by himself to the object of his idolatry. These letters, which were found some years ago in a mass of paper mill stock in the town of Manchester, now belong to Henry E. Rogers of that place. They show that the great advocate of peace of fifty years ago, who understood a score of languages and could write fluently in a dozen, was the master also of a language that few people in his lifetime ever supposed him capable of using. While he was in Europe in 1855 with his favorite niece, Miss Anna Strickland of New Britain, now deceased, he surrendered his heart to an English girl whom he intended in the end to make his wife. The first letter was written in London, Aug. 13, 1855, and is addressed to "My Own Dearest Emma." Mr. Burritt wrote:

And now I have saved only half an hour to-day before post time to say the thousand thoughts I would like to pen to you. What first? The precious title of endearment you gave me. I looked at it for a long while, new and delicious feelings thrilling through me as I contemplated the name. Do you know, darling, that although perhaps no man living ever had a larger circle of female friends and acquaintances than myself, I never before was addressed by a term so dear? But can you in your heart call me so? How can you? I wonder at it. How pleasant, how precious was the sound. I repeated it aloud to hear how it would sound in my own ears from my own lips.

In the letter which he had received calling forth these expressions of love were inclosed some fern leaves, which the young lady had gathered by the "laneside" during one of her morning rides, "cantering over hill and dale on 'Sheelah,'" Burritt said of them:

I will make Bible marks of them. Sometimes I read in three Bibles at once—the English, Hebrew, and Greek. So I shall have a leaf mark for each, of your own hand's gathering. It is a delight to connect the memory of a dear friend with every choice scene in nature, with every enjoyment, with every hope of heaven. It gives life a blessed reality to do this. Oh! my soul clings with all the tendrils of its faith to the belief that friends will recognize each other in heaven, and there resume an intimate companionship, though purified from all that is earthly in love. Oh, how joyful the thought that we may reach that "Homeland"!

In concluding the letter, this man, who had stirred two continents by his eloquence and learning, plans for a visit with his "Petite Autocrate" to the Crystal Palace. The last words are: "My Anna will do her best to welcome and entertain you." The second letter was written from Mr. Burritt's London lodgings, No. 35 Broad Street Buildings, Aug. 20. The initial passages are in French, expressing a thousand thanks for the two letters that had reached him that hour. He adds:

Si vous aviez été près de moi a cet instant de jouissance, je crois que j'aurais été tenté de vous prendre entre mes bras et de vous serrer étroitement contre mon coeur! Voyez ce que vous échapée en n'étant pas avec moi dans ce moment de surprise.

At the time this letter was written Mr. Burritt had been overworking on the articles which were to be dispatched for the September Citizen. The tonic which he needed came in the two messages for which he was expressing a thousand thanks in French and writing the most exquisite of love passages. Apart from the love, there is a world of playfulness in his lines. He is grateful for "the thoughttype likeness of your dear little self." The twenty mile canter with "Sheelah" through forest and lane makes him exclaim "Why, what a gallant little trooper. But I laughed outright, over and over again, at your adventure at the 'Village Blacksmith's.'" The girlish lover had asked the profound linguist some questions, which he might have answered in English, but preferred the French. He writes:

Oui, mon coeur est ouvert. Venez, ma chère Emma. Vous êtez la bienvenue. Demeurez là aussi longtemps que vous voulez. Mais voulez vous y regnerez en petite autocrate—toute seule, et en faire sortir toute autre affection? Je vous ai aimé comme enfant; vous m'avez aimée comme un enfant aime; voulez vous que je vous aime comme dame comme femme.

In none of the letters is there any forgetfulness on the part of Mr. Burritt concerning the great work that is occupying his attention. He is writing for "The Bond and Slave," and is anxious that Emma shall write a "Leaflet of the Law of Kindness for Children," containing "about 1,000 syllables, any little incident illustrating and inculcating forgiveness, tenderness to man or beast."

There is a month's interval between the second and third letters. Meanwhile Mr. Burritt and his niece, Miss Strickland, had visited Paris. The message was written on the monogram paper of the Peace League, bearing the inscription: "Peace, Brotherhood, and Progress." The paper alone is a relic of singular interest. The apostle of peace speaks of the "heart home" of his English idol:

I thought of her when any scene or object of peculiar interest presented itself and fancied the questions she would ask and the pleasure I should feel in answering them. I also wondered if she would ever stand with her arm in mine gazing at these scenes. If our Heavenly Father wills it; if He blesses our love, I hope she may thus admire with me these objects of interest in different lands.

And now I am as busy as possible, editing "The Bond and Slave" and preparing for our journey, preparing to leave this dear old England, now dearer to me than ever, because it seems to contain half my existence.

His last night in England during this visit in 1855 was to be spent at Brown's Temperance Hotel, Clayton Square, Liverpool. He asks that a letter may be sent to him there. "And will you," he continues, "inclose in it a letter for my dear Anna, that I may give her on the ocean, when the last green hill of Old England has gone down behind the waves?"

There was an interval of a month between the third and fourth letters, the latter being writen from New Britain Oct. 22, 1855. It opens with a charming idyl of the chestnut woodlands that surrounded New Britain half a century ago:

I thought how you would almost dance with joy to see the scenery stretching out in all directions, the hills, woods, and valleys so gorgeous in their autumnal dress. I have picked up a whole peck of chestnuts for you, and it has been a pleasure so sweet to do it. I have been so happy in bringing them home and treasuring them for my own dear darling. Last Saturday one of my neighbors—a young man, with his amiable wife—took me and Anna chestnutting near a neighboring mountain. We were gone all day, and a delightful time we had, indeed. How much I thought of you and wished you were with us. You would have been amused to have seen me lifting up great stones weighing 100 pounds and throwing them with all my might against the tall trunks of the trees. The chestnuts would come pattering down and bounce about among the leaves like hail. We got our baskets full, had a picnic on the grass, and returned home delighted with our trip.

After this description of the chestnutting the bachelor linguist writes:

You do not wonder, do you, that I often associate you with all these pleasant scenes and dwell upon happy hours with you in my own native land, should it be our Father's will? Do you not often think such thoughts, too, of visiting interesting places in different countries with one homely man you never saw until a few months ago? Yes, your heart home beats as warm and true in my native land as in yours.

The night after this letter was written Mr. Burritt was going to take an all-night ride to Boston to attend the National Cattle Fair. In concluding this letter he wrote:

And did dear Libbie say she liked me? I feared she would not and that she would laugh at you for liking such an old "homely man." Yes, I will love her because she is your darling sister. Will she let me love her as such, think you?

He urges Emma in these closing lines to write to the New York Olive Leaf Circle. The letter was not sent directly to the object of his adoration, but was inclosed in an envelope directed to Miss E. F. Maxwell, Birmingham, who "will post it" from that city. Mr. Burritt thought the correspondence would attract less attention if his letters were generally inclosed in this way and posted from different parts of England.

IRA E. FORBES.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 5, 1899.

Annals of the Valois.*

Frenchmen are the most industrious of historians, that is, when they discuss the events occurring in their own country some 300 or 400 years ago, and so their chroniclers of the Valois family are as many as they are trustworthy. Such material in English, not being readily accessible to us, Catharine Bearne's "Lives and Times of the Early Valois Queens" is of historic value.

The three personages presented by the author are Jeanne de Bourgogne, Blanche de Navarre, and Jeanne d'Auvergne et de Boulonge. All history has its romance, and one might say, would that France had had less of it. "The pages of her history repeat * * * dramatic contrasts. In the height of heroism and the depths of crime her records seem to surpass those of other nations. Saints and heroes, tyrants and monsters, pass before us as we read; scenes of pure unearthly heroism, or of blood and cruelty and licentious depravity, present themselves before us."

There is a certain fascination about the Valois family, for if the men did not amount to much, the women are represented to us as having had a certain charm of manner, as elegant, fond of the superbness of dress, some of them patrons of literature, and the most of them what we would designate today as fast.

Jeanne of Burgundy was married to Philippe, Comte de Maus, and the nuptials took place at Sens in 1313.

At the time of her marriage she could scarcely have entertained any serious expectation of ever becoming Queen of France. Philippe IV. was still living, and in the prime of life; three sons, young men about the age of her husband, were all married and had children, and it was most unlikely that, even if Philippe de Valois were to survive them all, none of these would leave a son to succeed him.

It was a dissolute Court, as French Courts have mostly been, and the old King believed that there were plots directed toward the throne. As leaders in "the life of pleasure and dissipation were the Queen of Navarre and her sister-in-law." The King set on his spies, and the Queen of Navarre and the Comtesse de la Marche, were arrested. Even Jeanne was at first implicated. Marguerite and Blanche were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, and the reasons given were "tant pour raison de la fragilité de leur sexe, aisé a séduire, que pour la grandeur de leurs maisons."

By a strange series of accidents, given at length by the author, when Charles IV. died in 1328, Philippe de Valois became King, and Jeanne de Bourgogne, his wife, was Queen. They were crowned at Rheims in May, 1328. Then came great festivities, with a state entry into Paris, on which occasion, in Chinese fashion, the new King and Queen set at liberty 2,400 birds. Some of the rights and privileges of the Queen of France of the fourteenth century the author presents. From the monks of Mazendy there was to come one pound of pepper. The first salmon of the Loire and the first lamprey were hers.

Dress at the Court of the Valois was graceful and magnificent. Kings wore velvet caps surrounded by a circle of gold and scarlet mantles lined with ermine, which were also worn by the peers of France. Philippe, who was tall, well made, and active, had his mantles made short, instead of the long ones hitherto worn. Ladies had long tunics called "cottes hardies," closed at the throat and wrists, to which those of royal blood added long mantles lined with ermine. Noble demoiselles had the arms of their houses embroidered on their dress. When they were married, their own and their husband's arms were embroidered on each side of their dresses and mantles. They had girdles of gold and jewels. Widows wore girdles of cord, like nuns, and sometimes white scapulaires with black tears.

The King and Queen lived at the Palais de la Cité or at the Louvre. Devoted to the chase, the hunting ground was the Abbaye Saint Maur des fosses, in the Parish of Fontenoy. Here there was a chateau, which had some centuries before been a convent.

Buried in the deep shade of its venerable trees stood the old castle, the huge oaks and beeches coming close up to the battlements. Many a troop of mail-clad warriors, with floating banners, ring of steel, and tramp of horses' feet, issued from these frowning towers, clattered across the hollow-sounding drawbridge, and disappeared along the road to Paris; many a gay hunting party of cavaliers and ladies rode out of those arched gateways to follow the chase in the green glades of the surrounding forests. Life then was a continual round of pleasure; banquets, tournaments, jousts, and fêtes of all kinds went on perpetually. It was the realization of the romance of chivalry and the tales of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.

It was Jeanne's husband who was "King of knights and gentlemen." The bourgeoisie and peasantry he scorned. "Impatient of the slightest opposition, he was lavishly generous to his friends and favorites, and eager to outshine the whole world in magnificence."

Queen Jeanne had certain literary tastes, and encouraged men of letters. It was Jeanne who had Jean de Vignal translate into French "Le Miroir Historial" and the "Legende d'Or." Many were the lives of saints produced under her auspices:

Hitherto books had been generally written in verse, but prose had now become customary, at any rate for historical works and books of any length. All of the old romances of chivalry were put in prose. Allegories, satires, and even some works on art and sciences were still written in rhyme, and there were various poems on religion and morality, but even in these prose was often mingled with the verses. Joinville's "Life of Saint Louis" was, of course, a favorite book; and the travels of Marco Polo, the Venetian, which began in 1252. Another book on travels was that of Mandeville.

Froissart, if he were born in 1337, was not contemporaneous with Jeanne de Bourgogne. As a chronicler, he was, as the author puts it, a favorite of the party in opposition to Jeanne, which "sufficiently accounts for the hostile spirit he displays toward Queen Jeanne."

The author follows the vicissitudes of France, the inroads of the English, and the weakness of the handsome Philippe, and finally the defeat of the French at Crecy.

The country was now a prey to all manner of evils. The perpetual warfare and the constant passing to and fro of armed troops had made provisions dearer, the destruction wrought by the enemy had reduced multitudes to beggary, the want of proper food spread famine and sickness everywhere. Still, the splendor and extravagance of the Court did not diminish. * * * The Hundred Years' War, so unfortunately begun during the reign of Philippe de Valois, was perhaps the most calamitous period in all the history of France. There were rumors of a strange pestilence that had risen the year before in the Kingdom of Cathay. It was so infectious that it could be communicated by sight, and having made its way to Africa and crossed the Mediterranean was advancing with fearful strides toward the North of Europe. It was the Black Death, which at several different times and since has decimated the world, and it was a far worse visitation than the one of 1660, of which the horrible incidents are recounted by Defoe.

Many of the nobles died of the plague. The Queen, amid her grief for those of her family who had already fallen victims to the plague, established hospitals. Finally Jeanne was herself stricken by the plague, and died Aug. 11, 1348. "Her tomb was at St. Denis, but her heart was sent to Citeux to be buried with her ancestors."

The lives of Blanche de Navarre and Jeanne d'Auvergne follow, and are carefully treated.

The history of the Valois is that of departed grandeur. The last representative of the race, who lived during the reign of Louis XIII., used to speak of the Bourbons as "des cadets parvenus," and was himself rather a scamp.

The Doubleday & McClure Company promise on Sept. 12 "The Boy's Book of Inventions," by Ray S. Baker. In it the author tells to a younger generation stories of some of the most noteworthy marvels of modern science. Such as the sea motor cycle, liquid air, wireless telegraphy, flying machines, &c.

*LIVES AND TIMES OF THE EARLY VALOIS QUEENS. Jeanne de Bourgogne, Blanche de Navarre, and Jeanne d'Auvergne de Boulogne. By Catharine Bearne. Illustrated. London: T. Fisher Unwin.

BOOK NEWS IN LONDON.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Blackwood & Sons have in press "A History of Scotland from the Roman Occupation," by Andrew Lang; a new story of adventure by W. L. Watson, dealing with the rising of '45, and a history of wireless telegraphy is also in press, together with "Sermons: Biographical and Miscellaneous," by the late Benjamin Jowett; "Memoirs of the Duchess of Teck," the compiler of which is Kinloch Cooke; "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond," by Mrs. Bishop; "Eighteen Years in the Khyber Pass," by Col. Sir Robert Warburton, whose personal experiences with Indian frontier tribes are considered unique; two volumes of the Progression Science Series, entitled "Heredity" and "Ten Whales"; Col. Durand's "Experiences Among the Fanatics of Chitral," Sir William Crookes's "Presidential Address Upon the Wheat Problem," supplemented by two chapters on "The Future Wheat Supply of America," by Messrs. Wood and Davies of Kansas and Mr. J. Wood, Chief Statistician of the Agricultural Department in Washington; Prof. Tylor's "Natural History of Religion," Mrs. Milor's "Little Folks in Many Lands," being an account of pickaninnies, papooses, bambinos, and other children; W. J. Henderson's "How Music Developed," and "Notes on Ancient Monuments," by Alfred Maudslay.

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Messrs. Longmans will publish in October an account of the recovery of the Soudan by Mr Winston Spencer Churchill, whose "Malakand Field Force" made such a hit; "The Campaigns of Alexander Leslie," and a history of Spain from the earliest times to the death of Ferdinand, the Catholic, by Ralph Burke; Rider Haggard's "A Farmer's Year," Shaw's "The Church Under the Commonwealth," and Blackmore's "Game of Chess."

T. B. F.

Not All About Shakespeare.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

1. Perhaps Shakespeare wrote the line in Hamlet as follows:

"Unhouseled, unanointed, unaneled."

The phrase "he was not anointed" would be understood by any English-speaking Catholic the world over. The word "anele" carries the same meaning as "anoint." To couple two words having the same meaning, one Anglo-Saxon and the other Norman-French or Latin, (as is the case in the present instance, I venture to think,) was not uncommon in the last half of the sixteenth century.

2. As to the "iste" controversy. If your correspondent who criticises "Columbia's Latin" will read the hymn "Iste Confessor Domini," (in the Roman missal,) which has been sung in the Christian Church time out of mind, and meditate thereon, he may be led to doubt the irreversibility of his judgment.

3. The phrase "insignia fortunae paria" means, I take it, that however varied the gifts of fortune, the signs or qualities impressed upon her favorites are the same, e. g., industry, fortitude, courage, &c.—the common indicia of success.

4. As there is a good deal of nonsense going the rounds about the d'Artagnan "histories," I beg leave to add a few words taken from Prof. Masson's preface to Vol. VII., French Classics, (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1876.) After referring to the "so-called memoirs" issued from the presses at Amsterdam, Leyden, London, and other large towns "professing to reveal the character of French politics, and to describe in their true colors Louis XIV. and his entourage," he goes on to say: "Sandras de Courtils may be named here as the best known of these imposters, and the late M. Alexandre Dumas borrowed largely from the 'Memoires de M. d'Artagnan' when he wrote his own 'Three Musketeers.' It is rather singular that while fiction thus endeavored to parade about under the garb of history," &c. It is as if a Frenchman should mistake De Foe's "Plague" or Poe's "Antarctic Narrative" for genuine historical narration.

M. SANDFORD.

New York, July 17, 1899.

A Bulldog Too Good to Live.

Those who found the bulldog in Mr. R. B. Townshend's novel of "Lone Pine" (Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons) too good to have ever lived may be interested in this description of his every-day traits, as given in a private letter from a friend of his master:

He was a brindled bulldog, with a small dash of terrier blood, and was brought up in Santa Fé as a fighting dog; and was said to be the boss dog of his weight, which I should guess at forty pounds. He was hurt by a cart's going over him, and beaten in a fight, and was then given to my friend, who taught him to hunt. He would run down a wounded deer, throttle it, and then bay until we came up and found him. He was very thin-skinned, having been kept as a house dog, and always slept in the blankets at our feet. If he heard the horses snorting at night, or any noise like that, he would bark to wake us without taking the trouble to turn out, for he hated cold; but if it were a bear, he was up and on his hind legs at once.

Decidedly a pleasant dog to know!

Ginn & Co. of Boston have in preparation for publication in September the first two volumes of Prof. Charles Mills Gayley's and Fred Newton Scott's "An Introduction to the Methods and Materials of Literary Criticism." The title of the first volume is "The Bases in Aesthetics and Poetics"; the title of the second volume is "Literary Types."

BOSWELL'S JOHNSON.

The Charm and Worth of a Book Still Read Where Johnson's Writings Are Unknown.*

Boswell's "Life of Johnson" incloses a wealth of treasure, a literary El Dorado. Everybody is supposed to have read this greatest of English biographies. Few biographies have been so eagerly read, and there are few, if any, of the voluminous records of human life and achievement so worthy of repernsal. Boswell, in his punctilious methods of narration, diligent research, and vigorous grasp of detail, is the Plutarch of the English race. The painstaking nature of the author's task may be judged from the fact, as he himself confessed, that he was "sometimes obliged to run all over London in order to fix a date," or add a stone to his monument. Confessedly, it is a monument of heroic proportions, a pyramid of laborious and patient construction built out of materials quarried and hewn by his own hand. Vain as he was, Boswell's vanity was tempered by good nature and warm sympathy, infused with such fervor of soul and devout homage to his hero that, in his own extravagant phrase, he "Johnsonized the land." The value of his work is evident not alone from its extraordinary sale, it having reached a sixth edition in 1811, but rather from its copious record and vitalizing spirit, such as led Malone, in his advertisement to the fourth edition in 1804, viewing with a prophetic glance the widening horizon of Johnson's fame and influence, to write: "I cannot refrain from adding that, highly as it was estimated, it will, I am confident, be still more valued by posterity a century hence, when all the actors in the scene shall be numbered with the dead."

Johnson's grandiose style and pompous diction were greatly admired in Boswell's time, but his books are no longer read. As Macaulay trenchantly observes, their chief interest to the world of letters rests on their distinct and subordinate character as illustrations of Boswell's "Life of Johnson." Indeed, what library, however small and carefully selected, would be complete without this extraordinary and unique work? Where will we find a biography richer in the records of human experience, of the molding influences and moving events of the intellectual life? It brings an interesting epoch of past history vividly before us with an exhaustless charm. In reading it we are convinced of the sincerity of the author, and that, so far as it relates to the manners and customs of the period, it is like Evelyn's record and Pepys's diary, a faithful transcript of the times. But Boswell had peculiar gifts as a raconteur, a logical faculty as well as a power of concise statement, a sense of proportion and picturesque effect, that both Pepys and Evelyn might well have envied had they been his contemporaries. Boswell's "Johnson" contains a fullness of material, a wealth of detail, a masterful grouping of facts and events, and a continuous flow of narrative that none but a genius with an unfailing selective instinct and prodigious powers of memory could have so fused into a harmonious whole.

I am persuaded that Boswell was not the snob and sycophant as pictured by Macaulay. Though an excessively vain man, he was a gentleman by instinct, a man of quality, a scholar of refined tastes. Macaulay contemptuously calls him "one of the smallest men that ever lived." On the contrary, James Boswell was a sagacious, high-minded, well-bred man of the world, with no trace of meanness and no taint of priggishness in his nature. Of an engaging personality, and possessing no mean conversational gift, he naturally sought the best company, and became persona grata to the most exclusive circles in literary bohemia and in fashionable London life. "If general approbation will add anything to your enjoyment," wrote Johnson to Boswell, "I can tell you that I have heard you mentioned as a man whom everybody likes. I think life has little more to give." Like the average man, Boswell had his foibles, and in his "Life of Johnson," with no effort at concealment, he unconsciously etches his own portrait, warts and all. His fame has survived Macaulay's brutal attack. As much as I admire Macaulay—and, with high regard for Matthew Arnold's critical acumen, dissenting from his well-known opinion that Macaulay was merely a brilliant rhetorician, who "seldom penetrated beneath the rhetorical truth of things"—I rather incline to the view of Prof. George Birckbeck Hill of Pembroke College, Oxford, who holds that Boswell was merely a stumbling block to Macaulay, a character he would not study and could not comprehend. Says Hill: "I can never read Macaulay's famous article in The Edinburgh Review on Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' without a feeling of amazement that, with all its brilliancy, it could have been written by a man who was thirty years of age. In its gross ignorance of human nature it was scarcely worthy of a hopeful lad, a scholar of Balliol, or of Trinity College, Cambridge, in his freshman's year." With due consideration to the criticism it invites, and the personal sacrifice it involves, Boswellism is not an enviable faculty of mind. But would that more Boswells had enriched our biographical annals!

Emerson says that "the best of life is conversation." The charm of Boswell's "Life of Johnson" lies in the conversations which this extraordinary biography embalms for all time. Such was Johnson's fame as an oracle, so remarkable were his conversational powers, that his sayings were regarded as Orphic utterances. His was the final word that extended the argument. His mind was alert; his memory was a storehouse where each article that he sought was duly ticketed and catalogued and had its separate peg. He bristled with facts whence, with a trained logical faculty and rare argumentative skill, he drew practical deductions. At times his wit was ebullient; he sparkled with epigram; he dealt knockdown blows; his faculties were always at command. He loved controversy, and with the persuasive powers of a Rhetor and the physical prowess of Vulcan swung the entire resources of his being with concentrated force and sledge-hammer blows upon the nail of the argument and drove it home. His wit, like the sword of Siegfried, thirsted for dragon's blood. Boswell observes that his forensic turn often led him into espousing the weaker side of an argument, worsting his adversary by the force of his logic, no less than by his adroitness in fencing and nimble wit. As his clerical friend, Dr. Taylor, expressed it: "There is no disputing with Johnson. He will not hear you; and, having a louder voice than you, must roar you down."

Dr. Johnson had attained the mature age of fifty-three when Boswell sought his acquaintance. By diligent inquiry he learned some of the facts of his early life. "From his earliest years," he writes, "Johnson's superiority was perceived and acknowledged. He was from the beginning Anax andron, a king of men." With no taste for athletic sports, he maintained a marked supremacy over his schoolfellows. In fact, three of his classmates, observing his indolence, used to carry him to school, with as much pride as the ancient Greeks bore on their shoulders a victor in the Olympic games. "His only amusement," Boswell writes, "was in Winter, when he took pleasure in being drawn upon the ice by a boy, barefooted, who pulled him around by a garter fixed around him; no very easy operation, as his size was remarkably large." After his matriculation, his struggles with poverty were severe. One night he and Savage, the poet, paced the streets together until dawn, not having the wherewithal to pay for a bed. By various makeshifts, however, he succeeded in keeping the pot boiling until a Government pension placed him above want. A strong element of his nature was an unconquerable will power that created circumstances in the face of obstacles and smoothed his path of fate. Though his learning was profound, his Dictionary was a notable achievement. It was an incredible feat. Dr. Adams found him one day busy in its compilation, when, as Boswell reports, the following dialogue ensued: "Adams—This is a great work, Sir. How are you to get all the etymologies? Johnson—Why, Sir, here is a shelf with Junius and Skinner, and others; and there is a Welsh gentleman who has published a collection of Welsh proverbs, who will help me with the Welsh. Adams—But, Sir, how can you do this in three years? Johnson—I have no doubt I can do it in three years. Adams—But the French Academy, which consists of forty members, took forty years to compile their dictionary. Johnson—Sir, thus it is. This is the proportion. Let us see; forty times forty is sixteen hundred. As three to sixteen hundred, so is the proportion of an Englishman to a Frenchman."

Johnson was a violent hater. He disliked Scotchmen and Americans. He reviled the Whigs. Whiggism, he hotly contended, was "a negation of all principle." He had no toleration for infidels like Hume and Foote. The players' art he regarded as a coarse buffoonery or an apelike gift of imitation. Indeed, he would allow no other merit in a great actor, like Garrick or Colley Cibber, than a cheap talent for mimicry. "Merit, Sir?" he observed arrogantly to Boswell, "What merit? Do you respect a rope-dancer or a ballad singer?" "No, Sir," replied Boswell, "but we respect a great player, or a man who can conceive lofty sentiments and can express them gracefully." "What, Sir," retorted Johnson, sharply, "a fellow who claps a hump on his back and a lump on his leg and cries, 'I am Richard the King'? No, Sir, a ballad singer is a higher man, for he does two things—he repeats and he sings; there are both recitation and music in his performance. But the player only recites." "My dear Sir," said Boswell, "you may turn anything into ridicule."

While Johnson, in a ripost style, with unfailing powers of mind and memory, could talk down an antagonist and score his point, he had a rigid regard for the truth. Exaggerated statement provoked him to severe rebuke. Broken faith was an unpardonable sin, meriting swift retribution. He honored the Duke of Devonshire, who was not a man of superior abilities, though strictly faithful to his word. "If, for instance," said Johnson, "he had promised you an acorn, and none had grown that year in his woods, he would not have contented you with that excuse; he would have sent to Denmark for it." His speech was seldom wanting in force and emphasis, though he punctiliously excluded profane words and coarse epithets. Before setting out for Scotland in May, 1778, Boswell says that Johnson "gave him some salutary counsel, and recommended vigorous resolution against any deviation from moral duty." "You would not have me bind myself by a solemn obligation?" queried Boswell. "What! a vow?" said Johnson, much agitated. "Oh, no, Sir; a vow is a horrible thing; it is a snare for sin. The man who cannot go to heaven without a vow—may go—" Here, standing erect in the middle of his library, and "rolling grand," as Boswell says, "his pause was truly a curious compound of the solemn and the ludicrous; he half whistled in his usual way, when pleasant, and he paused, as if checked by religious awe—methought he would have added—'to hell'; but was restrained. I removed his dilemma. 'What, Sir,' said I, 'in coelum Junonis fixit?' alluding to his imitation of it—

"'And bid him go to hell, to hell he goes.'"

Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, said: "The conversation of Johnson is strong and clear, and may be compared to an antique statue, where every vein and muscle is distinct and bold." What pungent and pithy sentences, what unexpected sallies, what flashes of wit and raillery as he bowled down his antagonists! At a dinner party he once observed: "Yes, Sir, I knocked Fox on the head without ceremony. Reynolds is too much under Fox and Burke at present. He is under the Fox star and the Irish constellation. He is always under some planet." "There is no Fox star," interposed Boswell. "But there is a dog star," replied the imperturbable Johnson. On another occasion a gentleman whom Boswell does not mention by name sought to argue Johnson out of his total abstinence principles by urging as a reason for tippling that drinking drives away care and makes us forget the disagreeable. "Would you allow a man to drink for that reason, Dr. Johnson?" "Yes, Sir," Johnson replied, "if he sat next to you." After one of his 1,001 nights of talk and tea-drinking, this time at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Boswell called on him in the Strand in the morning. He found him "highly satisfied with his colloquial prowess the preceding evening." "Well," said Johnson, "we had a good talk." "Yes," retorted Boswell, "you tossed and gored several persons." He also reports that on another occasion a certain gentleman had remained silent the whole evening in the midst of a very brilliant and learned society. "Sir," said Johnson, "the conversation overflowed and drowned him." Goldsmith was often the butt of his caustic wit, but when the epithet "bear" was applied to Johnson, the poet whom he had gibed thus defended his friend: "Johnson, to be sure, has a roughness in his manner, but no man alive has a more tender heart. He has nothing of the bear but his skin."

One Mr. Dunning observed, with much emphasis: "One is always willing to listen to Johnson." Mr. Orme, whom Boswell describes as "the able and eloquent historian of Hindustan," expressing great admiration for his talents, said: "I do not care on what subject Johnson talks; I love better to hear him talk than anybody." Then there is the German who, with an impatient gesture, silenced Goldsmith when he sought to be heard, showing Johnson meditating some pregnant saying, and blurting out: "Be still; Dr. Shonsing is going to say somedings." With our knowledge of Johnson's implacable Toryism and violent hatred and scorn of the Whigs, why should we feel resentful after this lapse of years because of his savage animadversions on the American colonists? "I am willing to love all mankind except an American," he burst forth once, with extreme violence. "They are rascals, robbers, pirates," adding that he would like to burn and destroy them. Miss Seward, "looking at him with mild but steady astonishment," observed: "Sir, this is an instance when we are always most violent against those whom we have injured." He was irritated still more by this delicate and keen reproach, and "roared out another volley, which one might fancy could be heard across the Atlantic."

We read that "everything about his character and manners was forcible and violent." He could not practice moderation. He fasted for days at a time, to eat voraciously at the end of his penance. Once he confessed he was so melancholy that "he would consent to have a limb amputated to recover his spirits." In his sombre moods he would retire from the company to a corner of the room and compose a prayer. He boasted that he had drunk three bottles of port at a sitting without being any the worse for it, but later in life abjured wine and became a teetotaler, abandoning himself to copious inundations of tea. He was superstitious and believed in omens. While fond of conviviality, he abstained from the Mitre and its glistening decanters, practicing austere self-denial and flagellating the flesh. "His figure," says Boswell, "was large, but well formed. His countenance was of the cast of an ancient statue; yet his appearance was rendered strange and somewhat uncouth by convulsive cramps, by the scars of that distemper which it was once imagined the royal touch could cure, and by a slovenly mode of dress." He was blind in one eye, but his visual perceptions were quickened by the defect in the diseased organ which the oculists could not restore. "So morbid was his temperament," writes Boswell, "that he never knew the natural joy of a free and vigorous use of his limbs. When he walked it was like the struggling gait of one in fetters; when he rode he had no command or direction of his horse, but was carried as if in a balloon. That with his constitution and habits of life he should have lived seventy-five years, is a proof that an inherent vivida vis is a powerful preservative of the human frame."

As a writer, Johnson is a magnum nomen, and little more. "A wondrous buckram style," says Carlyle, "a measured grandiloquence, but pompous, inflated, and bombastic—the most difficult, dreary reading." His letters are stilted and uniformly dull. We read a few and skim the rest. All lack the sinewy quality which distinguished his colloquial style. His sentences are awkward, his phrases formal; his mind became self-concentrated as he abandoned himself to the prose and commonplaces of everyday life. But Boswell treasured every scrap of his writings, the chips from his work-bench, the waste from his loom, odd shreds and fag-ends of correspondence; in fact, everything that bore his autograph. How unjust seems Carlyle's characterization of "poor Bozzy"—"a mean, inflated, gluttonous creature." Partly atoning for this, however, he adds, later: "Boswell's admiration, on the whole, was well bestowed, inasmuch as he could have found no soul in England so worthy of bowing down before."

Posterity owes Boswell a great debt for having immortalized Johnson. Unlike earlier and later English writers, who have made our literature, Samuel Johnson could not have secured immortality with his own pen. As a writer he will be forgotten, but as a conversationist he will ever remain in the firmament of time a fixed star.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., July 25, 1899.

*LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, LL. D. By James Boswell, Esq. In 6 vols. 18mo. London: J. M. Dent & Co., Aldine House.

BUFFALO JONES

Forty Years of Adventure as a Hero of Pioneering in the Far West.*

This is one of those books likely to be of no interest whatever to the present literarian, whether he dwell in Boston or East Aurora, which, nevertheless, contains much crude material for the history and literature of the future. A perfect type of the best sort of Western pioneer—a worthy leader of honest and capable "rustlers"—has painted his own portrait with an unconscious fidelity for which the character students and historical critics of a century hence will sincerely thank him. It is true that Col. Inman stands sponsor on the title page, but wisely he has done as little as possible of "editing," letting the man speak for himself, with all that childlike joy in his own deeds and success which is the most engaging form of vanity and the most transparent of self-revealers. The biography of such a "hero" of pioneering illustrates the genius of the Anglo-Saxon, gayly taking for his own anything takable, regardless of previous claims, which he will fully respect after his control has been acknowledged; seizing lands and peoples with the debonair assurance that he is doing them the greatest favor in the world, and believing it, too, while he laughingly brushes aside every local custom, prejudice, or sentiment that happens to stand in his way.

In this royal way, peaceably if he can, forcibly if he must, urged by the genius of his nature, he has subdued or is subduing every bit of the globe outside the Old World quarter which got itself crystallized before he came upon the scene; and it is a question whether he won't find a resolvent for that before many generations have passed. It is of this spirit and type that "Buffalo Jones" gives us in himself a concrete example, and the self-delineation of it is worth having, apart from any value or interest the record of his adventures may possess.

Charles J. Jones was of Massachusetts-Virginia stock, but born in Southern Illinois, where his parents lived on the frontier of that day, and where the boy was bred in the stern school of the log cabin. His father became prosperous and a large amount of superintendence fell upon the boy, which taught him command of men, while his taste for studying and capturing wild animals was developed early. In 1866, after two years at an academy, he started West to seek his fortune, and finally became a farmer on the raw western edge of Kansas. During these pioneer years he had been foremost among the buffalo hunters, killing, mainly for the value of their hides, thousands of the bisons which then roamed in countless herds upon the plains about him. He hated this slaughter, but their destruction was inevitable and he felt as though he might as well take his share of the spoils. Twenty years of observation and experience taught him all there was to know about these wild cattle and impressed him with their valuable qualities; and at the end he saw their extinction at hand. Then the resolution came to him to preserve a living remnant of the vanishing herds not only as seed for the production of a future race, but to combine the bison with domestic cattle so as to make a possibly useful cross breed.

For several years subsequent to 1886 Mr. Jones devoted his energies to going into the Panhandle of Texas, where now almost alone were any bison to be had, and capturing living calves by running them down and securing them with the lasso. This meant in each case a long and expensive expedition, for a large herd of milch cows had to be driven along to provide food for the captives, and they were full of exciting and dangerous episodes, detailed in this book with too great verbosity. The result was the gradual accumulation at Mr. Jones's ranch near Garden City, Kan., (of which he was the founder,) of a large herd of young and growing buffaloes, tamed and treated like domestic cattle, where various cross breeds were experimented with in the hope of evolving a race (called catalo) valuable for farming or wool-producing purposes. How well this hope is finally to be realized remains to be seen. Meanwhile a Canadian gentleman had formed in Manitoba a small herd of captive buffaloes. These were purchased by Mr. Jones and taken to Kansas, and, since the nearly total destruction of the Government's band of ill-protected bison in Yellowstone Park, Jones's collection represents the only considerable band of the animals remaining in the country.

All this is worthy history, but it is not very interesting reading outside of Oklahoma, where, by the way, the indomitable "Colonel" was the first of the "boomers" to drive his claim-stake into the townsite of the capital-to-be, winning his race by literally riding two horses at once. This double dexterity in horsemanship was learned in his buffalo chasing, where he would unite two fast horses by a tie about three feet in length attached to their saddle-girths, and then swing himself from the back of one horse to that of the other without slacking speed whenever his animal showed signs of distress. By this relay method he could outstrip all rivals in speed and endurance, or both. It is a fair example of the resourcefulness of the man.

The Second Part of the book is the amazing story of how this same man, on impulse, in a few moments, as it were, started for the arctic regions and got there, literally without an overcoat!

All the buffaloes having been corralled, besides various other game animals, on his farm, and his celebrated "marble block" having ceased to be the marvel of Western Kansas, Jones took it into his head to go and get some young musk-oxen and teach them that true happiness was to be had, Selkirk fashion, on "an island in the Pacific," which he proposed to stock with this and such other rare arctic creatures as he might capture.

The next we see of him he is in Edmonton, Alberta, the northern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, where, as he says, "a day or two were devoted to arranging to go." All we hear of these arrangements is that he had certain rifles, revolvers, and ammunition, a great quantity of "traps of every description, chains suitable for animals of all sizes, ropes and swivels, bridle bits, leather for headstalls, bull rings for the noses of the musk-ox, chain hobbles with heavy leather straps," and seven shepherd dogs, for purposes not stated. "In the line of provisions," he says, "I laid in 1,500 pounds of flour, 400 pounds of bacon, besides beans, rice, oatmeal, coffee, tea, sugar, and such minor articles as one needs on trips of this nature." Among the last were a rubber life preserver, so that, as he remarks, "if shipwrecked, I would swim ashore." Having a general sort of a notion that it might be cold in the far North he thoughtfully "provided two pairs of blankets made of buffalo's wool," also gossamers and rubber blankets and steel calks for his shoes in case he "encountered mountains made of ice." All this was carted over to the Athabaska River, where he next built a twenty-five-foot boat in which to float down the rivers and cross the lakes to the further end of Great Slave Lake, some 2,000 miles northeast. Now navigation on those cataract-obstructed watercourses is more like falling down stairs than anything else, and as helpers continually failed him, the adventures he had among rocks and rapids before he finally reached Fort Resolution, the Hudson's Bay Company's fort on the south shore of Great Slave Lake, are material for a big book in themselves.

By this time he had learned that his intended philanthropy was not locally appreciated. His proposal to take living animals out of the country offended the "beggarly savages" mightily. In addition to certain superstitious reasons, they urged the substantial one that the region couldn't spare them. The redmen were almost starving as it was through the diminution of game, and they declined to see how his starting a new herd on a Pacific island would be of any advantage to them, now or to come. Consequently the word was passed throughout the whole Northland, from Athabaska Falls to Artillery Lake, that no Indian was to do anything for this terrible Jones—and no Indian did; so that the expedition would have stopped then and there had not a free trader named Rea been enlisted. Most of the Hudson's Bay Company officials openly encouraged the Indians in their resistance.

Having built a new boat at Fort Resolution, (out of planks hand-sawed from driftwood,) the two men made a voyage of extraordinary peril to the eastern end of Great Slave Lake, and there at the end of September set up a home camp, whence expeditions for the capture of the coveted musk sheep, foxes, martens, &c., were to be made.

The first thing they learned was that no musk oxen had been seen lately anywhere within reachable distance; the second that it was now so late that a Winter must be spent there if any results were to be obtained. This was not intended. Jones meant to slip up here, "rope" a few "oxen," and return to "beautiful Oklahoma" for Christmas, if not by Thanksgiving Day. "We were only partially prepared," he says, "for the siege, as before leaving home I had taken no thought of spending a whole year in that remote northern portion of the continent. I did not even provide myself with an overcoat."

They set at work, however, and built a log cabin, chinking it with mud and moss and insuring ventilation as well as light by leaving a window "glazed" with the caudal part of a white shirt. Immediately their station became the rendezvous of hundreds of Indian families, expecting to live off the strangers' bounty; and they would have made short work of stores and property of every sort had not Jones and Rea taken "a firm stand against any more foolishness by knocking them down and dragging them out at the slightest provocation." All the same their charity saved a good many desperate lives before the Winter was done.

In November Rea went off on a fruitless scout after musk-oxen and Jones staid to guard the cabin and provide meat for the Winter from the herds of reindeer migrating southwest at that time; but he had bad luck and got hardly a sufficient amount. They worried through the Winter, however, and late in February, with one Indian, started for the barren grounds northeast of Artillery Lake for the purpose of hunting musk-oxen and arctic wolves. Seven old males were found and killed in a bunch, in the midst of terrific circumstances. Three heads and hides were saved for mounting, and then Jones and Rea proposed starting on a much longer expedition in search of living examples. The Indian was horror struck and refused to go. He said that it was an unquestioned truth that if a live musk-ox were to be taken out of the country all the rest would follow, and told them much else that explained the superstitious terror with which the Indians regarded their plans. A few days later, through storm and snow, but with reindeer always numerous, the two white men had made their way to the head of Chesterfield Inlet, met Eskimos, and on the 19th of March discovered herds of musk-oxen, young and old.

The first herd encountered contained several yearlings, which were the sort they were in search of, and they proceeded to catch them after a plan long before matured, which was to separate some cows and yearlings, disable the cows by shooting at their hind legs, and then lasso the youngsters, who would surely stay by their mothers and friends, trusting to their generalship, as is their wont. The arrangements worked well. The little dogs did their part—the one purpose for which they had been brought so far; Jones swung the lasso just as if he were capturing bison calves in the Panhandle, and before sunset the elaborate harness of halters, swivel-chains, &c., found itself in use to confine six sturdy yearlings, which resembled fat Shetland ponies more than either the ovine or bovine tribes, between which this animal stands as a connecting link.

Then came the terrible task of fairly dragging the little creatures homeward through the snows and gales and fuelless wastes of that dreadful region. After days of toil and nights of fighting wolves and struggling against cold and famine they got back nearly to Artillery Lake, and, free from wolves, both slept soundly. In the early morning Rea looked out and saw every one of the captives lying dead by its tether!

The Indians had carried out the threats made so often and so solemnly, and it is a wonder they did not cut the throats of the contumacious invaders as well. The world would scarcely have blamed them.

They were now anxious to return to civilization, but were obliged to wait until the middle of June before they could escape from their ice-bound quarters and make their way to Fort Resolution. There they found many parties bound for the gold regions of Alaska by way of the Mackenzie River, and Jones decided to take that way out. The sketch of the weeks of hardship, peril, and adventure which this demanded forms a fitting end to a chronicle of endurance and manly achievement in pursuit of a mere fancy (and in defiance of native sentiment) which is, to say the least, very remarkable. It would have been far better if this Second Part had been placed first and extended at the expense of a great deal in the First Part that might well be spared. The writer took some photographs, a few of which, with others, illustrate the volume after a fashion.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

*BUFFALO JONES'S FORTY YEARS OF ADVENTURE. Compiled by Col. Henry Inman. 8vo. Pp. 469. Illustrated. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co. 1899.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR ROYCROFTERS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Some weeks ago I read a criticism of the work of the Roycroft Press in your SATURDAY REVIEW in which the reviewer expressed his regret that so much art and beauty were spent upon reprints of classical books and that the publishers did not apply themselves to the bringing out of new books. The Roycrofters seem to be of the same mind, for their latest publication is a collection of new essays which should attract attention for its intrinsic importance as well as for the beauty of its outer form. It takes its title from its first essay, "A Persian Pearl," and the author is Clarence S. Darrow, the well-known jury lawyer of Chicago. The bulk of the volume is devoted to three essays on Omar Khayyam, Walt Whitman, and Robert Burns, respectively, and these three dissimilar characters are evidently Mr. Darrow's favorite prophets. In Omar he finds a philosopher whose chief merit is the proper valuation of the present moment and the disregard of past and future, and who set simplicity—

A Book of verses underneath the bough,
A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread, and Thou—

over against the vain ambitions of men. For our author the Persian poet is no mere wine bibber. He meant wine when he said wine, but he meant something more, "something besides the intangible, barren theories which have ever furnished theologians and professors with the pleasing occupation of splitting hairs and quibbling about the meaning of terms."

In Burns, that other devotee of the wine bottle, Darrow sees a teacher of religion, the religion of a gentle, true, and tender heart rebelling against the loveless creed of Calvinism. His pity and sympathy for the shivering bird in Winter, for the wounded hare, for all that feel and suffer, showed a "religion as pure and gentle and loving as that proclaimed by the Nazarene himself." His faults were the defects of his excellencies. "I know that even the Infinite could not have changed the man and left the songs." But it is in Whitman that Mr. Darrow finds the completest satisfaction. With all his affection for the Persian pessimist, he reserves the highest place for the American optimist. The closing passage of this essay will give an idea of the author's style, as well as of his philosophy:

As the shadows lengthen and the daylight wanes—as the hair whitens and the passions cool, more and more do we learn that love is the true philosophy of life; more and more do we revise the sterner judgments of our earlier years; more and more do we see that pity should take the place of blame, forgiveness of punishment, charity of justice, and hatred be replaced by love. When old, familiar faces awake the memories of bygone days, often and often again do we fear that our judgments were cruel and unjust, but every deed of mercy and every act of charity and every thought of pity is like the balm of Gilead to our souls. We may none of us be wise or great, fortune may elude us, and fame never come; but however poor or weak or humble, we yet may inscribe our names in the fairest, brightest book—the book of love.

This volume of essays is entirely unconventional and original, and it is to be hoped that its reception will encourage the Roycrofters to continue the search for native talent.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1899.

Mr. William R. Leighton, whose first story, "The State Against Ellsworth," appears in the August number of McClure's Magazine, is a young lawyer living in Omaha. Mr. Leighton is at present engaged on a long novel the scenes of which are founded on the border war. It is full of stirring incidents and romance. The August McClure's also introduces another Western writer to the public—Mr. Benjamin Cozz Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson is from Indianapolis, and the scenes of his story, "Jenny," are found in his native State.

THE BROWNINGS.

A Word in Behalf of Mr. Moulton-Barrett, Mrs. Browning's Brother.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

May one of your many delighted readers be permitted to enter a gentle protest against the opinion which has been universally expressed in regard to a recently much-discussed subject? The fact that the opinion referred to is universal naturally calls for a certain humility in any one opposing it; for though it is right, at most times, to "be bold" in the courage of one's convictions, I desire to "be not too bold" at any time, and so submit my protest in all deference to abler critics.

The animated discussion that filled the literary journals for a while, anent the publication of the Browning-Barrett love letters, and which was further intensified by the letter of Mr. Moulton-Barrett, seems to have died out almost entirely, and perhaps would be best left to drop into oblivion. But no human voice, so far as I know, has yet been lifted in a word of justifying sympathy for Mr. M. Barrett. Instead, his course has been widely and unsparingly condemned, even to the extent of painful and unsuitable personal accusations. I suppose that no one would dream of attempting to applaud his letter as a letter. It is unfortunate that he should have so "hidden the meaning with words," for certainly, to the many who never have and never will undertake the journey through the love letters, it will seem a letter inspired only by spite. It would have been better, perhaps, if he had never written it, as it would have been far, far better if the love letters had not been desecrated by publication; but, read in the light of these love letters, with their shocking revelations of home misery, it seems impossible not to understand the feeling that prompted the word of defense. "That kind, dear Stormie, with all his shyness and awkwardness," as his poet sister described him, has perhaps not found ease and eloquence with the years, but "the most loving heart in him" (to finish her description) alone, it seems to me, urged the attempted justification of his father. As such, it scarcely calls for so much condemnation.

Putting aside the rightness or wrongness of any one concerned in the matter, there are none, I think, retaining even a vestige of filial reverence in their hearts, who would not at least try to defend a father's memory, and there are not many fathers in this nineteenth century whose faults and failings have been laid bare to such a painful and shocking degree. Mrs. Browning herself, in her large lovingness of nature, would have been the first to grieve over such a revelation. We may deplore the fact that Mr. Moulton-Barrett appears to make a direct attack on Mr. Browning, but it seems to me this was not from personal vindictiveness, but with the idea that the view of the matter thus presented would explain his father's attitude. A careful reading of the letters will surely set him right as to Mr. Browning's absolute uprightness of conduct, which is one of the very few good things their publication will accomplish.

Is it not barely possible that this poet beloved, with her highly strung poet-nature and trembling delicacy of sensibilities—so weakened physically by suffering and seclusion as to "faint on listening to a loud voice saying cruel words," and feeling the painful peculiarity of her position, in her love and marriage, as only a woman can—may it not be possible that for these reasons she regarded her father at that time of her life with a judgment somewhat warped? Mr. Browning himself, with a man's greater generosity of understanding, seems in some instances to have divined him better. Is it conceivable, (to cite one instance where her convictions may have been thus exaggerated,) that her six brothers, all of them grown to man's estate, should have been so subject to the father's violent will that not one of them dared to so much as invite a friend to dinner, much less commit the awful crime of matrimony without waiting humbly for his consent, which, if refused, was as humbly submitted to? Was there no shadow of manhood among them all? Is it at all credible? And in regard to herself, we may remember that her father was not a poet—not of those who have the blessed wisdom of knowing that "love is best" at any time—and so we may find some things in him pardonable and understand why his son's indignation should rise in protest.

May I also quarrel just a very little, dear SATURDAY REVIEW, with your own editorial on this subject in the issue for May 13? You say, among other things, in speaking of her invalidism that "no doubt Mr. Barrett thought he was doing all that could be done for his child's welfare in so secluding her." In everything I have ever read relating to Elizabeth Barrett down to the latest from her own hand, the love letters, I have found no hint that her seclusion resulted from any desire of her father, nor anything except her own extreme fragility and shrinking from general society. When under the influence of love's sweet radiance she grew stronger, no impediment whatever seems to have been placed in the way of her walking and driving when she pleased. May we not absolve that unhappy father from at least this act of tyranny?

I had "projected" this much Monday, when the afternoon mail brought THE SATURDAY REVIEW of July 8, and I read the second letter from Mr. Moulton-Barrett. Again he writes what is to be deplored, but at least we can truly believe what he clearly asserts that "his sole object has been the defense of his father." That Mr. Barrett Browning should have been so entirely regardless of the feelings of those living who had once been near and dear to his mother—that he should have so ignored their just objections and request, seems altogether wonderful. And does it not seem a shameful thing that a daughter, writing freely in the fullness and security of her love and trust, should thus be made the innocent means of exposing her father, whom she truly loved, to the condemnation of the world! Not only this, but does it not seem as if Mr. Browning had forgotten his mother's own clearly defined feeling in regard to these letters, when, in speaking of the propriety of publishing the letters of noted people and expressing her approval of it, she says: "Not that I would not myself destroy any papers of mine which were sacred to me for personal reasons." Has not Mr. Browning in this matter gone as far beyond Froude as the closest ties of blood go beyond the ties of friendship?

Consider the letters themselves, apart from all his! The letters of the great ones of the world which have proved valuable to its literature as biography, criticism, or contemporary history, or merely as delightful reading, have generally extended over a number of years, have touched largely on men and manners, and have been such that almost any one of them, read through separately, would be at least readable, if not entertaining and instructive. Apply even a single one of these tests of value to the love letters. They cover but a short eighteen months of life—they are too full of the rush of personal feeling to give much space to the men and literature of their day, (think how very little of that we find in two such bulky volumes!)—they are full of references to past conversations to which we have no clue, and for the rest— There was a very appreciative review of the letters in The Dial a few weeks ago, and the reviewer very wisely advised that they should be read straight through at once and not dipped into here and there for tid-bits. Try this dipping process only once. Open the volumes at random and read almost any of these letters to yourself, or read one aloud to a roomful of people, clever and sympathetic, not irreverent, and note the result. You will see smiles if not hear laughter. Ah, not with any lack of love and reverence for these two great and beautiful souls is this written! "Loose the shoe from off thy foot, for the place whereon thou standeth is holy"—but was it not only the high priest, with bared feet and purified soul, who was allowed to enter the holy of holies while in this divine innermost temple, who is not permitted to tread! We did not need these letters to prove the loveliness and nobility of the writers—that was known long ago—we did not even need them for the glorified vision of love they unfold for us; for the poets themselves, with generous confidence, had already, in the sonnets and "One Word More," told to the world the story of their perfect love in ways of absolute and fadeless beauty.

K. M. N.

Port Allen, La., July 11, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Rembrandt. By H. Knackfuss. 8vo. New York: Lemcke & Buechner.

The Santiago Campaign, 1898. By Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler. 8vo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $2.50.

Who's Who in America? 1899-1900. By John W. Leonard. 12mo. Chicago: A. N. Marquis & Co. $2.75.

Between the Ocean and the Lakes, "The Story of Erie." By Edward Harold Mott. 8vo. New York: John S. Collins.

China. By Robert K. Douglas. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Our Navy in Time of War. By Franklin Matthews. 1861-1898. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

College Days at Georgetown, and Other Papers. By J. Fairfax McLaughlin, LL. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Old England on the Sea. By Gordon Stables, M. D., C. M. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

FICTION.

Doc. Horne. By George Ade. 18mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

The Bushwhackers, and Other Stories. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.25.

In Castle and Colony. By E. Rayner. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone. $1.50.

The Game and the Candle. By Rhoda Broughton. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Letitia Berkeley, A. M. By Josephine Bontecore Steffens. 16mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

The Naked Truth. By Albert Ross. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.

The Slave of the Lamp. By Henry Seton Merriman. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

The Sacrifice of Silence. By Edouard Rod. Translated by J. W. Harding. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.

Nathan Hale, the Martyr Spy. By Charles W. Brown. 16mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

A Military Belle. By Henry Clinton Parkhurst. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Rosabla; the Story of Her Development. By Olive Pratt Rayner. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

A Rogue's Conscience. By David Christie Murray. 16mo. New York: F. M. Buckles & Co. $1.

HISTORY.

Quaint Corners in Philadelphia. By Joseph Pennell and others. 12mo. New York: John Wanamaker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Plane and Solid Geometry. By Wooster Woodruff Beman and D. E. Smith. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A Further Study of the Othello. By Welker Given. 12mo. New York: The Shakespeare Press.

Lain & Healy's Brooklyn Directory for the Year Ending May 1, 1900. Brooklyn: H. C. Hallenbeck $7.50.

Holy Baptism. By Darwell Stone, M. A. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The First Book of Word and Sentence Work. By M. W. Hazen, M. A. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Twixt Daydawn and Light. By Gordon Stables, M. D., C. M. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

I.—NEW YORK.

The total sales of "David Harum" during the month of July were 40,008. The book is now selling in its two hundred and fortieth thousand.

Mr. Winston Churchill's historical romance, "Richard Carvel," is now selling in its seventieth thousand, and the paper for another edition has already been purchased.

Rudyard Kipling's "The Day's Work," published by the Doubleday & McClure Company, is in its one hundred and second thousand. Mr. Kipling's "From Sea to Sea," presented by the same publishers, is in its thirty-fifth thousand.

The Century Company has made a great success of its "Thumb Nail Series" of books. Last year "Poor Richard's Almanack" had a very large sale. This season "Rip Van Winkle and the Legend of Sleepy Hollow," with an introduction by Joseph Jefferson, and "The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," newly translated by Mr. Benjamin E. Smith, will appear in the little stamped leather bindings which have made the series well known.

"The Grandissimes," by George W. Cable, will shortly be produced by Charles Scribner's Sons, in a special limited edition of 204 copies, as well as in a uniform edition to correspond with Mr. Cable's "Old Creole Days." The volume will contain twelve full-page illustrations and eight head and tail pieces by Albert Herter, reproduced in photogravure. The cover is designed by the same artist.

Mrs. Voynich, whose novel "The Gadfly" is in its seventeenth impression at Henry Holt & Co.'s, arrived in this city on Aug. 2. The dramatization of the novel will be given at Wallack's Sept. 16, with Mr. Stuart Robson as the Gadfly and Miss Marie Burroughs as the Amazonian Gemma. Mrs. Voynich brings with her numerous photographs and sketches of the quaint architecture and characteristic scenery of Italian life among which the story takes its course. Some curiosity is felt by people who have read the novel as to whether the play will end with the military execution or the cathedral scene. Among the other striking episodes of the novel likely to be reproduced on the stage are the passing of the mountebanks, the fight in the square of the mountain town, and the scene between father and son in prison.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson's "Sketches in Egypt," which has been running in the McClure Magazine, is down for early appearance in book form from the press of the Doubleday & McClure Company. The recent important events that have turned all eyes toward the Upper Nile have not in the least disturbed the ancient composure and serenity of the land of the Pharaohs, as Mr. Gibson's forceful and suggestive drawings, reinforced by his written impressions, show.

"The Wind-Jammers," by T. Jenkins Hains, author of "Captain Gore's Courtship," recently published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, has gone into a new edition. The book has been adpoted by the United States Navy Department as a standard work of sea fiction, to be distributed among the libraries of the various men-of-war in the service.

Reinhold Schoener has just completed an elaborate work on "Rome," and Charles Scribner's Sons will present an American edition of it which will include 300 full-page illustrations by the best-known Italian artists. It is Mr. Schoener's particular desire to bring into close view of the untraveled admirer of Rome all the peculiar fascination, tradition, and history of the Eternal City.

A volume of short stories from the pen of Joseph Conrad is in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. The book is called "The Heart of Darkness," and is said to be in Mr. Conrad's most characteristic vein. Mr. W. L. Alden recently wrote in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW concerning Mr. Conrad, "From the little I have read of his 'Heart of Darkness,' now appearing, I am inclined to think that it will mark a very decided advance. At any rate, he has not yet done the best that is in him, and when this story comes to be published in book form the public may find there is more in Mr. Conrad than has hitherto been supposed."

Prince Kropotkin, the famous Russian revolutionist, has just presented a book, including two portraits of himself, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is entitled "Reminiscences of My Life," and is emphatically one of those true stories that are stranger than fiction—biographic, political, and social.

The author of "Bird Neighbors," Neltje Blanchan, has another superbly illustrated volume in press at the Doubleday & McClure Company. It is entitled "Nature's Garden," and is intended to aid the layman's knowledge of our wild flowers. The colored pictures are produced by the triple-plate photographic process. The flowers are classified according to color and also according to their months of blooming, while another list shows their preferred localities or habitats, and finally the division of the flowers is made in their proper families by the usual scientific classification.

"Legends of Switzerland," by H. A. Guerber, is being prepared for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. Miss Guerber has gained for herself a large following that should insure a welcome to a new book from her pen, especially as it is in her favorite department of legend and myth. The author's endeavor is to present her themes in popular form.

Probably the first week in September D. Appleton & Co. will present Anthony Hope's "The King's Mirror," which has been running as a serial in Munsey's Magazine. The volume, as has been said before, will appear uniform with "The Chronicles of Count Antonio" and "The God in a Car," by the same author.

"A Modern Mercury," which is said to be a bright and dashing romance, laid in an imaginary small kingdom, similar to those created by Anthony Hope, will be published Sept. 6 by the Doubleday & McClure Company. The book is by Mrs. Hesketh Prichard and her son, E. Prichard, who have lately been making for themselves a reputation as writers of very readable stories under the names of "E. and H. Heron."

The Macmillan Company is publishing "Specimens of Modern French Verse," edited with an introduction on the structure of French verse by H. E. Berthon of Oxford University; "Wild Life in the Hampshire Highlands," by George A. B. Dewar. In the Temple Classics, "Hesperides; or, the Works Both Human and Divine," of Robert Herrick, edited by Prof. Magnus; Volumes VII. and VIII. of North's "Plutarch," edited by W. H. D. Rouse, and "Landmarks in English Industrial History," by George Townsend Warner.

Prof. John Phelps Fruit's "The Mind and Art of Poe's Poetry" is announced for publication in September by A. S. Barnes & Co. Part I. deals with the poet's mental biography, drawn from an examination of his work; Part II. deals with Poe's art as shown by his methods of work by experiments in rhythm. Prof. Fruit's editions of Milton's "Lycidas" and Coleridge's "The Ancient Mariner" are poetry generally known to students of English poetry.

"Stories of the Railroads," by John H. Hill, is in preparation at the Doubleday & McClure Company's. Readers of McClure's Magazine will remember the exceptional reality of these tales by a former locomotive engineer on the Rio Grande Railroad.

A new edition of "Snow on the Headlight," being a story of the Great Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike, told from the strikers' point of view, by Cy Warman, is announced by D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. W. E. Griffis's "The American in Holland" is in press at Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s. The author has made five visits to Holland and is well acquainted with all its eleven provinces. In his latest tour he witnessed the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina, which episode forms a particular feature of the book.

Applestons' Popular Science Monthly for September will contain an important article by Dr. Victor C. Vaughan on "Are We in Danger from the Plague?" M. Jacques Bertillon writes on "The Depopulation of France." The same number will also include a short article by Edwin G. Dexter, entitled "The Influence of the Weather on Crime," while James M. Rogers of the British Royal Navy writes on "The West Indian Poisonous Fishes."

One of the best expounders of the character of Murat, and of the relations of the French with South America at the time of the First Empire, has just died in France. He was the Marquis de Sassenay. His book on South America is really a biography of his own grandfather, a Marquis de Sassenay, who had as an émigré traded in South America, and who was consequently sent for by Napoleon after the return of the émigrés to France, and employed by him in South America, where his career was romantic in the extreme.

The much talked of "Strange Story of Hester Wynne," by G. Colmore, was published this week by D. Appleton & Co.

Henry Holt & Co. announce that Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda" in the old Buckram Series has gone through forty-five impressions, and in the paper edition 100,000 copies have been sold. A sixth impression of the last form, with the Gibson illustrations, is now announced.

Although the anti-imperialists cry aloud that the Government is overstepping the bounds set by our Constitution, people still study that great commentary upon it, "The Federalist." Henry Holt & Co. are just printing for the second time Mr. Paul L. Ford's edition of that work, which the Hon. James Bryce calls "The far best I have seen."

Among the recent books received from Paris by Brentano's are "Le Marché Financier en 1898-99," by Arthur Raffalovich, a correspondent of several foreign institutes; "Brumaire," being historical scenes of the year eight, (1799,) by A. Edouard Noël; "Nos Actrices," an album, by L. Cappletto, with a preface by Marcel Prévost; "La Russie d'Autrefois et la Russie d'Aujourd'hue;" "Une Femme," by Camille Lemounier; "Pierre Nozière," by Anatole France; "Marionettes," by Marie Anne de Bovet, and "L'Affaire Blaireau," by Alphonse Allais.

The plot of "The Sixth Sense" is strange in more than one respect. The question that naturally arises after reading Miss Margaret Sutton Briscoe's tale, published by Harper & Brothers, is, Can any one by fraudulent means become a member of this society, sharing its privileges of developing sympathy and familiar intercourse without being married? Anita Andrew's fraudulent entrance into the fraternity is certainly a unique subject for a story. "The Sixth Sense" is the title to a volume of short stories.

The Doubleday & McClure Company have inaugurated, in conjunction with The Chicago Record, a series of volumes for home study dealing with almost every department of knowledge. The innovation will be called a Home Study Circle, and is to educate those persons who, for any reason, cannot pursue their studies at school or college, and its twenty or thirty volumes deal not only with literature, biography, history, natural science, mathematics, but also with art and architecture, and commercial pursuits. The list of contributors to the literature volumes includes the names of Edward Everett Hale, Brander Matthews, Thomas Wentworth

Higginson, Hamilton W. Mabie, Bliss Perry, Vida D. Scudder, Harriet Prescott Spofford, and John Ebenezer Bryant.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Dr. W. E. Griffis's "The American in Holland," soon to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., comes none too soon to describe the land of the Peace Conference to Americans. Dr. Griffis beheld Queen Wilhelmina's coronation during the latest of his five visits to the kingdom.

"How Much Is Left of the Old Doctrines," the title of Dr. Washington Gladden's coming book, portends much discussion and possibly much anger. On the one side is a party quite sure that nobody believes anything, and on the other a party strongly convinced that it believes, and that everybody should, and as only the leaders can define the terms used by both parties, the contest is generally carried on in a fog of words. Dr. Gladden holds the balance too even to please either entirely. In the field of economics the Rev. N. P. Gilman appears with "A Dividend to Labor."

Two children's books, "A Jersey Boy in the Revolution," by Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson, and "The Little Fig Tree Stories," by Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, appear on the holiday list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The children have not had the good luck of having Mrs. Foote at their service in former years, but it is fairly safe to guess that her stories will make better citizens of the boys and better home makers of the girls.

In "Memoirs of the Sidney Family," by Mr. Philip Sidney, just published in London, William Browne is credited with writing the famous epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke, at one time attributed to Ben Jonson, beginning "Underneath this sable hearse," and the English papers seem to fancy that this is a discovery. More than twenty years ago Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations," published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., noted that although the epitaph appears in Jonson's works, it is in No. 777 of the Lansdowne manuscripts in the British Museum, a collection of Browne's poems, and further, it is included in Sir Egerton Brydges's edition of Browne. Wheeler, Underwood, Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and "The Family Library of British Poetry," edited by James T. Fields and E. P. Whipple, attribute the verses to Jonson, but the authoritative affirmation of the Sidney memoirs is supported by a statement that Browne was the friend of "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." The verses are the victims of a curious heterophemy, in the edition of Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," published in 1877 by Roberts Brothers. One of them is printed, "Pembroke's sister, Sidney's mother."

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. will publish a juvenile Revolutionary story during the holidays, the author being Miss Edith Robinson and the title "A Little Daughter of Liberty." The hero rides from Cambridge, Mass., to Kennebunkport, Me., in thirty-six hours, and the author vouches for the story as "preserved in family papers." "The Making of Zimri Bunker," by Dr. W. J. Long, a clever Cape Cod story, related with much good feeling, will be the companion volume.

"For Thee Alone," a collection of English and translated love poems, with sixteen portraits after famous paintings of lovers, will be one of the smaller gift books of 1899. The publishers will be Messrs. Dana Estes & Co.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. will publish three novels this week besides a book of short stories by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, entitled "The Archbishop's Unguarded Moment." These seven little tales scarcely exaggerate the strangeness of the mutual relations sustained by the Broad, High, and Low divisions of the Episcopalian communion, both in England and in this country, but it is to be feared that what is fun to the unconcerned outsider may be rather painful reading to Episcopalians. The "Archbishop" of the title is the victim of a malicious rival and a pig as mischievous as if of Gadarene descent, and his troubles are related with something very like French spirit.

"Lally of the Brigade," by L. McManus, tells the story of the year following the death of James II., when the Irish Brigade in the French Army was not only plagued by English spies working against King Louis, but also by a special set in the pay of the House of Hanover, eager to obtain Stuart secrets. The heroine, Julyan MacMahon, is as brave as Lally himself, and the two carry on their love affair while serving King James. The book strongly resembles Mr. Weyman's novel. "Deficient Saints," by Miss Marshall Saunders, is not so good as "Rose a Charlitte" published last year, the characters being less clearly defined, and very seldom finding the golden mean between exaggerated feeling and coldness. The fourth book is a translation of Maurus Jokai's "Pretty Michal," with a portrait of the author for its frontispiece.

The September Atlantic, to be published Aug. 19, will contain a paper by Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, entitled "The Germans and the Americans," and intended to explain the two races one to another, declaring that only complete understanding is needed to make them mutually attractive, to show Germans that Emerson really represents Americans better than the yellow journals, and to show Americans that no people under the sun has more valuable inner freedom than the Germans. The article is written in such a way that an unprincipled critic might easily find two series of passages in it, one condemning Americans, the other condemning Germans, and it is highly probable that series of both kinds will be published, "in a dilettante way," for Prof. Munsterberg condemns the Chicago German attack upon the Anglo-American alliance, and those who fomented that attack will do their best to have him misrepresented. For that reason it is well to warn both Germans and Americans to read the whole paper.

"The Scot in Fiction," by Jane Helen Findlater, is a humorous examination of the pre-emptions which have left only the land between Peebles and Galloway unoccupied by the fiction maker. "The Value of Book Reviews," by J. S. Tunison, and "Criticism and the Man," by Mr. John Burroughs, will be especially to the taste of Saturday Review readers.

SALES.

Autograph Letters and Documents.

The Messrs. Sotheby recently sold in London: Four long and interesting letters covering sixteen pages, quarto, written by Wellington, 1810-12, from the Peninsula to Col. Gordon, £7 5s.; a series of letters, documents, signed, copies of petitions, &c., relating to New Hampshire, principally addressed to John Tomlinson, agent in London of the Province of New Hampshire, mostly written during the middle of the last century, £14; a long letter of four pages, octavo, from Charlotte Brontë, 1850, referring partly to the illness of Sir J. Kay-Shuttleworth, and also to her surroundings at Haworth Parsonage, £6 17s; another from the same, signed "C. Bell," and dated Dec. 31, 1847, in which, referring to "Jane Eyre," she says, "I feel a sort of heartache when I hear the book called 'godless' and 'pernicious,'" £7; a long and interesting letter from Edward Gibbon, 1787, containing the literary gossip of the day, £10 10s., and a letter from Charles Lamb to W. Marter, £8 15s.

Books and Manuscripts.

The Messrs. Sotheby sold recently a remarkable collection of books and manuscripts. The principal lots were "The Newe Testament of Our Saviour Jesu Christe," 1552, Tyndale's version revised, a fine, tall, and clean copy—£4 10s.; T. Pennant, "Some Account of London," 1793, extra illustrated by the addition of upward of 300 plates—£9 10s.; J. De La Fontaine, "Fables Choisies, mises en vers," 1755-59, with portrait of La Fontaine and 275 fine plates by Oudry—£10 15s; J. H. Van Linschoten, "His Discours of Voyages into ye Easte and Weste Indies," 1598—£10 10s.; N. Salmon, "History of Hertfordshire," 1728, and P. Newcome, "History of the Ancient and Royal Foundation called the Abbey of St. Albans," 1795, extra illustrated by the insertion of about 100 scarce mezzotint and other portrait views, &c.—£25; an interesting series of early editions, &c., of the works of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, including "The First Anniversarie: an anatomie of the world," 1612, first edition, portrait by Marshall inserted—£11 15s.; and "The Poems of D. J. Donne not yet imprinted," a contemporary manuscript of 440 pages octavo—£10—a full account of this manuscript was written by Sir John Simeon for the Bibliographical Society; the Rev. O. Manning and W. Bray, "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," 1802-14—£15 5s.; "Verbum Sempiternum," the Thumb Bible in rhyme, measuring about 2 inches by 1¼ inches, 1693, rare—£9; "Missale secundum moren sancte Romane Ecclesie," Venice, 1498, rare, a leaf supplied in MS.—£10 10s.; "Büchlein; Die Neue Ehe," &c., Augsburg, 1476, excessively rare and remarkable for its wood cuts in the late block book style, all in pure uncolored state—£10; B. de Breydenbach, "Dis buch is innhaltennd die heilige reysen gein Iherusalem zu dem heiligen grab," &c., Mentz, 1486, the the rare first dated German edition of this famous book, with all the folding plates and the scarce frontispiece—£13 10s.; and a copy of the fourth folio edition of Shakespeare, 1685, slightly defective, but generally a good sound copy—£31.

The Messrs. Sotheby recently sold the books and manuscripts belonging to the late Canon Manning, Canon Harford, and Dr. Hampden. The objects which attracted the most attention were: Rev. Gilbert White, "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," 1789, fine uncut copy of the first edition, £19 15s.; Notes and Queries, complete set from the commencement in 1849 to December, 1897, £15 10s.; Sir John Davis, "Nosce Teipsum," 1619, first edition in original vellum, £10; W. Lynwode, "Constitutiones Provinciales," printed by Richard Pynson, £25; C. Dickens, "A Christmas Carol," 1843, presentation copy to "Douglas Jerrold from his friend Charles Dickens, January, 1844," £20; C. Dickens, "The Cricket on the Hearth," 1846, presentation copy to "Douglas Jerrold from his friend Charles Dickens, Dec. 18, 1845," £22.

Old Silver.

The London auction sales are now about closed. Among the latest ones was the disposal of the De Freville plate. The best pieces sold by Christie were a circular sugar-basin, repoussé with pastoral scenes, old Dublin, 6 ounces at 30s per ounce; a pair of sauce boats, of repoussé pattern, chased with a shield under the lip, Dublin, 1755, 35 ounces at 21s 3d per ounce; a Queen Anne cylindrical sugar castor, the dome top finely pierced and engraved, and surmounted by a vase-shaped ornament, 8½ inches high, 1703, 17 ounces at 31s per ounce, and a two-handled silver-gilt vase and cover, of classical form, chased with bands of foliage, laurel festoons, &c., 19 inches high, 114 ounces at 26s 6d per ounce. A Louis XV. oval gold snuff box chased with vases, festoons, and flowers, doves, and laurel wreaths, in varicolored gold, with two enamels, finely painted with a lady seated in a landscape, £170; an old Dresden figure of comic muse, holding a mask, 36 guineas.

Attendance at the British Museum.

The annual report upon the British Museum has been issued with the Parliamentary papers. The number of visitors to the museum in Bloomsbury in the year 1898 was the highest on record since the year 1888, amounting to a total of 612,775, as against 580,437 in 1897. The visitors on Sunday afternoons numbered 41,658, as against 37,594 in 1897. The total number of visits of students to the reading room during the year was 120,886, a slight increase on that of the previous year, which was 188,628. The daily average was 627, as against 624 in 1897. The number of volumes, &c., supplied to readers in the year was 1,397,145, as against 1,419,159 in 1897. Sir E. Maunde Thompson observes: "There has been a marked increase in the total number of visits of students to the several departments other than the reading room, amounting to 48,214, as against 40,976 in 1897. This increase is partly to be attributed to the extension of students' rooms."

Engravings.

The Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold recently a fine collection of old and new engravings. Among the more important pieces was "The Ladies Yorke," after Reynolds, by E. Fisher, proof before any letters, £27, and the following etchings: A. H. Haig, Mont St. Michel, artist's proof, 35 guineas; R. W. Macbeth, "The Harvest Moon," artist's proof, £18 10s.; A. H. Haig, "A Quiet Hour," artist's proof, £23 10s.; Seymour Haden, "Shere Mill Pond," signed, £26 10s., and A. H. Haig, "The Vesper Bell," £45; "A Christmas Gambol," after G. Morland, by J. R. Smith, printed in colors, but no margin, £25 10s.; "A Winter Holiday," after and by the same artists, in colors, no margin, £20, and a collection of 15 drawings by Carlo Cignani, A. Caracci, Luini, and others, £150. The sale included a series of original portraits from life in pencil and crayon by E. T. Parris, in part made for the picture of the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, June 28, 1838, the highest price being £20 paid for a portrait of Lady Barham, afterward Countess of Gainsborough. Another portrait by the same artist of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Jan. 4, 1833, in crayons, realized £46, and a series of 27 highly finished water-color drawings by the same artist, made for a projected "History of Female Costume," £15 10s.

Sale of a Botticelli.

Signor Rodolfo Lanciani tells in The Athenaeum about the sale of a great picture, the "Madonna and Child" of Sandro Botticelli, which picture certainly was the gem of the Chigi collection. The Italian Government supposedly exercises some kind of watch and ward over the sale of rare pictures. Perhaps an effort is made so as to prevent their getting into unappreciative hands.

The story runs that a big price was offered for the Botticelli by a foreign dealer. Then came a whole series of bids from others, and finally it was determined to auction off the "Madonna and Child." At the sale £12,000 was the final bid for it, and it was knocked down at that figure. But who bought it is not known. Then the Minister of Public Instruction, in whose hands the money had been placed, began his investigations as to the character of the purchaser. But the Minister was not rapid enough, because before he could decide as to the moral or political or religious standing of the buyer, the picture had disappeared. Supposably his masterpiece is now in an English gallery, and to be shown at some later date.

Freie Deutsche Hochstift and the Goethe-Gesellschaft have combined to organize at Frankfort an "academic celebration" on Aug. 28, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth, which is to consist of learned addresses, theatrical performances, and banquets. Moreover, the civil authorities are preparing some grand festivities to take place at the same time. So that the Goethe-Freier at Frankfort is likely to eclipse in grandeur and brilliancy that of Dusseldorf, in spite of the vivacity of the Rhinelanders.

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SHAKESPEARE.

Plain and Direct with Mr. Baxter.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should like to ask Mr. Baxter a plain question and to receive a direct answer. How, Mr. Baxter, do you yourself define "unhouseled"? In your first letter to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW you gave, as its equivalent, viaticum, the Latin form for "the eucharist," with, I suppose, a particular reference to the time of its administration, viaticum being the Roman word for "a last meal taken just before leaving home for a journey." But, of course, the sacrament is the same, under whatever circumstances administered—at least, I hope you will admit this, since otherwise Shakespeare, who, according to your ex-cathedra assertion, was such a rigorous stickler for the forms of the Catholic Church, must have slipped up on this occasion. So much for your first letter. In your second, understanding me as quoting my definition of "unhouseled" from the Century, you say it goes far to show that "certain great lexicons are not above taking an occasional nap," implying of course that the definition was wrong. I replied that the definition was my own, not the Century's. And now, in this week's letter, you apologize to the Century for fathering this "extraordinary definition upon that learned compilation." I knew that, of course, the Century could furnish no other definition than the one I had given, but, as I do not own the book, I walked a mile to the nearest library to consult it—and found just what I knew I must find, "Housel," says the Century, "to administer the eucharist to." Your apologies to the Century would therefore seem misplaced. If any other definition can be found in any dictionary, glossary, or note to Shakespeare, or to any one of the many writers who have used the word, I should really like to have you tell me what it is; or, failing any printed authority, what do you yourself think it means?

C. C.

Fishkill-on-Hudson, Aug. 1, 1899.

As to "A Message to Garcia."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

There is a little work in circulation entitled "A Message to Garcia: Being a Preachment by Elbert Hubbard," done into a booklet by the Roycrofters at the Roycroft Shop, which has been noticed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, attracted considerable attention.

The apparent design of the work is to show the great difficulty employers have to get specific work done properly and efficiently by their employes, and the sweeping assertion is made that no employer requiring the services of many hands but is often confronted and "well-nigh appalled by the imbecility of the average man." Stupidity and "dowdy indifference" of the workmen "seem the rule, and no man succeeds unless by hook or crook or threat he force or bribe other men to assist him; or, perhaps, God in his goodness performs a miracle and sends him an Angel of Light for an assistant."

From the prosperity of many of our great manufacturing establishments, the items charged to the "bribery account" must be many and large and the salary of the angelic foreman moderate.

In the booklet the conduct of Rowan is given as a model for employes in all cases, the pith of the merit being that he said not a word, but in silence took the letter for Garcia, strapped it over his heart, and departed, and did not ask "Where is he at?"

Whether the President was equally taciturn and in pantomine merely pointed to the door is not stated. The "preachment" continues: "By the eternal! there is a man whose form should be cast in deathless bronze and the statue placed in every college of the land. It is not book learning young men need, nor instruction about this or that, but a stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to concentrate their energies—do the thing."

As a support to the backbone of the employe in refraining from questions and in maintaining rigid silence, he shouldn't fail at the same time to "keep a stiff upper lip." The "preachment" of the booklet seems to be an endeavor to show that the employer is growing wrinkled and gray "before his time" in his struggle to counteract the depravity of his "help," as stupidity, imbecility, and the whole vocabulary of disparaging qualities attach to the "average man."

A statement of well-known facts concerning relations between employer and employe will show that these "preachments" are not realities, and in essential spirit have no base whatever.

Brave and laudable as was the achievement of Lieut. Rowan, it is hardly fair to say because he didn't stop to ask "Where is he at?" that he shows out like "Mars at perihelion," nor does his prompt action support the burden of the "preachment" that the average clerk or business employe is a stupid imbecile.

Our supremacy in commercial and industrial affairs disproves assertions that when asked to deliver "a message to Garcia" the average man will merely "look at you out of a fishy eye" and ask foolish questions. On the contrary, the great majority of young men attend to their tasks faithfully and with a desire to please their employers, anxious to have their services appreciated and suitably rewarded.

The estimate of value of work, clerical or manual, should be graded not upon some sporadic performance, but upon the record of daily routine results. By this standard of judging the young American clerk or workman will not be considered stupid nor "dowdy indifferent." If there be any remissness in the matter, it is concerning his scanty and inadequate compensation. It cannot be that fitness and efficiency on the part of his employes are all that is desired by the much pitied employer, and that he is "in anxious search and crying out for such" as have them. Were his call limited to possession of these qualifications, it would meet with as prompt response as did the call for volunteers to aid Hobson sink the Merrimac.

RAYMOND C. KNOX.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1899.

The "Wardrobe" of Shakespeare and the "Wardrobe" of "It Was Marlowe."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have had the pleasure of reading Wilbur G. Zeigler's romance entitled, "It Was Marlowe," and as the question of the authorship of the Shakespeare writings is a very interesting one to me, I found the book quite entertaining. I notice that the secret dwelling of Marlowe is fixed in the story at a place within the city known as the "Prince's Wardrobe," and this leads me to write you upon a question which has so far been unanswered, to my knowledge. In Shakespeare's will some real estate is devised which is located in Blackfriars, "near the Wardrobe," and the question is as to what building or location was meant, or what was known at that time as the "Wardrobe." Can you give me any information upon this point? If so, I shall be pleased to hear from you. The place may be fully identified by some author, but, if so, it has not come to my knowledge.

F. C. HUNT.

Stillwater, Oklahoma, July 12, 1899.

Mr. Zeigler sends us the following in reply to Mr. Hunt: "I find in Stow's 'Survey of London,' first published in 1598, the following description of the building in which I have centred some of the scenes of my romance, 'It was Marlowe':

"'From the Parish Church of S. Olave, to the North end of the Old Jewrie, and from thence West to the North end of Ironmonger's lane, and from the said corner into Ironmonger's lane, almost to the Parish Church of S. Martin, was (of old time) one large building of stone, very ancient, made in place of Jewes houses; but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was builded, or for what use, I have not learned, more than that King H. the 6 in the 16 of his reigne, gave the office of being Porter or keeper thereof, unto John Stent, for terme of his life, by the name of the Principall Palace in the Old Jewry. This was (in my youth) called the Old Wardrobe; but of later time, the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken downe, and divers faire houses builded thereupon even round about.'

"The quotation is given in the quaint lettering and spelling of the old edition, with the exception of the old-fashioned letter S. This building was in Coleman Street Ward.

"The portion of the city known as the 'Blacke Friers,' and in which 'William Shakespeare of Stratford-upon-Avon, in the County of Warwick, gentleman,' bought a piece of property in 1612, was in 'Faringdon Ward within.' The 'Blacke Friers' was a liberty within four gates that were closed at 10 o'clock in Summer and 9 o'clock in Winter. None of the city officers had any control in this liberty, and its citizens were exempt from city taxation. Although several buildings are mentioned in Stow's 'Survey' as being within this liberty, there is no mention of a 'Wardrobe.' The building was possibly not of sufficient importance. It seems, therefore, that the 'Wardrobe' mentioned in the will, and the building of that title mentioned in 'It Was Marlowe,' were not one and the same."

Hamlet's Age and Madness.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The subject is somewhat hackneyed, and I don't know that I have any call to make it more so, but to me it seems very plain. Much has been written about the madness and the age of Hamlet. As to his madness, an intelligent reading of the play makes it plain that he was only mad for a purpose. It is not so plain as to his age, for the text of the play as it now stands makes Hamlet thirty years old, if we believe that the author of the play wrote the words put into the mouth of the gravedigger; but I cannot but think and believe, as we have been told, that the first actor who personated Hamlet—I do not recall his name—was fat and thirty years old or more, and certain lines were altered to suit his personality. This it is not difficult to believe, but whoever made these interpolations did not go far enough, or went too far, and has made of Hamlet an incongruous and improbable character. Let me quote a little to show that Hamlet was but a youth, or just verging on manhood. Horatio says in Act I., in the ghost scene, "Let us impart what we have seen to-night unto young Hamlet." The King says to Hamlet in Act I., "For your intent in going back to school to Wittenberg, it is most retrograde to our desire." Is it at all probable that a man of thirty and heir to the throne would be going to school? The Ghost says in Act I. to Hamlet: "But know thou, noble youth, the serpent that did sting thy father's life now wears his crown." Would the Ghost have thus addressed his son had he been a man of thirty?

In Scene 2, with King, Queen, Rosencranz, and Guildenstern, the King says: "I entreat you both, that being of so young days brought up with him, and since so neighbored to his youth and humor."

Hamlet says to Rosencranz and Guildenstern: "How dost thou, Guildenstern? Ah, Rosencranz! Good lads, how do ye both?" They were boys together.

All who read and admire this noble play must be struck with the incongruities referred to, and will be better prepared to believe that it has been altered to suit the personality of an actor than that an author capable of such a magnificent creation has deliberately embodied them.

J. H. DUNNELL.

Brooklyn, July 30, 1899.

Convinced that Bacon Wrote the Plays.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I have before me a book entitled "Bacon vs. Shakspere, Brief for Plaintiff, by Edwin Reed, Seventh Edition, Boston, 1897." I have read it with a great deal of interest, and it seems to me he proves his client's case. The very little that is known of Shakespeare, the absence of testimony in his favor from contemporary witnesses, the damaging nature of what is known about him, all this seems to go to prove "an alibi" in the authorship of the great plays and poems; while, on the other hand, the life of Bacon, the advantages he had of foreign travel and acquaintance with foreign and dead languages, his college education, and the great philosophical works he wrote, and curious but highly suggestive, the fact that he kept a private diary in which many of the thoughts and even words of Shakespeare are found—for instance, "it is a singular coincidence that the extraordinary word 'honorificabilitudino' found here occurs with a slight change of ending in Love's Labor Lost; also, the line 'revealing day through every cranny peeps' from the Shakespeare poem 'Lucrece,' appears among the scribblings"—point to him as the possible author.

Now I am loath to give up my Shakespeare, and I would like to ask, Mr. Editor, where I can find a reply to this book, which probably has very little in it that has not been stated before, only ingeniously grouped and reiterated so that the evidence seems very formidable. Let us not shut our minds to truth from whatever quarter or however great the idol it destroys.

W. R. W.

Point Pleasant, N. J., Aug. 7, 1899.

His Will Is Not His Own.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Guy Pehon says: "Why does Laertes say, 'His will is not his own,' &c., which is proof that he was a youth and it was this only that kept him from the throne to which he was destined when he came to proper age." Mr. Pehon has entirely misinterpreted the meaning of the line. The line, "His will is not his own," &c., means that his choice of a wife must be by the consent of the nation. Mr. Pehon asks: "If Hamlet were thirty, why did he not ascend the throne immediately upon the death of his father, even if the Danish monarchy were elective?" The late Rev. H. N. Hudson tells us: "Whatever there is of hereditary right belongs to the Queen, who is accordingly described as 'the imperial jointress' of this warlike state. She was the only child of the former King, and Hamlet's father was brought within the circle of eligibility by his marriage with her. Of course when her first husband died and she married a second, the second became eligible just as the first had done. So Claudius, the present King, holds the crown by the same legal title as Hamlet's father had held it." Therefore it is not Hamlet's youth that keeps him from the throne. Hamlet is the expectancy of the fair State, but he cannot ascend while his mother lives. When Ophelia says: "The expectancy and rose of the fair State," &c., she is not thinking of his age. She is bemoaning the downfall of his reason. His moralizing on the drinking habit, and his timidness about shedding blood is no proof that he is only twenty. Mr. Pehon says: "Why should a man of thirty and heir to his father's throne be just going back to Wittenberg, or college, when he should be graduated." The Rev. H. N. Hudson says: "School was applied to places not only of academical, but also of professional study, and in the olden time men were wont to spend their whole lives in such cloistered retirements of learning. So that we need not suppose Hamlet was 'going back to school' as an undergraduate." Shakespeare, in the player scene, (Act III., Scene 2,) distinctly fixes the marriage at "full thirty years," and in Act V., Scene 1, he again distinctly fixes Hamlet's age, thirty.

WILLIAM CHRYSTIE MILLER.

Cycle Path Clubhouse, Coney Island, Aug. 3, 1899.

Some New Book Auction Rooms.

Certain amateur book collectors in this city have long expressed the desire for a broader range of selection than the limited number of auction rooms offer. An attempt will be made to meet this desire by Mr. John Anderson, Jr., who some time in October will open auction rooms in the vicinity of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. Although particularly devoting his efforts to books, Mr. Anderson will also become the medium of exchange in other literary wares, such as engravings and autographs. He has spent fifteen years in the second-hand book trade, and he brings to his new business several ideas on the presentation of old and valuable imprints, which he hopes to put into practice. These include not only innovations in the shape of arrangements of shelves, but also in cataloguing and even in the method of "knocking the items down to the highest bidder."

SOURCE OF THE RUBAIYAT.

"But still a Ruby kindles in the Vine,"
Sang Khayyam, as with cup he sat
Pouring down the gushing jewel of the wine.
And that's where Omar got his Ruby at.

—Puck.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The increasing demands for space in THE SATURDAY REVIEW (so far as good available matter is concerned THE TIMES might easily issue a twenty-four-page number each week instead of a sixteen-page one) make it necessary for the editor to beg readers who contribute to the Questions and Answers department to be brief and pointed and to write only on matters of real value and interest. It is impossible for them to realize how rapidly this department has been growing. The matter printed gives only a partial indication of the number of letters received. For example, during the day when this note was written these letters numbered twenty-six, and the range of topics touched upon was wide and varied—often interesting and vital, but sometimes, it must be said, trivial. Readers will also oblige the editor very much by giving their full names and addresses and by making their statements in such form that the facts may all be understood by any one who reads the paper.

F. E. M. of Flushing: "Having read THE SATURDAY REVIEW for more than two years, may I ask where to find a poem by the Rev. John W. Chadwick of Brooklyn on his father's quadrant? His father, I understand, was a sea Captain, and the poem I have heard praised."

Mr. Chadwick has published two volumes of verse, "A Book of Poems" and "In Nazareth Town and Other Poems," in one of which our correspondent should find these lines. They also appear in the beautiful memoir Mr. Chadwick wrote a few years ago of his father (also John White Chadwick) "for his family and friends." The title is "To My Father's Quadrant." One stanza in that poem reaches the high-water mark in the verse of this generation:

You were his guide on many a dangerous sea,
Through storm and darkness led him safely home;
As you to him, so he shall be to me
Whatever seas I sail, or lands I roam.

Abraham Levy, 11 Rutgers Street: "Can you furnish me with a list of good novels dealing with Australian life? I would be obliged for such a list, no matter how small it might be."

A very extensive list, we find, could be compiled; the following books may be of interest, and the reading of them will suggest others: "Rolf Bolderwoods," (T. Alexander Brown;) "Robbery under Arms," "Settlers and Convicts," "The Miner's Right," "A Colonial Reformer," "Spinx of Eaglehawk," "The Squatter's Dream," "A Sydney-Side Saxon," "A Modern Buccaneer," "Nevermore," "Old Melbourne Memories," "The Sealskin Cloak," "My Run Home," and "Plain Living." Brown's latest novel, "War to the Knife," treats of New Zealand life. Marcus Clarke's "For the Term of His Natural Life," "'Twixt Shadow and Shine," "Australian Tales of the Bush," "Stories of Australia in the Early Days," and "Heavy Odds." B. L. Farjeon's "The Sacred Nugget" and "Grif." Mrs. Campbell Praed's "An Australian Heroine," "Outlaw and Lawmaker," "Policy and Passion," "The Romance of a Station," "The Head Station," "Moloch," "Miss Jacobsen's Chance," and "Miss Tregaskiss." E. W. Hornung's "A Bride from the Bush," "The Boss of Taroomba," "The Rogue's March," "Young Blood," "My Lord Duke," "Tiny Tuttrell," "Some Persons Unknown," and "Dead Men Tell No Tales." "Tasma," (Jessie Fraser,) "Uncle Piper of Piper's Hill," "A Sydney Sovereign," and "A Knight of the White Feather." G. A. Henty's "The Final Reckoning" and "Maori and Settler." Henry Kingsley's "Geoffrey Hamlyn" and "Ravenshoe," Anthony Trollope's "Harry Heathcote of Gongoil," W. Fergus Hume's "Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "Madam Midas," and "Miss Mephistopheles"; Julius Vogel's "Anno Domini 2000," Mrs. A. Britz's "An Australian Millionaire," Kenneth Mackay's "Out Back," Mrs. A. Macleod's "An Australian Girl," Marriott Watson's "In the Spider's Web," Hume Nisbet's "Jolly Roger," "Ashes," "A Bush Girl's Romance," and "Ball Up"; Mrs. Helen Davis's "For So Little," William Sime's "Cradle and Spade," "Elizabeth B. Bayly's "Alfreda Holme," Thomas Heney's "The Girl at Birrell's," Arthur Ferres's "His First Kangaroo," Andrew Robertson's "The Kidnapped Squatter" and "Nuggets in the Devil's Punch Bowl"; John Boyle O'Reilly's "Moondyne," W. Carlton Dawe's "Pilgrims," Price Warung's "Tales of Australian Early Days," Ada Cambridge's "The Three Miss Kings," J. Middleton Macdonald's "Thunderbolt," A Donnison's "Winning a Wife in Australia," J. D. Hennessy's "An Australian Bush Track," "The Dishonorable," and "Wynnum"; Mary Gaunt's "Dave's Sweetheart," Mrs. Pachett Martin's "Under the Gum Tree" and "Coo-ee," (a volume of tales by Australian women, edited by Mrs. Martin;) "In Australian Wilds," "Oak Bough," and "Wattle Blossoms," (all three collections of stories by Australian writers;) Henry Lawson's "While the Billy Boils," John A. Barry's "A Son of the Sea," Andrew Juantoch's "Tandra," Simpson Newland's "Paving the Way," and Margaret Parker's "The Desire of Their Hearts," "Ida Cameron," and "To Him Who Waits." This list is probably the completest yet published, as it has been based on the lists in Sonnenschein's "The Best Books," 1891; Percy Russell's "Guide to British and American Novels," 1894, and "Miss Zella Allen Dixson's "Comprehensive Subject Index to Universal Prose Fiction," and supplemented by a careful examination of the English catalogues for the last ten years.

We fancy the list will be quite long enough for our correspondent's uses, and commend to him the story of Carlyle sending Dickens a truckload of books on the French Revolution, with an offer to send another load when he had read the first.

"W. H. W.," Treadwell, N. Y.: 1. Where can a copy of Millet's "The Man with the Hoe" be obtained, within the reach of a slender purse? 2. Where can descriptive matter in reference to the painting be found?

Inquire of any dealer in prints and engravings—F. Keppel & Co., East Sixteenth Street, New York, for instance. 2. See Sensier's "J. F. Millet, Peasant and Painter," London, Macmillan & Co., 1881, 16s.; J. W.

Mollett's "The Barbizon School," London, Sampson Low, Marston & Co., 1889, 3s. 6d.; Champlin & Perkins's "Cyclopaedia of Painters and Paintings," London, 1886-9, &c.

Andrew Thompson, Newburg, N. Y.: "I have a book called 'A Fashionable Sufferer,' 1883, written and illustrated by Augustus Hoppin. Who was or is Augustus Hoppin? Is he still living?"

Augustus Hoppin, the writer and illustrator, was born in Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828, and died April 1, 1896. He studied law, but after practicing for a short time took up art, which he studied abroad, 1854-5. When he returned to this country he took up drawing on wood and became a successful illustrator. Among the books he wrote and illustrated are "Recollections of Auton House," 1881; "A Fashionable Sufferer," 1883, and "Two Compton Boys," 1884.

R. Freeman, 8 West Twenty-fourth Street: "Is there to be a complete edition of Mark Twain?"

An edition in twenty-two volumes is soon to appear simultaneously in England and this country.

"E. P.," New York City: "A. L. Wynne, 487 Madison Avenue, who inquires about the 'broomstick marriage,' 'marriage by jumping over a broom,' may be answered that the phrase means no marriage at all, when the parties dispense with any ceremony whatever and jokingly say they have jumped over a broom."

"J. L. M.," New York City: "What is the value of this book—James Cook's 'Voyage Round the World, from 1760 to 1780,' published by George William Anderson?"

Kindly write again, giving number of volumes, date of publication, and condition of the book.

"O'K.," New York City: "What are the title and name of author of a novel published some eight years ago, which told of English high life—a young aristocrat's life is saved by a cowboy, and the two go to England together."

This novel was called "Aristocracy." It was published without the author's name in 1888 by D. Appleton & Co. "Expatriation," by the same anonymous writer, was published by the Appletons in 1890.

John Anderson, Jr., 99 Nassau Street: "The work from which A. O. Halsey's twenty-two plates were taken is the first American edition of Combe's 'Second Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of Consolation,' Philadelphia, H. C. Carey and I. Lea, 1822. The copy I have has twenty-three plates, etched on copper, or aquatinted, and not lithographic work. They were engraved by J. Drayton, an American, and the 'Aq.' after his name is the abbreviation of aquatinted. No lithographic work, in colors, appeared in America for nearly ten years after 1822, and but two or three specimens of the ordinary lithography had reached the light in that year. I have also a copy of 'The Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque,' the second American from the second London edition, Philadelphia, William Charles, about 1814. The colored plates are by Rowlandson, and they are (presumably) engraved by Charles himself, as the frontispiece—a portrait of Dr. Syntax—bears the inscription, 'Wm. Charles, Sculp.' But few specimens of Charles's engraving are known. My copy has thirty plates, which vary in quality."

John H. Campbell, Philadelphia: "Kindly publish a sketch of Charles Frederic Nirdlinger, the author of the lately printed 'Masques and Mummers.' There are several of your Philadelphia readers who are anxious to know something about him."

Mr. Nirdlinger is a fairly well-known literary man of this city. For several years he was the editor of The Illustrated American, and is now editing a New York society paper. He has written several plays, and one of these (dealing, we believe, with Mme. Pompadour) was produced in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Miss Camille Solomon, Unionville, N. Y.: "What is the most authentic biography of Elizabeth Barrett Browning?"

See Mrs. Ritchie's article on Mrs. Browning in the seventh volume of "The Dictionary of National Biography," London and New York, Macmillan & Co., 1886.

"A. E. G." recently asked for a list of the works of Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and dramatist. The following has been compiled as carefully as possible:

"Nora," translated by Henrietta F. Lord. London: Griffith, 1882.
"The Pillars of Society and other Plays," edited by Havelock Ellis. London: W. Scott, 1888.
"Rosmersholm," translated by Louis N. Parker. London: Griffith, 1889.
"The Lady from the Sea," translated by Eleanor Marx-Aveling, with an introduction by E. Gosse. London: Unwin, 1889.
"Emperor and Galilean; a World Historic Drama," edited by William Archer. London: W. Scott, 1890.
"Ghosts; a Drama of Family Life." London: Griffith, 1890.
"An Enemy of the People," "The Wild Duck," and other plays. London: W. Scott, 1890.
"Inger, Vikings, Pretenders," edited by William Archer. London: W. Scott, 1890.
"The League of Youth, Pillars of Society," edited by William Archer. London: W. Scott, 1890.
"Prose Dramas," New York: United States Book Company, 1890. Two vols. Vol. I., "A Doll's House, and Other Plays," translated by William Archer and others, with a biographical and critical introduction by Edmund Gosse. Vol. II., "The Lady from the Sea, and Other Plays," translated by Clara Bell and others.
"Brand, a Dramatic Poem in English Prose," translated by William Wilson. London: Methuen, 1891.
"Hedda Gabler," translated by Edmund Gosse. London: Heinneman, 1891.
"A Doll's House," translated by William Archer, with photographs. London: W. Scott, 1892.
"Peer Gynt," translated by William and Charles Archer. London: W. Scott, 1892.
"The Master Builder," translated by Edmund Gosse and William Archer. London: Heinneman, 1893.
"The Master Builder," translated by J. W. Arctander. Minneapolis, 1893.
"Brand," translated by C. H. Herford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1894.
"Brand," in English and verse in the original metres, by F. E. Garrett. London: Unwin, 1894.
"Little Eyolf," translated by William Archer. London: Heinneman, 1894.
"John Gabriel Borkman," translated by William Archer. London: Heinneman, 1896. New York: Stone & Kimball, 1897.
"The Lady from the Sea," translated by Mrs. F. E. Archer. London: W. Scott, 1897.
"The Wild Duck," translated by Mrs. F. E. Archer. London: W. Scott, 1897.
"The Master Builder," translated by Edmund Gosse and William Archer. London: Heinneman, 1893.
"Hedda Gabler," translated by Edmund Gosse. London: Heinneman, 1898.

From Lanesville, N. Y., Victor H. Paltsits of the Lenox Library writes: "Apropos of your note about the recent sale of a supposed 'unique' copy of 'Hayns, the Knight of the Swanne,' printed by Wynken de Worde in 1512, let me add that E. Gordon Duff notes a copy in the Bagford collection, in Part I. of his 'Hand Lists of English Printers,' 1895. He also records another W. de Worde edition, without date. In speaking of the price (£1,700) paid for the Shakespeare folio of 1623, it is said that this is nearly £1,000 more than any other previous record. But the late Mrs. Abby E. Pope of Brooklyn paid over $5,500 for her fine copy."

THE SATURDAY REVIEW has always endeavored to be accurate in matters of a bibliographical nature, and, on a re-examination of the facts, it has not seemed to the editor that THE REVIEW was in error in either of the foregoing instances. The "Helyas" was a vellum-printed copy, and is quite unique. Bagford, the eccentric, had in his collection (now in the British Museum) only a portion of one leaf. Again, there was no second Wynken de Worde edition, but, as William Roberts has pointed out, simply a reissue with the same types made about 1550 by William Copland. In the matter of the first folio Shakespeare, Miss Abby E. Hanscom (later Mrs. Pope) did not pay over $5,500 for her copy. In 1884 Ellis & White purchased at auction for our American Miss Currer a fine copy for which the sum of £750 was given. When commissions and other charges were added, it cost Miss Hanscom £795 9s. 6d. Previous to the recent sale in London, the highest auction record for a first folio Shakespeare was the $4,200 given in 1891 at the Ives sale, for the copy formerly in the Cooke, Robinson, and Tite collections. The copy that lately fetched £1,700 brought therefore "nearly £1,000 more" than any other previous copy. The exact sum is $4,300, but the writer of the note was speaking in round figures.

Albert Roy, 381 Fourth Avenue: "Has any one written a book on the life and works of Robert Louis Stevenson? Will you kindly print a list of his writings, and state which is considered the most popular?"

The best biographical account of Stevenson is that which Sydney Colvin wrote for the fifty-fourth volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography," Pages 245-254. Mr. Colvin has in preparation a fuller biography. Among Stevenson's most popular books are "Treasure Island," "The Child's Garden of Verses," "Kidnapped," and "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." He wrote "The Pentland Rising," 1866; "An Appeal to the Church of Scotland," 1875; "An Inland Voyage," 1878; "Picturesque Notes on Edinburgh," 1879; "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes," 1879; "Virginibus Puerisque," 1881; "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," 1882; "Treasure Island," 1882; "New Arabian Nights," 1882; "The Silverado Squatters," 1883; "Prince Otto," 1885; "The Child's Garden of Verses," 1885; "More New Arabian Nights," 1885; "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," 1886; "Kidnapped," 1886; "The Merry Men," 1886; "Underwoods," 1887; "Memories and Portraits," 1887; "Memoir of Fleeming Jenkin," 1887; "The Black Arrow," 1888; "The Wrong Box," 1888; "The Master of Ballantrae," 1889; "Ballads," 1890; "Father Damien," 1890; "The Wrecker," 1892; "Across the Plains," 1892; "A Footnote to History," 1893; "Island Nights' Entertainment," 1893; "Catriona," 1893; "The Ebb Tide," 1894; "Vailima Letters," 1895; "Fables," 1896; "Weir of Hermiston," 1896; "Songs of Travel," 1896, and "St. Ives," 1897. This does not include the little booklets printed at the Davos Press, and also leaves out several other privately printed curiosities.

James W. R. Collins, Philadelphia: "William Thom was born in 1789. He was known as the 'Inverury Poet'—not 'Inverary.' There's but a slight difference in the spelling of the two words, but there is a vast difference in the location of the two places, 'Inverury' being in Aberdeenshire, while Inverary is in Argyllshire. Chambers's 'English Literature' gives 'Inverary' and '1798'—both wrong. In Thom's works (the 1844 edition) now before me, the post says he removed with his family from Aberdeen to Inverury in 1841. For an excellent sketch of Thom, I would refer Mr. Williams to 'The Scottish Minstrel,' edited by the Rev. Charles Rogers, Edinburgh, 1872."

"Inquirer," Hackensack, N. J.: "Is there any money or other value to 'L'Histoire du Cardinal Duc de Richelieu. Par le Sieur Aubery, Advocat au Parlement et au Conseils du Roi.' With Portrait. Dated 'Rue a Paris, chez Antoine Bertier, Saint Jacques, a l'Ensigne de la Fortune. MDCLX'?"

It has merely a nominal value.

Daniel B. Thompson, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn: "The author of the quotation,

'Think that day lost whose low descending sun
Views from thy hand no noble action done,'

was Jacob Bobart. In Staniford's 'Art of Reading' Bobart is said to have been a German botanist, born in 1719." Answered also by M. A. Throckmorton, Jersey City, N. J.

"Fox E. Quiller," 226 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street: "'Cousins' asked for by 'M.' and sent to you by several correspondents, was written by Winthrop Mackworth Praed, and is to be found in a collection of his poems edited by Frederick Cooper for the Canterbury Poets series. There was a collection of Praed's poems published in this city some years ago in two volumes, edited by the Rev. Derwent Coleridge. The poem will not be found in the two-volume collection, and can be found only in the Canterbury edition." Answered also by H. V. S. Horne, Schoonhoven, Bridgeport, Conn.; by "T. W. C.," Point Pleasant, N. J., and by C. F. Johnson, Hartford, Conn.

"A. G.," New York City: "Herman Melville's 'Typee' was first published in New York and London in 1846 as a 12mo.

Charles G. Dill, 2 South Street, Middletown, N. Y.: "In your list of Capt. Marryat's books you omitted 'The Poacher.' It is published by Routledge & Sons, and is probably a republication."

S. O. Knox, New Brunswick: "In answer to 'F. A.' I send you this address: 'Prof. John C. Van Dyke, George Street, near Seminary Place, New Brunswick, N. J.'"

Byron Kirkliff, New York City: "I would like to have the old poem of 'Honesty Is the Best Policy,' beginning,

'An honest woodman's cottage stood
Just in the margin of the wood.'

I have a book of poems entitled 'Hallowe'en,' Hartford: H. S. Parson, 1845, said to be by Bishop Coxe. Has it any value?"

The book is interesting, but hardly valuable.

"E. K. M.," New York City: "'Flow Gently, Sweet Afton,' was written by Robert Burns." Answered also by John Byars, Brooklyn.

A. Lee Kamp, 55 Division Avenue, Brooklyn: "The novel 'Sue-Sue' is searching for is 'Pride; or, The Duchess.' The copy I have was published by James McGhaahan, Dublin, 21 D'Olier Street, 1850. The heroines of the story are named Hermione and Ernestina, the heroes Oliver Raymond and the Duke of Beaufarre."

Edna Witherspoon, the Field Cottage, Lenox, Mass.: "I want to thank you for the weekly delight THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW is to me. It is just right as it is in size. Can you tell me how I can place on sale a copy of Martin's 'New England's Memorial'? Four pages are gone."

Dodd, Mead & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, and others deal in rare books, and may be addressed on the subject. A book which is in any way imperfect is difficult to dispose of, however. A perfect rare book may be worth $350, while the same book, lacking one, two, or three leaves, is not worth $50.

"P. E. G.," New York City: "Please print a short list of books treating upon the lives and works of the great composer."

C. E. Bourne's "The Great Composers," London, Sonnenschein, 1888, 3s. 6d.; Frederick Crowest's "The Great Tone Poets," London, Bentley, 1881, 6s.; Dr. Louis Engel's "From Mozart to Marlo," London, Bentley, 1886, 21s., and "From Handel to Hallé," London, Sonnenschein, 15s.; Dr. Francis Hueffer's "Musical Studies," London, Black, 1880, 6s.; Dr. C. H. H. Parry's "Studies of Great Composers," London, Routledge, 1887, 5s.; J. Stieler's "The Great German Composers," London, Angerer & Co., 1879, 6s., and S. P. Upton's "Standard Operas: Their Plots, Their Music, and Their Composers," Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1888, $1.50.

Mrs. F. Waechter, New York City: "The plaques which were given away by the department store, and which J. H. James referred to some time ago, represent a copy of Sir John Millais's painting, 'The Princes in the Tower.'" "E. P.," New York City, and "O. A. F.," Albany, write that the lines given on the plaques are from the old and familiar ballad which is to be found in Percy's 'Reliques.'

Jessica Cameron, Plainfield, N. J.: "Please print in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the poem by Realf that was given on the editorial page of THE TIMES some months ago."

INDIRECTION.

Fair are the flowers and the children, but
their subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the rosebursts of dawn, but the secret that clasps it is rarer;
Sweet the exultance of song, but the strain
that precedes it is sweeter,
And never was poem yet writ but the meaning outmastered the meter.

Never a daisy that grows but a mystery
guideth the growing;
Never a river that flows but a majesty
sceptres the flowing;
Never a Shakespeare that soared but a
stronger than he did enfold him;
Nor ever a prophet foretells but a mightier
seer has foretold him.

Back of the canvas that throbs the painter
is hinted and hidden,
Into the statue that breathes the soul of
the sculptor is bidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite
issues of feeling,
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory
that crowns the revealing.

Great are the symbols of being, but that
which it symboled is greater;
Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the
inward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back
of the gift stands the giving,
Back of the hand that receives thrill the
sensitive nerves of receiving.

Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is
outdone by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing;
And up from the pits where those shine,
and up from the heights where these
shine,
Twin voices and shadows swing starward,
and the essence of life is divine.

Appeals to Readers.

"B. S.," New York City: "Can you identify this quotation for me?"

Then home, get her home, where the
drunken rollers comb,
And the shouting seas drive by;
And the engines stamp and sing, and the
wet bows reel and swing,
And the Southern Cross rides high.

"M. L. C.," New York City: "In what city in Italy is there a Coliseum other than the big one at Rome?"

Edward Jay Allen, Braddock Avenue, Pittsburg: "Who is the author of the following:"

Peace went tinkling with the shepherd's
bell,
And singing with the reapers.

"M. C. H.," Brooklyn: "Please identify for me this quotation:"

Meant well; tried a little; failed much.

"H. F. L.," Brooklyn: "I would like to ask if you or some of your readers could suggest several stories, plays, or poems in which revenge is a motive in the plot, or which illustrate the workings of revenge on character."

Wanted and to Exchange.

Under this heading in the department of Questions and Answers, THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will from week to week print items from its readers concerning scarce and out-of-print books they are in search of, books they wish to exchange, and other items of similar character. Judging from the growing volume of letters in this line that are received, the editor believes that readers will find this column a convenience. Although such items might appear to be in the nature of advertisements and more fit to appear as such, THE SATURDAY REVIEW will print them for the present as reading matter—a part of the paper for which no charge is ever made, and for which none can be made in this case. Correspondents should not fail to give their names and street numbers.

John F. B. Lillard, 5 Greenwich Avenue, New York City: "I have a diary of a Confederate soldier and a newspaper printed on wallpaper (in French) at Thibodeaux, La. I desire to exchange for a Remington or Caligraph typewriter in good order."

Joseph Kelly, Woodside, L. I.: "I desire to exchange a set of Charles Lever's complete works, in six volumes, (Collier edition,) a good set, in good order, for historical works. All offers will be acknowledged by mail."

John D. Ross, Douglas Street, Jamaica, L. I., has a first edition, (London, 1808,) of Cromek's "Reliques of Robert Burns" which he wishes to exchange for some other Burns book or old edition of Burns's poems.

George Taggart, New York Press Club: "Referring to inquiry of 'Essebee' for a Centennial map, permit me to say that I have 'The Visitors' Guide to the Centennial Exhibition and Philadelphia,' 1876, with a map, and that I should be pleased to hear from 'Essebee.'"

S. V., 86 Madison Avenue, New York, has for sale a complete set of The Pall Mall Magazine (London) from No. 1 to No. 75, inclusive, in perfect condition. The first two volumes are out of print.

George H. Lincks, 174 Ege Avenue, Jersey City: "Lippincott & Co. issued in 1876 a 'Visitors' Guide to the Centennial,' with a map. I have a copy, and perhaps 'Essebee' may secure one from the publishers."

The Gotham Book Concern of 442 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "Truth in Boston," Nos. 15 up; "Moods," odd numbers; "The Gospel," odd numbers; "The Rostrum," odd numbers; "The Locus," (not The Lotus,) odd numbers; "The Occasional Magazine," odd numbers, published in Halifax; "Horn Book," odd numbers; "The Dreamer," odd numbers; "Knots," odd numbers, "Pot-Pourrie," No. 2, published in Boston; "The Connoisseur," odd numbers; "Courier Innocent," odd numbers; "The Emerald," odd numbers, published at Wesleyan University; "Anti-Philistine," odd numbers; "In Town," odd numbers; "The Dome," odd numbers, and "The Quill-driver," odd numbers, published in England. Strict attention will be paid to all replies.

Harold Frederic's Last Story.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

All story lovers who followed the serial publication of Mr. Frederic's "Market Place" must have been most disagreeably surprised by the singular falling off, in interest and construction, of the last two chapters. This masterpiece of fiction was practically left unfinished, and the mark of a less skillful hand is clearly traceable. I think I never read a more delightfully intricate, interesting story, but the disappointment of the ending was almost a shock. To have the big, able, resourceful Thorpe and Lady Cressage slump off in that humdrum fashion, like any "Duchess" pair, was downright melancholy, and I do not believe they did so by Mr. Frederic's permission, at least I'm very certain that he never started out with that intention in view. Did Mr. Frederic's death occur before the work was completed, or was he physically disabled before the work left his hands?

Also, in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW T. B. F. of London makes an awful prediction concerning the falling off of Mr. Kipling's popularity. This must be a miscable or misprint. Hall Caine's wane is a very different story, but Kipling? Well, it's a far cry from Kipling to any author, living or dead.

HELEN FRANCES HUNTINGTON.
Gainesville, Ga., July 30, 1899.

R. H. MACY & CO
Macy's
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Books.

THE MAN WITH THE HOE, and Other Poems, by Edwin Markham. Not for many years has any poem made such a sensation as has Mr. Markham's "The Man With the Hoe." In addition to hundreds of elaborate notices in the magazines and newspapers, the author has had letters from prominent literary men all over the world. Price 74c.

Justice to the Jew, Madison Peters, 81c.
Richard Carvel, Churchill, $1.04.
The Garden of Swords, Max Pemberton, $1.08.
Agatha Webb, Katharine Green, 88c.
The Strong Arm, Robt. Barr, 88c.
The Maternity of Harriet Wicken, $1.08.
Castle Czvargas, Archibald, $1.08.

PAPER COVERED BOOKS.

The Adventures of Francois, 31c.
In a Steamer Chair, 36c.
Blind Goddess, 31c.
Continental Dragoons, 31c.
Equality, 36c.
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Complete assortment of paper covered 25c. novels at 4c.

4 Editions in 8 Weeks.

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM AND SOCIAL REFORM,

By Joseph Rowntree and Arthur Sherwell. 626 pp., crown 8vo, cloth. Price $2.00.

"We have never seen the problem of the drink misery more clearly or dispassionately reviewed."—The Daily Chronicle London.

"The completest, the best informed, and the sanest work on the drink traffic, and the various remedies proposed for it that has yet been published."—Westminster Gazette.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

THOMAS WHITTAKER, Publisher
4th Ave. and 9th St., N. Y. City.

FLINT.—By MAUD WILDER GOODWIN, author of "White Aprons," etc. 16mo. $1.25.

The story abounds in bright, almost epigrammatic sayings and sparkling flashes of merriment and wit.—Detroit Free Press.

Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, Boston

THE WEEK IN ART.

It will be a great pity if the City Council should succeed in defeating the erection of the Memorial Arch at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street to celebrate the home-coming of Admiral Dewey in October next. There is an opportunity here for the beautifying of the city which has so appealed to artists and art lovers that they have devoted much time and attention to the preparation of plans, of which the arch will be an essential feature. It is to be hoped that some way will be found out of the difficulty.

Art shops and stores have become a feature of several of the leading Summer resorts during the past few seasons, and the enterprising dealers who have opened these shops at Newport, Narragansett, and Bar Harbor find themselves well repaid. They very wisely make a feature of etchings, engravings, water colors, and occasionally a few oils, having for their subjects Summer land or sea scapes, and where possible they obtain and display land and sea scapes of their separate localities. The Philadelphia painter Edmund Lewis has for many Summers visited Narragansett Pier, and his pictures of scenes on the Narragansett shore find a ready sale there. Some less-known painters are now displaying their pictures, bits of coast and inland scenery, at Mount Desert and Newport in the art stores at those two places, and their works find ready sale. This is significant and encouraging, for it shows that the public, instead of buying, as of yore, painted shells, souvenir spoons, and knickknacks to recall their Summer wanderings or outings, now prefers to secure original pictures in the lighter or heavier medium. There is a suggestion here also to some of the better American landscape, figure, and marine painters, for it is not to be doubted that if they would visit any of the larger resorts and place on sale there really good pictures of characteristic scenes at these resorts they would find purchasers for their canvases much more easily than in the Winter in the cities. People on their Summer vacations or sojourns have more time, also, to study pictures, and will often look at paintings more closely than at other times of the year. It is rather a curious fact that the scenery of Newport and Narragansett Bay has not been painted for many years by any of our foremost artists, and there are plenty of subjects for the figure painters in the social life of the fashionable resort. The tennis tournament at the Casino, the races of the thirty-footers in the bay, the coaching, the automobiles, the golfing, and especially the morning scene at Bailey's Beach afford daily subjects for a really good figure painter. J. G. Tyler and Edward Moran would have found this week splendid subjects for their brushes in the arrival and departure of the New York Yacht Club fleet at Newport, and Childe Hassam, Robert Reid, J. Alden Weir, and many of the younger men who delight in color and in movement, and who can paint landscape as well as the figure, should be at Newport this month. The social life of Narragansett and Bar Harbor would also furnish them and their fellows with subjects galore. The field would seem to be neglected by the better American artists, and there is a chance for an American Jules Stewart here.

Many of the artists are finding this an exceptionally busy Summer, for, in addition to their regular work, in preparation for the Winter exhibitions, they are also painting or preparing to paint the canvases which are to represent them at the Paris Exposition next year. Some of these canvases are already well under way. From all indications American art will be worthily represented at Paris next year.

According to a recent interview with Signor C. Turini, the equestrian statue of Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, which he completed by order of the Venezuelan Government two years ago, to take the place of the much criticised statue of the liberator now in Central Park, but which was declined by the city at that time, is soon to be set up, and the old statue removed. Signor Turini did not state in this interview how this result had been accomplished. If memory serves aright the new statue was protested against by the Sculpture Society. It is certainly a great improvement, no matter what its defects may be, over the present statue, and as the Venezuelan Government intended to do a gracious act by having it made and set up at its own expense, to satisfy the critics who objected, with reason, to the old statue, its declination two years ago did not seem a particularly courteous proceeding.

The design for a statue to Goethe made by Henry Baerer, the sculptor of the statue of Gen. Warren and of the bust of Beethoven in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, will probably, it is said, be accepted by the Goethe Monument Fund Association of Chicago. The statue, which is to be cast in bronze and placed in Lincoln Park, Chicago, is to cost $22,000. Only $4,000 of this sum has thus far been raised, but it is hoped that when Mr. Baerer's six-foot plaster model of the statue, which will soon be shipped to Chicago, is exhibited there, it will lead to the securing of the rest of the sum required. The model shows a lifesize figure standing on a pedestal holding in the left hand a manuscript and in the right the folds of a university gown which drapes the figure. Several of Goethe's best known characters are depicted in familiar scenes in relief on the base of the statue.

A Historic Survey of Every County in England.

The Victoria History, announced in England, will be a national historic survey of every county in England, which is designed to show the several conditions of these counties at this the end of the nineteenth century.

The various counties will be treated separately, and an attempt made to trace the story of England's growth from prehistoric times, through the Dark Ages, the settlement of alien peoples, and the gradual welding of these races into a great nation. All the phases of ecclesiastical history, changes in land tenure, records of historic and local families, the history of the social life and sports of the villages and towns, the development of art, science, manufactures and industries, are all to be treated by specialists, and the whole work is to be under the direction of a General Advisory Committee, composed of such men as the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Royal Geographical Society, the President of the Royal Agricultural Society, the Keeper of the Public Records, the Director of the Geological Survey, many of the prominent Bishops and British Museum men, and professors of history and jurisprudence at the different universities. It is hoped that the great care taken will result in making the work very accurate and full.

The Queen has accepted a dedication and approved the title to the work, ordering a complete set for the Windsor Palace Library. The volumes going to make up the complete set will be issued under the general editorship of Mr. H. Arthur Doubleday, F. R. G. S., and Mr. G. Lawrence Gomme, F. S. A.

The general plan of the contents of the history of each county will be its geology and the influence of the latter on the present scenery; its natural history and botany; the prehistoric, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon remains; its ethnography, architecture, and topography; the Domesday Book and other records; family history; ecclesiastical, political, and maritime history; its ancient and modern sports, the agriculture, industrial arts and manufactures of each county, as well as sketches of its people prominent in art, literature, and science.

Great attention is to be paid to the illustrations, which will consist of hundreds of maps, thousands of coats of arms, printed in colors on Japan vellum; portraits and views of people and buildings, and characteristic sketches of the scenery of each county, all beautifully executed. Bibliographies of the literature of the county will also be added.

The first history to be published will be that of Hampshire, the others following as rapidly as possible.

The history of each county will be in four volumes, large imperial octavo, which are to be issued at the price of £6 6s. each, and will contain a full list of subscribers.

The publishers, Archibald Constable & Co., Whitehall Gardens, Westminster, from whom circulars can be obtained, claim that this will be the most sumptuous and complete historical survey ever undertaken.

Heights and Depths of Henry James.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In these "end of the century days," when every one expects criticism—and gets it—one ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at the vivid light thrown on the work of Henry James. These lovely, later, frost-picture pieces, "The Awkward Age," "What Maisie Knew," "In the Cage," may be imaginary, not moral, trifling as one may read them; they are surely unlike his earlier work, which had spacious corridors; but after all they are fine; they make the pulse quicken with the sense of intellectual life; they have heights and depths, one looks far up and down in the abysses, and may make one feel how good it is to be alive in the world of letters.

In any case, a new book by Henry James is an event to be thankful for in the reading world. Taking up one of those earlier stories, "The Portrait of a Lady," and looking over some of its pages the other day, I marveled anew, as I have often marveled before at the resemblance between its principal hero, Gilbert Osmond, and the hero of perhaps a more important English novel, Mr. Henley Mallinger Grandcourt of George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda"; though Mr. James had less fine material to work with, for Gilbert Osmond, though come from a family that was "very good," had not the importance inherited from a long line of noble ancestors which Grandcourt could boast of, was every whit as detestable as his English companion piece. He was "fine." He had the same power of devilish divination into his wife's mood, of making her shrink and tremble before his blighting touch of things. His mind was equally well furnished with the sense of what brutes his fellow-men were—equally his sense of self-importance. His nourished self-conceit made him hateful.

Fortunately for the reader's peace of mind, at the end of the English story Grandcourt is dead, while Gilbert Osmond is left very much alive and capable of further mischief. This character drawing, so much alike, is in no way a copy one of the other, but it is there, and it is very interesting to one who likes to "browse" among his books. The James stories are not meant for idle lounging. They are too vivid. They are not meant for rainy days. They are for the hot sunlight, the alert mind.

By the way, was rainy-day entertainment ever better given than by Ik Marvel in those letters of his from "My Farm at Edgewood," which we all read and enjoyed so much in The Atlantic Monthly? Was it—how many years, years ago?

MILLIE W. CARPENTER.

Stephentown, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

Tobago Robinson Crusoe's Island.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I read in to-day's TIMES an item regarding "goats from Crusoe's Island." Will you allow me to say that ex-Mayor Grace is entirely wrong, in common with many other people, in reference to the location of Defoe's immortal and wonderful book. Robinson Crusoe had nothing to do with Juan Fernandez.

In my careful searches for information for a new illustrated edition I shall shortly publish, I find William Lee, whose biography of Defoe is the best extant, says:

It is evident he acquired some incidents from Selkirk, who lived four years on Juan Fernandez, but the ever-varying events, the useful and improving moralities, and the fascinating style are all his own.

Defoe describes exactly the location of the island on Page 179 of "Robinson Crusoe," as follows:

In the gulf or mouth of the mighty river Oroonooko our island lay, which I perceived to W. and N. W. was the great Island Trinidad, on the north point of the mouth of that river. I asked Friday a thousand questions about the country, its inhabitants, the sea, the coast, and what nations were there, but could get no other name but Caribs, from whence I easily understood that these were the Caribbees, &c.

Now, the correct island is Tobago, owned by Mr. Hope, an Englishman, of Trinidad. They show the cave and other interesting matters described in the book, but we know for a certainty that Defoe never was there, and the diverting episodes were the creation of his wonderful brain. But, regarding goats, (and they are in Tobago as well as in Trinidad,) they are exactly like the "tomato-can-eating Yorkville goat," whatever the goat is in Juan Fernandez, over 6,000 miles away. Cowper's poem, beginning

I am monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute, &c.,

has led many people to think that it refers to Robinson Crusoe instead of Alexander Selkirk. Mr. Grace is evidently one of the many, and for that reason I venture to trespass thus far and correct what is (at least to children) a serious geographical mistake.

LOUIS RHEAD.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1899.

Vulgarity Not Yet Downed by the Poster.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I was interested in your diatribe on posters in the issue of July 8, and beg to call attention to some mistakes in names. These, to be sure, might have been mere typographical errors. Doubtless the writer is gnashing his teeth over the blunders of the horrid printer, because anybody who knows anything about posters would surely not be guilty of such mistakes.

I cannot agree with the writer that our "walls and fences" have become things of beauty by the influence of poster art in advertising. As a matter of fact, the commercial world of this country practically refused to accept the pictorial poster as a medium of advertising, and with the exception of the advertisements of the publishing houses and an occasional example from a stray business house, the pictorial poster has not been utilized. There has been a vast improvement in the theatrical poster, but the average still continues a gaudy horror. And to my notion, with the exception of some of Penfield's posters and those by Rhead and one or two others, including the single example by Abbey, we have never had produced in this country anything equal to the work of the English poster makers, who are mostly artists, and distinguished ones at that.

If I might dare at this late date, I'd venture the opinion that, after all, "Cynic" was nobody but the editor. Editors are but extraordinary creatures at best, and have strange and uncanny ways of amusing themselves. Anyway, if it wasn't you it must have been the giddy and ofttimes ghastly funny Harry Thurston Peck, who entertains picturesque views of the sex at so much per column. There's a trio of literary lights I'd like to see retired to some remote fastness and chained up—namely, to wit, viz., Harry Thurston Peck, John Kendrick Bangs, and Tom Hall. This is for publication or not, as you may wish. I think, however, it is time some one rose up and protested.

E. G. W.

Richmond, Ind., July 20, 1899.

These "Cynic" honors do not belong to the editor—not one of them. As to Prof. Peck, the editor does not feel that he has the liberty to speak for one who is quite able (and usually willing) to speak for himself.

French Books for Girls.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Permit me to suggest to "M. J. A.," who writes in your issue of July 15th, on French books for girls that the list of French fiction issued by the American Literature Association in 1898, and republished by you in the same year, was issued to meet the want to which allusion is made. I have recently received a work on the same lines, but much more extensive. Its title is "Répertoire Bibliographique, a l'usage des Bibliothèques paroissiales; comprenant plus de 2,000 ouvrages, examines sous le rapport du style, de l'interet, et de la diversite des lecteurs. 1863-1893. Par l'Abbe Signerin (Ancien Cure de Beaujeu) Chanoine Titulaire de Lyon."

It contains short references to 2,030 books with title and author indexes. A cursory inspection shows that the lines have not been drawn so closely as to exclude books by Berthet, Biard, Craven, Deslys, Dumas pere, Enault, Feval, &c. It is specially useful in giving a large number of translations in French from English authors, enabling teachers to give to their scholars for translation books which exist in both languages.

A LIBRARIAN.

New Orleans, La., July 29, 1899.

They Sell Books In St. Louis.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I notice in looking over your valuable SATURDAY REVIEW, Page 478, of the issue of July 15, that you say not a single copy of "Richard Carvel" has been ordered from St. Louis. Now, I don't know anything about anybody's business, but I know the St. Louis News Company has had 200 copies, and I think at least 400 more have been had or used by the other jobbing houses in St. Louis. St. Louis may not be as big as New York, but there are days when we do sell a book.

G. W. FLORSHEM,
Manager St. Louis News Company.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1899.

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